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CONTENTS

PAGE
Portrait of Robert Lansing .... Frontispiece
Trustees vi
Trustees, with their Offices and Terms of Service vii
Administration x
Divisional Organization x
Mr. Carnegie's Letter to the Trustees 1
Acceptance of the Gift 4
Proposed Charter 6
By-Laws 9
Semi-Annual Report of the Executive Committee 15
Annual Report of the Executive Committee 16
Annual Report of the Secretary 19
    Financial statement 19
    Publications 20
    Distribution of publications 22
    Depository libraries 23
    The Library 24
    Entertainment 26
    General services 30
    Annual reports 31
    Vacancies in the Board of Trustees 31
    Date of semi-annual meeting 31
    Incorporation of the Endowment 31
    Sales and gratuitous distribution of Endowment publications from January 1–December 31, 1928 33
Annual Report of the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education 39
    Introduction 39
    Appropriation for Reconstruction Work after the War 43
    Library of the University of Louvain 43
    Municipal Library at Rheims 47
    Administration of the Division in the United States 47
    British Journalists' Visit to the United States 49
    Visiting Carnegie Professors of International Relations 55
    Interparliamentary Union 67
    Dunford House 68
    International Arbitration League 69
    American Anthology in Estonian 70
    Books Abroad 70
    Russian Relief 71
    Banquet to New Japanese Ambassador 71
    Japanese Delegates in New York 72

PAGE
La Bienvenue Française . . . 73
Special Correspondents . . . 73
International Mind Alcoves . . . 75
International Relations Clubs . . . 82
International Conciliation . . . 86
Interamerican Section . . . 89
  Biblioteca Interamericana . . . 89
  Americans at Second Annual Library Congress, Mexico City . . . 90
  Mexicans at American Library Association Meeting, West Baden, Indiana . . . 92
  Library of Congress Cards to Mexico . . . 94
  American Representative to Museums in Latin America . . . 95
  Mexican Guests of American Academy of Arts and Letters . . . 96
  Visit of Dr. Julio Tello to the United States . . . 97
  Books to Latin America . . . 98

Administration of the Divison in Europe . . . 99
  Comité d'Administration . . . 99
  Lectures in Cooperation with l'Institut des Hautes Études Internationales . . . 100
  Chaire Carnegie . . . 102
  Library . . . 102
  Reading Room . . . 103
  L'Esprit International . . . 104
  Conciliation Internationale . . . 105
  Cercles des Relations Internationales . . . 105
  Collections de la Pensée Internationale . . . 105

Institutes and Congresses . . . 106
  Austro-American Institute . . . 107
  Geneva Institute of International Relations, American Committee . . . 108
  Institute of Pacific Relations . . . 109
  Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations, Athens, Georgia . . . 110
  Institute of Public Affairs, Charlottesville, Virginia . . . 111
  Northwest Institute of International Relations . . . 112
  Fourth International Congress on Entomology . . . 113
  Twenty-Third International Congress of Americanists . . . 114

Cooperation in Library Work . . . 115
  Vatican Library . . . 115
  Library to Tallinn, Estonia . . . 120
  Library to Budapest, Hungary . . . 121
  Visit of M. P. R. Roland-Marcel . . . 122
  American Library Association—Foreign Work . . . 122

Financial Report . . . 125

Annual Report of the Director of the Division of International Law . . . 127
  The Due Process of Law Among Nations . . . 127
  Research in International Law . . . 157
  Publications of the Department of State . . . 158
  The Hague Academy of International Law . . . 163
  Teaching of International Law in Foreign Countries . . . 166
  Third Conference of Teachers of International Law . . . 168
  Fellowships in International Law . . . 170

PAGE
Mr. Renault's Monument in Carnegie Peace Palace 172
Publications of the Division . . . 173
Subventions to Journals of International Law. . . 187
Subventions to International Law Societies. . . 192
Aid to Works on International Law. 194
Appendixes
I. Decree of the President of Cuba establishing the Palace of International Law in Habana 197
II. Address of the Director at the Inaugural Session of the Hague Academy of International Law, July 4, 1923 198
III. Address of the Director at the Opening Session of the Hague Academy of International Law, July 4, 1928. 199
IV. Table of Foreign Institutions teaching International Law . . . 201
Annual Report of the Director of the Division of Economics and History. . . 221
Economic and Social History of the World War. . . 221
Extracts from Press Reviews 227
Report of the Treasurer, June 30, 1928. . 253
Report of the Auditors. 263
Statement of Requirements for Appropriation. 264
In Memoriam—Robert Lansing . . . 267
Semi-Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees, December 6, 1928. . . 269
Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees, May 14, 1929. . . 271
List of Depository Libraries and Institutions . . 273
List of Publications. 285
Index. 309

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[1] Died July 26, 1926.

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(On the history of the period prior to the Bolshevik Revolution)

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Editor for Poland

MARCEL HANDELSMAN.
Délégué de la Société Polonaise d'Histoire pour les Relations Internationales.

[1] Died December 19, 1925.

MR. CARNEGIE'S LETTER TO THE TRUSTEES

December 14, 1910.

GENTLEMEN: I hav transferd to you as Trustees of the Carnegie Peace Fund, Ten Million Dollars of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, the revenue of which is to be administerd by you to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization. Altho we no longer eat our fellowmen nor torture prisoners, nor sack cities killing their inhabitants, we still kill each other in war like barbarians. Only wild beasts are excusable for doing that in this, the Twentieth Century of the Christian era, for the crime of war is inherent, since it decides not in favor of the right, but always of the strong. The nation is criminal which refuses arbitration and drives its adversary to a tribunal which knows nothing of righteous judgment.

I believ that the shortest and easiest path to peace lies in adopting President Taft's platform, who said in his address before the Peace and Arbitration Society, New York, March 22, 1910:

"I hav noticed exceptions in our arbitration treaties, as to reference of questions of national honor to courts of arbitration. Personally, I do not see any more reason why matters of national honor should not be referd to a court of arbitration than matters of property or of national proprietorship. I know that is going farther than most men are willing to go, but I do not see why questions of honor may not be submitted to a tribunal composed of men of honor who understand questions of national honor, to abide by their decision, as well as any other questions of difference arising between nations."

I venture to quote from my address as President of the Peace Congress in New York, 1907:

"Honor is the most dishonord word in our language. No man ever touched another man's honor; no nation ever dishonord another nation; all honor's wounds are self-inflicted."

At the opening of the International Bureau of American Republics at Washington, April 26, 1910, President Taft said:

"We twenty-one republics can not afford to hav any two or any three of us quarrel. We must stop this, and Mr. Carnegie and I will not be satisfied until all nineteen of us can intervene by proper mesures to suppress a quarrel between any other two."

I hope the Trustees will begin by pressing forward upon this line, testing it thoroly and douting not.

The judge who presides over a case in which he is interested dies in infamy if discovered. The citizen who constitutes himself a judge in his own cause as against his fellow-citizen, and presumes to attack him, is a law-breaker and as such disgraced. So should a nation be held as disgraced which insists upon sitting in judgment in its own cause in case of an international dispute.

I call your attention to the following resolution introduced by the Committee of Foreign Relations in the first Session, Fiftieth Congress, June 14, 1888:

> Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that the President be, and is hereby, requested to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which can not be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means [resolution not reached on calendar during session, but reintroduced and passed: Senate, February 14, 1890; House, April 3, 1890.]

This resolution was presented to the British Parliament, which adopted a resolution approving the action of the Congress of the United States and expressing the hope that Her Majesty's Government would lend their ready cooperation to the Government of the United States for the accomplishment of the object in view [Resolution of the House of Commons, July 16, 1893, Foreign Relations, 1893, 346, 352].

Here we find an expression of the spirit which resulted in the first international Hague Conference of 1899; the second Hague Conference of 1907; and eighty treaties of obligatory arbitration between the great nations of the world, our own country being a party to twenty-three of them.

It was my privilege to introduce to President Cleveland in 1887 a Committee of Members of the Parliament of Britain, hedded by Sir William Randal Cremer, in response to the action of Congress, proposing a treaty agreeing to settle all disputes that mite arise between America and Great Britain by arbitration. Such a treaty was concluded between Lord Pauncefote and Secretary Olney in 1897. It faild of approval by the necessary two-thirds majority of the Senate by only three votes.

There is reason to believ that the British Government has been desirous of having that treaty ratified by our Government or redy to agree to another of similar character, so that President Taft's policy seems within easy reach of success. If the English-speaking race adopts such a treaty we shall not hav to wait long for other nations to join, and it will be noticed that the resolution of Congress in 1890 embraces "any government with which the United States has or may hav diplomatic relations."

If the independence and rights of nations to their respectiv internal policies were first formally recognized in such treaties, no dispute concerning these elements of sovereignty could arise.

In order to giv effect to this gift, it will be suitable that the Trustees herein named shall form a corporation with lawful powers appropriate to the accomplishment of the purposes herein exprest and I authorize the conveyance of the fund to such a corporation.

The Trustees hav power to sell, invest, or re-invest all funds, either in the United States or in other countries, subject as respects investments in the United States to no more restriction than is imposed upon savings banks or insurance companies in the State of New York.

No personal liability will attach to Trustees for their action or nonaction as Trustees. They may act as a Board. They hav power to fill vacancies or to add to their number and to employ all officials and to fix their compensation whether members of the Board or not. Trustees shall be reimbursed all expenses incurd in connection with their duties as Trustees, including traveling expenses attending meetings, including expenses of wife or dauter to each annual meeting. A majority of the Trustees may act for the whole. The President shall be granted such honoraria as the Trustees think proper and as he can be prevaild upon to accept.

Lines of future action can not be wisely laid down. Many may hav to be tried, and having full confidence in my Trustees I leav to them the widest discretion as to the mesures and policy they shall from time to time adopt, only premising that the one end they shall keep unceasingly in view until it is attained, is the speedy abolition of international war between so-cald civilized nations.

When civilized nations enter into such treaties as named, and war is discarded as disgraceful to civilized men as personal war (duelling) and man selling and buying (slavery) hav been discarded within the wide boundaries of our English-speaking race, the Trustees will pleas then consider what is the next most degrading remaining evil or evils whose banishment—or what new elevating element or elements if introduced, or fostered, or both combined—would most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of man, and so on from century to century without end, my Trustees of each age shall determin how they can best aid man in his upward march to higher and higher stages of development unceasingly; for now we know that man was created, not with an instinct for his own degradation, but imbued with the desire and the power for improvement to which, perchance, there may be no limit short of perfection even here in this life upon erth.

Let my Trustees therefore ask themselvs from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward and to this end devote this fund.

Thanking you for your cordial acceptance of this trust and your harty approval of its object, I am

Very gratefully yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Witness:

LOUISE WHITFIELD CARNEGIE.
MARGARET CARNEGIE.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE GIFT

On the date of Mr. Carnegie's letter, the Board of Trustees designated by him, met in Washington, and Mr. Choate addressed Mr. Carnegie and the members of the Board as follows:

> Mr. President, I suppose the first business in order would be the formal acceptance of this remarkable gift from Mr. Carnegie. It is impossible for me, or I think for anyone, to find adequate words to express our appreciation and gratitude for this wonderful gift. Mr. Carnegie has been known for many years now as a great benefactor to his race and the whole civilized world is covered with proofs of his beneficence. Great trusts that he has established for the benefit of mankind have already demonstrated the wisdom of his designs and his gifts; but in this enterprise for peace which he has undertaken, he has in my judgment attempted the most difficult, as well as the most far reaching and beneficent, of all his works.
>
> Twenty years ago such a proposition as he has made in the remarkable paper that he has read would have been received with wonder and incredulity, and would have been regarded as hopeless and impossible; but enormous progress has been made in those twenty years, and very largely by his personal influence. Twelve years ago, when the Emperor of Russia first proposed that the nations of the earth should assemble by their accredited representatives to consider the question of peace and disarmament or mitigation and regulation of armament, the proposition was received almost with contempt in many countries of the world; but when that body assembled—there is nobody who can tell us better than Dr. White about that—it made immense progress in the direction of peace and harmony among nations. Eight years afterwards, when under your direction, Mr. Chairman, we went again to The Hague for the same purpose, still further progress was made, and by the result of those two assemblages, as the result also of the cultivation of public opinion in favor of peace, among all civilized nations, this proposed gift of Mr. Carnegie is not only made possible but the promise of it is to my mind absolutely certain.
>
> At the same time I think it may be regarded as the most difficult work that he has yet entrusted to any board of trustees or has himself undertaken. That it is sure to come in the end, no reasonable man can doubt; but anyone who has attempted any work in this direction knows the enormous difficulties that lie in the way, in the prejudices, the interests and the determination of the various great nations of the world. I will not attempt to enlarge upon the subject. I am sure that we shall devote our best endeavors to carry out the object that Mr. Carnegie has expressed in his letter of gift, and that among our first objects will certainly be to promote what he has evidently so much at heart, and what he is so absolutely assured will be hailed with cordial welcome on the other side of the border—the ratification of the treaty that he has referred to between England and the United States—for I am satisfied that if those two nations are bound together in terms of

lasting friendship and peace it would go far to secure the peace of the whole world. I therefore offer this resolution of acceptance:

> *Resolved*, That the Trust Fund, for the promotion of peace, specified in the instrument subscribed to and delivered this day by Mr. Andrew Carnegie be and it is hereby accepted for the purposes prescribed by the donor.
>
> *Resolved*, That in undertaking to hold and use, in trust, this munificent gift for the benefit of mankind, the Trustees are moved by a deep sense of the sincere and noble spirit of humanity which inspires the donor of the Fund. They feel that all thoughtful men and women should be grateful to him, and should be glad to aid, so far as lies within their power, towards the accomplishment of the much-to-be-desired end upon which he has fixed his hopes, and to which he desires to contribute. Thev are not unmindful of the delicacy and difficulty involved in dealing with so great a sum, for such a purpose, wisely and not mischievously, and in ways which shall be practical and effective. They accept the Trust in the belief that, although, doubtless, many mistakes may be made, great and permanent good can be accomplished.

The Secretary, at the direction of the Chairman, called the name of each Trustee, in order that the Trust might be accepted personally by each Trustee present, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. The Chairman then declared that by these acceptances the persons present were constituted Trustees under the instrument of the gift, with the powers and obligations specified therein.

PROPOSED CHARTER
APPROVED IN THE BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION[1]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following persons, namely, Robert S. Brookings, Thomas Burke, Nicholas Murray Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles W. Eliot, Robert A. Franks, Arthur William Foster, John W. Foster, Austen G. Fox, William M. Howard, Samuel Mather, Andrew J. Montague, George W. Perkins, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, James Brown Scott, James L. Slayden, Albert K. Smiley, Oscar S. Straus, Charles L. Taylor, Charlemagne Tower, Andrew D. White, John Sharp Williams, Robert S. Woodward, Luke E. Wright, their associates and successors, duly chosen, are hereby incorporated and declared to be a body corporate of the District of Columbia by the name of the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace," and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations, and restrictions herein contained.

SECTION 2. That the objects of the corporation shall be to advance the cause of peace among nations, to hasten the abolition of international war, and to encourage and promote a peaceful settlement of international differences, and, in particular—

(a) To promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it.

(b) To aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement of the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations.

(c) To diffuse information, and to educate public opinion regarding the causes, nature, and effects of war, and means for its prevention and avoidance.

(d) To establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries.

(e) To cultivate friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations.

(f) To promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes.

(g) To maintain, promote, and assist such establishments, organizations, associations, and agencies as shall be deemed necessary or useful in the accomplishment of the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

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[1] H. R. 32084, Sixty-First Congress. The bill has not been reintroduced in subsequent Congresses.

(h) To take and hold such property, real or personal, and to invest and keep invested and receive and apply the income of such funds and to construct and maintain such buildings or establishments, as shall be deemed necessary to prosecute and develop the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

(i) To do and perform all lawful acts or things necessary or proper in the judgment of the Trustees to promote the objects of the corporation.

With full power, however, to the Trustees hereinafter named, and their successors, from time to time, to modify the conditions and regulations under which the work shall be carried on, and the particular purposes to which the income shall be applied, so as to secure the application of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the time: *Provided*, That the purposes of the corporation shall at all times be among the foregoing or kindred thereto.

SECTION 3. That the management and direction of the affairs of the corporation and the control and disposition of its property and funds shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, twenty-eight in number, to be composed of the following individuals: Robert S. Brookings, Thomas Burke, Nicholas Murray Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles W. Eliot, Robert A. Franks, Arthur William Foster, John W. Foster, Austen G. Fox, William M. Howard, Samuel Mather, Andrew J. Montague, George W. Perkins, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, James Brown Scott, James L. Slayden, Albert K. Smiley, Oscar S. Straus, Charles L. Taylor, Charlemagne Tower, Andrew D. White, John Sharp Williams, Robert S. Woodward, Luke E. Wright, who shall constitute the first Board of Trustees. Vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled by the remaining Trustees in such manner as shall be prescribed from time to time by the by-laws of the corporation. The persons so elected shall thereupon become Trustees and also members of the corporation.

SECTION 4. That the principal office of the corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but offices may be maintained and meetings of the Trustees and committees thereof may be held elsewhere, as provided by the by-laws of the corporation.

SECTION 5. That the Board of Trustees shall be entitled to take, hold, and administer any securities, funds or property which may at any time be given, devised, or bequeathed to them or to the corporation for the purposes of the trust; with full power from time to time to adopt a common seal, to appoint such officers and agents, whether members of the Board of Trustees or otherwise, as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the corporation, at such salaries or remuneration as the Trustees may deem proper; with full power to adopt by-laws and such rules or regulations as shall be deemed necessary to secure the safe and convenient transaction of the business of the corporation; and full power and discretion to invest any principal and deal with and expend the income of the corporation in such manner as in the judgment of the Trustees will best promote the objects hereinbefore set forth; and, in general, to have and use all the powers and authority necessary and proper to promote such objects and carry out the purposes of the corporation. The Trustees shall have power to hold as investments any securities given, assigned, or transferred to them or to the corporation by any person, persons, or corporation, and to retain such investments, and to invest any sums or amounts from time to time in such securities and in such form and manner as may be permitted to trustees or to charitable or literary corporations for investment according to the laws of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts, or any of them, or in such securities as may be authorized for investment by any deed of trust, or by any act or deed of gift or last will and testament.

SECTION 6. That all personal property and funds of the corporation held, or used, for the purposes thereof, pursuant to the provisions of this act, whether of principal or income, shall, so long as the same shall be so used, be exempt from taxation by the United States or any Territory or District thereof; *Provided,* That such exemption shall not apply to any property, principal or income, which shall not be held or used for the purposes of the corporation.

SECTION 7. That the services of the Trustees, when acting as such, shall be gratuitous, but the corporation may provide for the reasonable expenses incurred by the Trustees in attending meetings or otherwise in the performance of their duties.

SECTION 8. That Congress may from time to time alter, repeal, or modify this act of incorporation, but no contract or individual right made or acquired shall thereby be divested or impaired.

BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION

ADOPTED MARCH 9, 1911

ARTICLE I

THE TRUSTEES

SECTION 1. Pending the incorporation of the Trustees, the business of the Trust shall be conducted by the Trustees as an unincorporated association, and shall be managed and controlled by the Board of Trustees, which shall consist of twenty-eight members, who shall hold office continuously and not for a stated term.

The name of the association shall be "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace."

SECTION 2. Vacancies in the Board of Trustees shall be filled by the Trustees, by ballot, by a vote of two-thirds of the Trustees present at a meeting. No person shall be elected, however, who shall not have been nominated, in writing, by some member of the Board of Trustees twenty days before an annual or special meeting. A list of the persons so nominated, with the names of the proposers, shall be mailed to each member of the Board of Trustees twenty days before a meeting, and no other nomination shall be considered except by the unanimous consent of the Trustees present.

SECTION 3. In case any Trustee shall fail to attend three successive annual meetings of the Board, he shall thereupon cease to be a Trustee.

SECTION 4. No Trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as such.

ARTICLE II

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. The principal office of the association shall be in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held on the Thursday next after the first Monday in May.[1]

SECTION 2. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Executive Committee at such place as the Committee shall determine, by notice served personally upon or mailed to the usual address of each Trustee, twenty days prior to the meeting, as the names and addresses of such Trustees appear upon the books of the association.

A special meeting of the Board on the second Friday of November in each year shall be called and held in accordance with the provisions of this section, for the transaction of such business as the Board shall determine upon, including any special appropriations that may be found necessary.[2]

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[1] As amended May 10, 1928.

[2] As amended April 18, 1913.

SECTION 3. Special meetings shall be called by the president in the same manner upon the written request of seven members of the Board.

SECTION 4. A majority of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 5. The order of business at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading of the notice of the meeting.
3. Reading of the minutes of the last annual or special meeting.
4. Reports of officers
5. Reports of committees.
6. Election of officers and Trustees.
7. Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE III

OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers of the association shall be a president and a vice president, who shall be elected from the members of the Board by ballot annually. There shall also be a secretary elected from the members of the Board, who shall serve during the pleasure of the Board, and a treasurer, who may or may not be a member of the Board, who shall be elected by the Board and serve during the pleasure of the Board.

ARTICLE IV

THE PRESIDENT

SECTION 1. The president shall be the presiding officer of the association and chairman, *ex officio*, of the Executive Committee. He shall preside at all meetings of the Board or the Executive Committee, and exercise the usual duties of a presiding officer. He shall have general supervision of all matters of administration and of all the affairs of the association.

SECTION 2. In the absence or disability of the president, his duties shall be performed by the vice president.

ARTICLE V

THE SECRETARY

SECTION 1. The secretary shall be the chief administrative officer of the association and, subject to the authority of the Board and the Executive Committee, shall have immediate charge of the administration of its affairs and of the work undertaken by it or with its funds. He shall devote his entire time to the work of the association. He shall prepare and submit to the Board of Trustees and to the Executive Committee plans, suggestions and recommendations for the work of the association, shall carry on its correspondence, and generally supervise the work of the association. He shall sign and execute all instruments in the name of the association when authorized to do so by the Board of Trustees or by the Executive Committee or the Finance Committee. He shall countersign all cheques, orders, bills or drafts for the payment of money, and shall perform the usual duties of a secretary and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board or the Executive Committee.

SECTION 2. He shall be the legal custodian of all property of the association whose custody is not otherwise provided for. He shall submit to the Board of Trustees, at least thirty days before its annual meeting, a written report of the operations and business of the association for the preceding fiscal year, with such recommendations as he shall approve.

SECTION 3. He shall act, *ex officio*, as secretary of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee, and shall have custody of the seal and affix the same when directed so to do by the Board, the Executive Committee or the Finance Committee.

SECTION 4. An assistant secretary may be appointed by the Executive Committee to perform the duties or exercise the powers of the secretary, or some part thereof.

ARTICLE VI

THE TREASURER

SECTION 1. The treasurer shall have the care and custody of all funds and property of the association as distinguished from the permanent invested funds and securities and shall deposit the same in such bank, trust company or depository as the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee shall designate, and shall, subject to the direction of the Board or the Executive Committee, disburse and dispose of the same, and shall perform the usual duties incident to the office of treasurer. He shall report to each meeting of the Executive Committee. He shall keep proper books of account of all moneys or disposition of property received and paid out on account of the association, and shall exhibit the same when required by the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee or any officer of the association. He shall submit a report of the accounts and financial condition of the association, and of all moneys received or expended by him, at each annual meeting of the association. He may be required to give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such sum as the Executive Committee may require.

SECTION 2. An assistant treasurer may be appointed by the Executive Committee to perform the duties and exercise the powers, or some part thereof, of the treasurer. Such assistant treasurer may be either an individual or a corporation, who may in like manner be required to furnish a bond.

ARTICLE VII

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SECTION 1. There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of the president, the secretary, and five other Trustees elected by the Board by ballot for a term of three years, who shall be eligible for reelection. The members first elected shall determine their respective terms by lot, two to serve three years, two to serve two years and one a single year. A member elected to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of the term.

SECTION 2. The Executive Committee shall, subject to the authority of the Board, and when the Board is not in session, exercise all the powers of the Board in the management, direction and supervision of the business and the conduct of the affairs of the association. It may appoint advisory committees, or agents, with such powers and duties as it shall approve and shall fix salaries of officers, agents and employes.

SECTION 3. The Executive Committee shall direct the manner in which the books and accounts of the association shall be kept, and shall cause to be examined from time to time the accounts and vouchers of the treasurer for moneys received and paid out by him. Such committee shall submit a written report to the Board at each meeting of the Board, and shall submit an annual report to the annual meeting of the Board.

SECTION 4. Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the Executive Committee or in the office of secretary or treasurer, or in any other office of the association by death, resignation or otherwise, the vacancy shall be filled by appointement by the Executive Committee until the next annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 5. A majority of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII

FINANCE COMMITTEE

SECTION 1. The Finance Committee shall consist of three Trustees to be elected by the Trustees by ballot annually.

SECTION 2. The Finance Committee shall have custody of the permanent invested funds and securities of the association and general charge of its investments, and shall care for, invest and dispose of the same subject to the directions of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee. It shall consider and recommend to the Board from time to time such measures as in its opinion will promote the financial interests of the association, and shall make a report at each annual meeting of the board.

Pending incorporation the title to the permanent invested funds and securities of the association, as well as the custody thereof, shall be vested in the Finance Committee in trust for the association.

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ARTICLE IX

TERMS OF OFFICE

The terms of office of all officers and of all members of committees shall continue until their successors in each case are appointed.

ARTICLE X

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 1. The fiscal year of the association shall commence on the first day of July in each year.

SECTION 2. The Executive Committee, at least one month prior to the annual meeting in each year, shall cause the accounts of the association to be audited by a skilled accountant, to be appointed by the president, and shall submit to the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees a full statement of the finances and work of the association, and shall mail to each member of the Board of Trustees a detailed estimate of expenses and requirements for appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year, thirty days before the annual meeting.

SECTION 3. The Board of Trustees at the annual meeting in each year shall make general appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year, and may make special appropriations from time to time.

SECTION 4. The securities of the association and other evidences of property shall be deposited under such safeguards as the Trustees or the Executive Committee shall designate; and the moneys of the association shall be deposited in such banks or depositories as may from time to time be designated by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XI

These by-laws may be amended at any annual or special meeting of the Board of Trustees by a majority vote of the members present, provided written notice of the proposed amendment shall be personally served upon, or mailed to the usual address of, each member of the Board at least twenty days prior to such meeting.

ARTICLE XII

The Executive Committee is hereby empowered to accept, on behalf of the association, a charter of the tenor and form reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to the House on the third day of February, 1911 [H. R. 32084, "To incorporate the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace"], and laid before the Trustees of this association on the ninth day of March, 1911, with such alterations and amendments thereto as may be imposed by Congress and are not, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, inconsistent with the effective prosecution of the purposes of the association.

Upon the granting of such charter the property and business of the association shall be transferred to the corporation so formed and a meeting of the Trustees shall be called for the purpose of regulating and directing the further conduct of the business by the corporation.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE:

The Executive Committee has the honor to report, pursuant to Article VII, Section 3, of the By-Laws, that it has held two meetings since the annual meeting of the Trustees in May last, namely, a meeting on May 10, immediately upon the adjournment of the Trustees, and a meeting on October 19, 1928. The minutes of both of these meetings have been printed and distributed to the Trustees, and a further detailed report from the Executive Committee is therefore not necessary at this time.

Three vacancies have occurred in the Board of Trustees since the last annual meeting. The membership of Messrs. Lowden and Percy terminated at that meeting by the operation of Section 3 of Article I of the By-Laws, which reads: "In case any Trustee shall fail to attend three successive annual meetings of the Board, he shall thereupon cease to be a Trustee." The Honorable Robert Lansing, Vice President of the Endowment, died on October 30, 1928. In addition to these three recent vacancies, the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Oscar S. Straus has not as yet been filled.

Inasmuch as the By-Laws provide that this special meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be for the transaction of such business as the Board shall determine upon, including any special appropriations that may be found necessary, no formal program will be presented for consideration, but the Trustees will be free to propose, discuss and take such action upon any subject that they may determine upon. The formal recommendations of the officers and committees of the Endowment will be reserved for the annual meeting in May.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
December 3, 1928.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE:

Pursuant to Article VII, Section 3, of the By-Laws, the Executive Committee has the honor to submit an annual report to the Board of Trustees.

Since the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees the Executive Committee has held four meetings: May 10, October 19 and December 6, 1928; and April 5, 1929. At these various meetings allotments were made from the appropriations voted by the Board of Trustees at its annual meeting of May 10, 1928, as recommended by the Secretary and the Directors of the Divisions. At the semi-annual meeting of December 6, 1928, an addition of sixty thousand dollars was voted to the contingency appropriation.

This report of the Committee does not give a summary of the various allotments, as they are contained in detail in the minutes of the Committee meetings heretofore sent to the Trustees, and the allotments are also listed in the Report of the Treasurer, which is submitted to the Board of Trustees at its present meeting.

As required by Article X, Section 2, of the By-Laws, the Committee has caused the accounts of the Endowment to be audited by skilled public accountants appointed by the President; their report will be submitted at the present meeting of the Board of Trustees.

The requirements for the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, were duly taken up by the Committee at its meeting of April 5, 1929, and detailed estimates were mailed to each member of the Board of Trustees at the time stipulated in the By-Laws.

The bonds of the United States Steel Corporation heretofore held by the Endowment have now been exchanged for other securities, with a net gain in the Endowment fund of $1,155,168.12 which includes a small uninvested balance in the bank, as shown in detail in the Report of the Treasurer. The present fund of the Endowment is, therefore, $11,155,168.12.

At the annual meeting of the Endowment held on May 10, 1928, the Trustees referred to the Executive Committee "with power" the question of the incorporation of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The Act, signed by the Governor of New York on February 20, 1929, was spread upon the minutes of the Committee, and the Executive Committee directed that the act of incorporation should be laid before the Board of Trustees at its annual meeting.

There are two vacancies at present in the Board due to the deaths of Oscar S. Straus (May 3, 1926) and Robert Lansing (October 30, 1928). In addition the Trustees will be called upon to elect a President, Vice President, three members of the Finance Committee, and two members of the Executive Committee, because of the expiration of terms of office.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees was, pursuant to the By-Laws, called for the Thursday next after the first Monday in May, the ninth of the month, at the headquarters of the Endowment, 2 Jackson Place, at 10:30 o'clock a.m. Pursuant to previous understanding, however, the meeting was adjourned to New York on Tuesday morning, May 14, in order to proceed to the consideration of the incorporation and other business of the Endowment.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 14, 1929.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

To the Board of Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:

The Secretary has the honor to submit the following report on the work of his office since the last annual meeting of the Trustees.

The administrative duties of the Secretary, consisting of the supervision of the general work of the Endowment, the conduct of its correspondence, and the care of the property entrusted to his custody, have been performed in the usual manner and as more specifically outlined in previous reports. As Secretary *ex officio* of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee, he has issued the calls for, arranged the agendas, prepared the business and written the minutes, of the meetings of the Board of Trustees on May 10 and December 6, 1928, and of the Executive Committee on May 10, October 19 and December 6, 1928, and April 5, 1929.

In connection with the countersignature of checks by the Secretary, he has supervised the keeping of the books of account, audited the bills submitted for payment, and verified against the appropriations of the Trustees and the allotments of the Executive Committee the authority for making disbursements for the payment of all vouchers. He has also kept a record and verified the transactions of the Finance Committee in its dealings with the funds and securities representing the capital of the Endowment.

Financial statement

The report of the Treasurer, which is submitted to the Trustees herewith, contains the following information taken from the books kept in the Secretary's Office, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928: Balance sheet showing assets and liabilities in the total sum of $11,399,432.68; a schedule of the securities representing the capital of the Endowment amounting to $10,472,305, and a small cash balance in the capital account amounting to $8,488.12; a statement of receipts and disbursements involving transactions amounting to $1,033,930.91; statements of the appropriations and allotments showing that of the $948,044.57 appropriated by the Trustees, the Executive Committee allotted $927,135.57, leaving unallotted of the appropriations a balance of $20,910. The statement also shows that of the sums allotted by the Executive Committee expenditures were made totalling $708,365.67, leaving unexpended of the allotments a balance of $218,768.90.

The Treasurer's report shows that the Endowment started the fiscal year 1928 on July 1, 1927, with a balance on hand amounting to $327,153.29, to which was later added sundry refunds amounting to $283.07. The current income during the fiscal year consisted of interest on the Endowment's capital funds and securities, interest on bank deposits, and subscriptions, all of which amounted to $556,494.55. To this was added a grant of $150,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, making the total receipts for the fiscal year $1,033,930.91. Disbursements were made against these funds as follows: Secretary's Office and general administration, $53,886.65; sundry purposes, $19,733.53; Division of Intercourse and Education, $378,868.96; Division of International Law, $160,224.43; Division of Economics and History, $32,809.51; Economic and Social History of the World War, $62,842.59; making the total disbursements $708,365.67, and leaving a balance on hand at the end of the fiscal year of $325,565.24, or approximately the same balance in bank with which the fiscal year started. The expenditures for the fiscal year 1928 were therefore almost exactly equal to the income received during that period.

The increase in the current income above noted is due to the redemption of the United States Steel Corporation bonds, in which Mr. Carnegie's original gift to the Endowment was made, and the reinvestment of the proceeds in other securities. The exchange of these securities had not been completed at the end of the fiscal year 1928. During the current fiscal year, the Finance Committee has substantially completed the exchange, and the result has added $1,155,168.12 to the capital account of the Endowment, with an increase of about $75,000 per annum in the current income.

Publications

The Secretary prepared and issued the Year Book for 1928, which is the official account to the public of the activities of the Endowment in all its branches. The Year Book contains reprints of the documents relating to the foundation and organization of the Endowment, a complete list of its Trustees, officers and committees, and the Annual Reports of the Secretary and the Directors of the three Divisions made to the Board of Trustees. The Year Book also contains a statement of the financial condition of the Endowment, as shown in the report of the Treasurer, a complete list of all the publications of the Endowment, and a list of the libraries and institutions in which these publications are deposited for free use. The Year Book may be obtained by anyone interested in the work of the Endowment upon application to the Secretary. An edition of 5,000 copies is printed, the bulk of which is immediately mailed to addresses on a permanent mailing list.

The Secretary's Office has general supervision of the arrangements for the printing and distribution of the publications issued by the three Divisions. A detailed account of such publications will be found in the report of the Directors of the Divisions, but in order that the Trustees may conveniently find in one place an account of all the publication activities of the Endowment, the Secretary here reports that during the calendar year 1928 five publications were issued in the Division of International Law, and twenty publications in the Division of Economics and History. The publications of the Division of Intercourse and Education consist mainly of the monthly pamphlet of documentary material known as *International Conciliation*, a statement as to which is contained in the report of the Director of that Division.

The 1928 publications of the Division of International Law were the *Proceedings of the Third Conference of Teachers of International Law;* the work of Pufendorf, entitled *De officiis hominis et civis juxta legem naturalem libri duo,* published in the *Classics of International Law;* a French translation of the German work by Liszt, entitled *Das Völkerrecht Systematisch Dargestellt;* two volumes of the work in Spanish by Mr. González-Hontoria, entitled *Tratado de derecho internacional público;* and a new number in the pamphlet series of the Division containing the lectures by Dr. Nicolas Politis, entitled *The New Aspects of International Law.*

The 1928 publications of the Division of Economics and History were of volumes in continuation of the Economic and Social History of the World War. They were as follows:

American Series
  Hines: War History of American Railroads.
Austrian Series
  Kerchnawe, Sobotka, Mitzka, Leidl and Krauss: Die Militärverwaltung in den von den Österreichisch-Ungarischen Truppen Besetzten Gebieten.
Belgian Series
  Passelcq: Déportation et travail forcé des ouvriers et de la population civile.
British Series
  Beveridge: British Food Control.
  Dearle: Dictionary of Official War-Time Organizations.
French Series
  Cangardel: La marine marchande française et la guerre.
  Picard: Le mouvement syndical pendant la guerre.
  Oualid and Picquenard: Salaires et tarifs.
German Series
  Umbreit-Lorenz: De Krieg und die Arbeitsverhältnisse.
  Bumm: Deutschlands Gesundheitsverhältnisse unter dem Einfluss des Weltkrieges.
Netherland Series
  Zaalberg: The Netherlands and the World War, Volume II.
  Alting: The Netherlands and the World War, Volume III.
  Vissering, Holstijn and Bordewyk: The Netherlands and the World War, Volume IV.
Russian Series
  Michelson: Russian Public Finance during the War.
  Zagorsky: State Control of Industry in Russia during the War.
  Nolde: Russia in the Economic War.
Scandinavian Series
  Cohn: Danmark under dan Store Krig.
  Thorsteinsson: Island under of efter Verdenskrigen.
Translated and Abridged Series
  Jèze and Truchy: The War Finance of France.
  Gratz and Schüller: The Economic Policy of Austria-Hungary during the War.

The Secretary is, and has always been, firmly convinced that the publication of authentic material of an international character bearing upon the objects of the Endowment is one of the most useful means of accomplishing the Endowment's purposes. The effect of such work is not limited to the occasion or to the persons involved. Publications of this character are permanent contributions upon which returns in the form of producing the results desired by the Trustees may in some cases continue to accrue indefinitely. Tangible results of such work are not easily obtainable, but there are exceptions to this as to all other rules. The Secretary has had the pleasure on a previous occasion to inform the Trustees of the testimony of some of the prominent delegates to the Conference at Washington on the Limitation of Armaments and Pacific Questions, as to the value to the members of that conference and in the accomplishment of its results of the two-volume work of the Division of International Law edited by the Honorable J. V. A. MacMurray, now American Minister to China, entitled *Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China, 1894–1919*. The Secretary is now happy to report another instance where a publication of the Endowment has served a very useful and practical purpose. The following extracts from a letter addressed to the Secretary by General Frank McCoy, the personal representative sent to Nicaragua by President Coolidge to supervise the Nicaraguan elections under agreement with the Government of that country, are self-explanatory:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, *March 6, 1929*.

DEAR DR. SCOTT:

When I was given a mission a year and a half ago to go to Nicaragua as the personal representative of the President, I found myself very ignorant of the background and history of Central America. I had never visited the country, and . . . hungered for a real sizing up of the situation there. That I found in Dr. Dana Munro's "The Five Republics of Central America," published by your institution.

I had considerable trouble in finding a copy of this book that I could take with me. . . . But finally, through your courtesy, I was able to carry off with me your one library copy, which I used throughout my stay in Nicaragua, not only for my own use and work, in which it was of great value, but I sent it around by airplane to my assistants in the outlying provinces in Nicaragua. All of them read it with great interest and keen pleasure.

Now to your surprise I send it back, much the worse for wear, but having done its duty like a good soldier. Since you have been so thoughtful as to publish a new edition, this old warrior can stand shoulder to shoulder on the book shelf, and there rest in peace.

Faithfully yours,

FRANK MCCOY.

Distribution of publications

During the year ended December 31, 1928, there were distributed gratuitously through the Secretary's Office 24,487 publications divided according to the office of issue as follows: Secretary's Office, 5,282; Division of Intercourse and Education, 457; Division of International Law, 6,198; Division of Economics and History, 12,550. A detailed statement concerning this distribution is appended hereto. For completeness, the statement also shows the number of Endowment books sold through the various publishers during the same period. The sales through publishers are confined to the more or less technical works of the Division of International Law and the Division of Economics and History. A generous part of these editions is supplied free of charge to libraries for general use, and the remainder turned over to the publishers for sale at nominal prices to supply, through the usual channels of trade, individuals who may desire to acquire these technical volumes for their private use.

For the purpose of continuing the annual accumulation of figures summarizing the publication activities of the Endowment from its organization, the following tabular statement is here inserted:

SUMMARY OF SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF ENDOWMENT PUBLICATIONS FROM 1911 TO 1928, INC.

Office	Editions		Copies sold		Distributed gratis
	Size	Cost	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Secretary's Office	168,853	$91,161.92	.....	....	164,527
Division of Intercourse and Education	173,982	$36,816.13	.....	....	116,655
Division of International Law	426,421	$334,522.72	9,799	$16,193.52	314,670
Division of Economics and History	176,342	$253,433.90	22 268	$13,227.95	153,704
Totals	945,598	$715,934.67	32,067	$29,421.47	749,556

Depository Libraries

The depository system of the Endowment, whereby its publications are sent immediately upon their appearance to libraries which have satisfactorily demonstrated their fitness to receive the publications and make good use of them, continues to grow. The addition of 23 new depositories during the last calendar year brought the total on the list up to 915. The new libraries added to the list were less than half of those which applied. During the year, the Secretary received and submitted to the Executive Committee for its action 57 applications to be placed upon the depository list. Those which were acted upon favorably are as follows:

Library of the World Peace Foundation, Boston, Massachusetts.
Parmly Billings Memorial Library, Billings, Montana.
School of Commerce Library of New York University, New York City.
St. Lawrence University Library, Canton, New York.
Hayes Memorial Library, Fremont, Ohio.
Franklin and Marshall College Library, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
School of Slavonic Studies, University of London.
Public Library, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

General Assembly Library, Wellington, New Zealand.
Johannesburg Public Library, Johannesburg, South Africa.
University College Library, Swansea, Wales.
Bibliothèque de l'Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, Paris, France.
Fondation Emile et Louise Deutsch Meurthe, Cité Universitaire, Paris, France.
Volkswirtschaftliches Seminar der Handels-Hochschule, Berlin, Germany.
Seminar für Nationalökonomie und Kolonialpolitik, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany.
Seminar für öffentliches Recht, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany.
Institut für Auswärtige Politik, Hamburg, Germany.
Institut für Finanzwesen, Handelschochschule, Berlin, Germany.
Biblioteca de la Barra Mexicana, Mexico City, Mexico.
Bibliothèque de l'Institut de Droit International, Lausanne, Switzerland.
Johnson Institutet för International Roett, Universitetat Upsala, Upsala, Sweden.
Library of the Communist Academy, Moscow, Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.
Instituto Hispano-Cubano, Seville, Spain.

As was pointed out in the Secretary's last Annual Report, the libraries of foreign countries are now taking more active interest in applying for the Endowment's publications and again this year the new additions to the list are largely in foreign countries. Of the foregoing 23 new depositories, only 6 are located in the United States, the remaining 17 being distributed among Canada, England, France, Germany, Mexico, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Union of South Africa.

A complete list of the depository libraries, arranged by countries, is transmitted with this report.

The Library

During the calendar year 1928, 2,656 new volumes were added to the Library and promptly cataloged. Mimeographed lists of these accessions were sent every two weeks to members of the Endowment's staff, and to 48 outside libraries and individuals. On December 31, 1928, the total number of cataloged volumes in the Library was 40,050. Unbound volumes to the number of 487 were permanently bound, and 613 pamphlets preserved in library binders.

Reading lists in the numbered mimeographed series were compiled as follows: No. 21, International Arbitration (14 pages); No. 22, Conscription of Men, Material, Resources, and Money in Time of War, with Select References on Compulsory Military Service (6 pages); No. 23, Disarmament, a Select List of Recent Publications (10 pages); No. 24, Central-American Court of Justice (5 pages); No. 25, International American Conferences (20 pages). Shorter reading lists were prepared on the League of Nations, Government in the United States and England, and the Disarmament Proposal of Soviet Russia.

During the year 1928 a total of 2,263 copies of reading lists were distributed, and it was difficult to keep a sufficient supply on hand to meet the many requests received. Important public libraries and organizations engaged in activities related to the Endowment's often request considerable numbers of copies of certain lists, but, owing to the limited supply, the Endowment is now unable to furnish these lists in quantity. The constant demand for these reading lists is evidence of the usefulness of this function of the Library. In view of the large amount of time required of the clerical force to make mimeographed stencils and run off large numbers of copies, especially when more than one edition is necessary, it is believed that it would be more satisfactory to print such lists in the future in such quantities as will enable the Endowment to supply all reasonable demands for them. An item to provide for such printing has been added to the estimates for the Library.

The Endowment's Library was one of 225 cooperating libraries in the compilation of the monumental work entitled *Union List of Serials in the Libraries of the United States and Canada*, which was published in 1927 in a volume of 1,588 pages, and is considered to be the most significant cooperative work ever undertaken by American libraries. The Library is now cooperating in a similar undertaking of a *List of Serial Publications of Foreign Governments since 1815*.

The *Chronicle of International Events*, which has been sufficiently described in previous reports, continues to be kept up to date, and provides an immediate answer to many queries received by the Endowment in regard to events of this character, including international conferences, diplomatic negotiations, arbitrations, and the status of treaties. The Endowment's carefully selected Library of special topics, its scientific catalogue with its numerous analytical entries, and the familiarity of the Library personnel with reference books and resources of not only the Endowment's Library but of other libraries, enable the Endowment to give satisfactory information in response to nearly all inquiries received, of which there is now a constant stream from many and various sources.

The Library maintains relations of most helpful cooperation with other organizations. The League of Nations sends it nearly all of its publications, and through the courtesy of friends in Congress, a more or less complete supply of United States Government documents relating to international affairs are received without cost, including the *Congressional Record* and the *Congressional Directory*, hearings and reports, as well as numerous other books and pamphlets. The Mexican Foreign Office has also been very generous in sending its documents. Of the volumes added to the Library last year, 789 were received through gift. One of these donations deserves special acknowledgment. Dr. Ellery C. Stowell, of American University, Washington, presented the Library with 140 volumes of the Yellow Books of the French Foreign Office. These volumes are very valuable and hard to obtain, and the Secretary wishes to record, on behalf of the Endowment, his great appreciation of Dr. Stowell's gift.

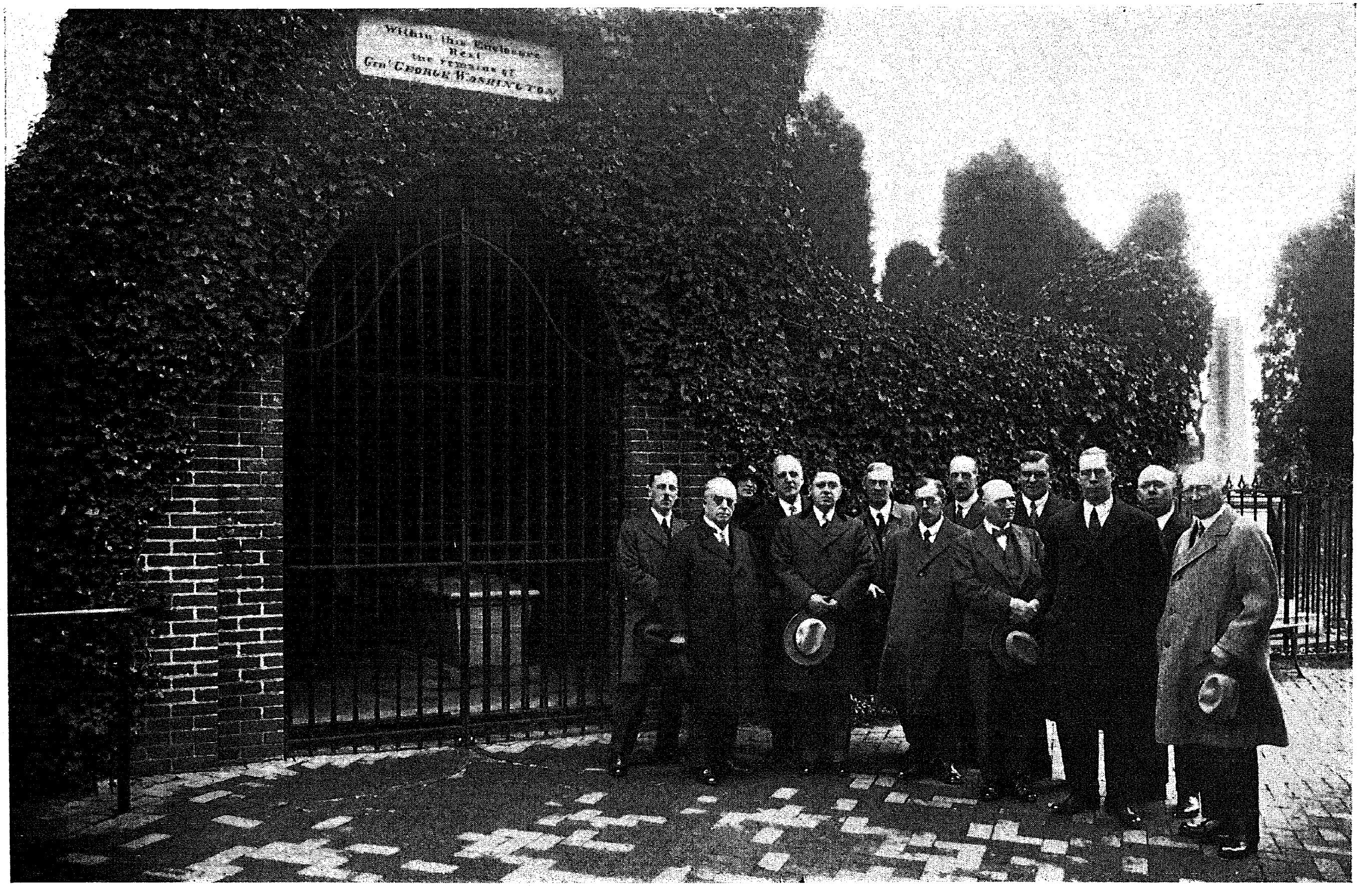
The relations of the Endowment's Library with the Library of Congress are especially mutually helpful. Many publications are received by the Endowment's Library which are not suited to its special purposes. These, and unusable duplicates, are usually donated by the Endowment to the Library of Congress. The Endowment's Library also supplies information to the Library of Congress for use in its card distribution work. In appreciation of this service, the Library of Congress has informed the Endowment that no charge will hereafter be made for the Library of Congress cards supplied for the Endowment's catalogue, and that they will be supplied to the Endowment in the same way as they are supplied to the United States Government Departments that cooperate actively in the printing of the cards. The Endowment has heretofore paid for this service about $100 a year.

The Secretary is happy to report that the Librarian of the Endowment, M. Alice Matthews, has been appointed a member of the International Relations Committee of the American Library Association, and, as such, has been designated one of the official delegates from the American Library Association to the International Library and Bibliographical Congress to be held in Rome in June next. The Secretary has been very glad to grant permission to the Librarian to represent the Endowment's Library at that conference. The plans for the trip include visits to libraries in other cities of Italy. While abroad, the Librarian will visit the Library of the League of Nations and the Endowment's library in Paris.

Entertainment

The Secretary's Office was called upon during the year to extend the hospitality of the Endowment to a number of visitors to Washington who were interested in the Endowment's activities. Two formal entertainments deserve special mention. The Sixty-second Annual Session of the National Grange was held in Washington November 14–23, 1928. The Grange consists of nearly 8,000 local units spanning the country from coast to coast, with a membership of nearly 60,000. While the Grange is the spokesman of the farmer and his industry, it "finds its supreme mission in the mental and moral development of its membership, stimulating their individual growth and improvement, to the end that they in turn may become more useful citizens of the Republic." At the suggestion of Mr. Charles S. Hamlin, one of the Trustees, the Endowment decided to take advantage of this meeting to inform the membership of this countrywide organization of the Endowment's purposes and activities. A dinner was accordingly offered to the officers and delegates representing the State granges on the evening of Tuesday, November 20. Some one hundred guests accepted the invitation, and enjoyed a mutually profitable evening together. Mr. Hamlin presided on behalf of the Endowment, and appropriate addresses were made by the Honorable J. Reuben Clark, Jr., Undersecretary of State, Honorable Roy A. Young, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Mr. Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange. Mr. Taber, speaking on the subject of "The Grange and Peace," pointed out the services which his organization had rendered to this cause in the past, and the peculiar interest which the farmer has in the maintenance of peace. He spoke in part as follows:

> Few institutions have rendered a more outstanding service along a line that is not particularly and peculiarly the purpose for which they were created than has our organization. In its very in-


Within this Enclosure
Rest
the remains of
Gen' George Washington

VISITING BRITISH JOURNALISTS AT THE TOMB OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, MOUNT VERNON, NOVEMBER 21, 1928 ception the first undertaking of the Grange was to break down sectionalism and national misunderstanding. In 1873, 1874 and 1875 men who had worn the blue and men who had worn the gray, officers in the Union army and officers in the Confederate army which had clashed at Gettysburg and had met at Appomattox, met in the councils of this great fraternity and obliterated, so far as agriculture was concerned, sectionalism, brought safety and peace to the agricultural life of the nation, and wiped out the bitterness and the difficulties that war had left. The Grange proclaimed the gospel of internal peace. We believed there should be no north, no south, no east, and no west, as far as agriculture was concerned. It was natural and logical that we should take another step forward. Thus the Grange was planted across the northern boundary of the United States. The Dominion Grange had its birth, and no organization has rejoiced more in the great accomplishments of the Grange in the United States and Canada, as giving to the world an example of the longest boundary line in human history unprotected by armament than the two greatest nations of the world with a long contiguous boundary that have spent never a dollar for protection of the one against aggression from the other. It is equally admitted that Canada and the United States are the two most prosperous contiguous nations in the world.

Then the Grange has gone a step still further. It was David Lubin, a Grange-trained farmer from California, who knocked at the doors of national diplomacy, like Christopher Columbus as it were, for years and finally attracted the attention of the young King of Italy, as a result of which 62 nations of the world have declared in favor of an agreement involving the interests of agriculture in an international way. This group has rendered service and will render a still larger service to mankind along the pathway of peace. The Grange believes in peace for moral and spiritual reasons. The Grange believes in the substitution of arbitration and adjudication for force, because of moral and spiritual power.

But the farmer peculiarly of all groups appreciates the burdens that war leaves upon us. Let us take the figures of the United States Bureau of the Census and compare the survey of 1920 with the survey of 1925 with the probable adjustment of today. We are startled to find that the deflation that has taken place in American agriculture, with the decline in income in the eight-year period for the American farmer, is greater than the total cost of America's participation in the World War. When we can find one industry which in its sacrificial contribution equals the total cost of the conflict, we can measure another reason why agriculture stands valiantly, vigorously, and positively for peace.

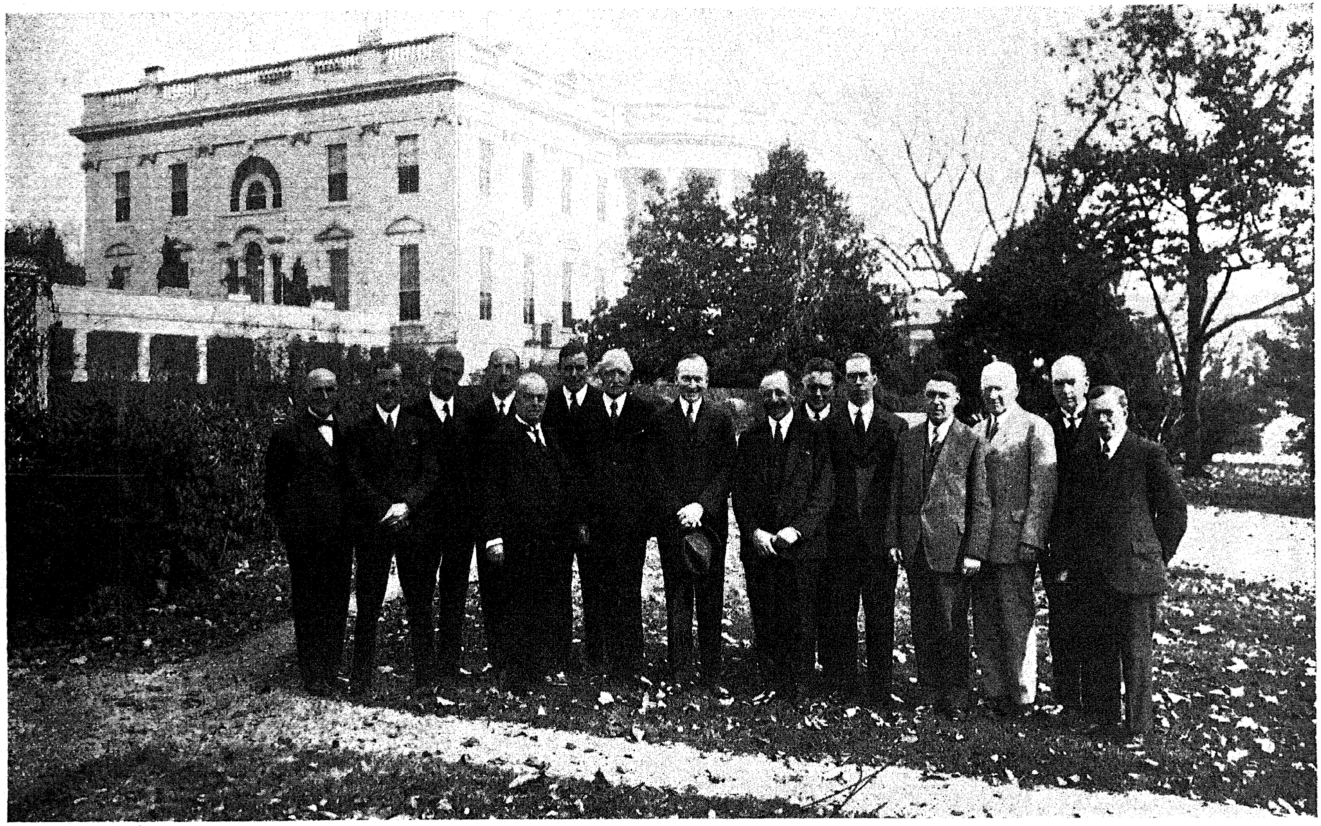
We rejoice, Mr. Secretary, that under the leadership of that great and illustrious statesman, Frank B. Kellogg, a great step forward has been taken. We believe that the Kellogg treaties for peace have their roots in the hearts and minds of humanity. They represent the concrete aspirations of the human race for peace. I join with Mr. Hamlin in earnestly hoping that the Senate of the United States will set the example by speedily ratifying those treaties and also by seeking if there is a way whereby they can find that this nation can adhere to the World Court and yet leave to America the right to be the sole judge of its own conscience in the problems of international relations and self-defense.

The second formal entertainment was rather more extended, lasting through the week of November 18–24. It was the occasion of the visit to Washington of the British journalists at the end of their two months' tour of the United States as guests of the Endowment. A general account of the entire trip is contained in the report of the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education, under whose auspices the visit was planned and carried out. When the journalists reached Washington they were placed in charge of the Secretary's Office, which had planned a week's program of visits and entertainment. On Sunday, November 18, the party was taken on an automobile trip around the city and through its beautiful parks. On the following day, the visitors were presented to President

Coolidge by the British Ambassador and were afterwards received by the Secretary of State. On the same day, visits were made to the Capitol and the Library of Congress. Luncheon was served by the Overseas Writers, and in the evening a reception was held at the National Press Club. On Tuesday, November 20, the visiting journalists were accorded the privilege of attending a press conference with President Coolidge at the Executive Offices. They afterward lunched at the British Embassy. On Wednesday, November 21, the party was taken to Mount Vernon, where they visited the tomb of George Washington and his beautiful ancestral home overlooking the Potomac River. On the return trip to the city, the National Cemetery at Arlington was visited, where the British journalists placed a wreath upon the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. That afternoon a visit was made to the National Episcopal Cathedral, in course of construction, where the visitors were received by the Bishop of Washington. On the following day, visits were made to the National Museum and the Smithsonian Institution, and the visitors were guests at luncheon of the Washington branch of the English-Speaking Union. That evening the journalists were the guests of the Endowment at dinner. On Friday, November 23, the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, the National Academy of Sciences, and the Pan American Union were visited. Luncheon was offered by the United States Chamber of Commerce, and a tea at the Canadian Legation in the afternoon ended the formal program. On the following morning, the visitors departed to finish their tour at Philadelphia and New York. In all the public and private buildings visited in Washington, the journalists were most cordially received and given the opportunity of viewing thoroughly the work of those places. The directing officer of each establishment received the party and they were escorted through the various bureaus and sections by the chief in charge of the particular work.

The Endowment's dinner on Thursday, November 22, was attended by about one hundred representative members of the press in Washington. The Honorable Andrew J. Montague, Trustee and Treasurer, presided and welcomed the guests in behalf of the Endowment. The Honorable John Barton Payne, Chairman of the American Red Cross, made an address in which he strongly urged international cooperation in behalf of orderly civilization and humanity. Mr. Richard V. Oulahan, representative of the *New York Times* and dean of the Washington press corps, spoke in behalf of the American press. The response on behalf of the visitors was made by Sir George Armstrong, Editorial Adviser of the Chronicle Group of Newspapers, London. His speech was in the nature of a summary of the impressions made upon the British journalists by their trip, and it is therefore thought to be of value and interest to reproduce it in large part. After an introductory paragraph, Sir George Armstrong spoke as follows:

> Gentlemen, this tour has earned, in the first place, the undying gratitude of us all to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, for having given us this wonderful opportunity of educating ourselves regarding all of the marvelous phases and facts presented by your great nation. Our tour has been really a series of one climax after another. In every city that we have visited we



THE BRITISH JOURNALISTS IN THE WHITE HOUSE GROUNDS AFTER THEIR RECEPTION BY PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, NOVEMBER 19, 1928

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

LEFT TO RIGHT: W. J. T. COLLINS, F. L. JOHNSON, R. A. J. WALLING, H. G. DAVEY, SIR GEORGE ARMSTRONG, A. P. ROBBINS, THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, R. D. BLUMENFELD, P. B. M. ROBERTS, H. JACQUES, THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ENDOWMENT, P. COWLES, W. CLARKE, W. R. WILLIS

have been received not merely as a body of visiting journalists, but as friends, and, when I say "friends," I do not merely mean in an official sense, but friends whom we felt we were really glad to meet. Formal receptions mean a great deal of course, but something more than that appealed to us, and that was the hearty grip of the hand and that warm welcome which was extended to us by literally thousands of your citizens from east to west and west to east.

It is of course early for us to analyze and review all those impressions, but there is one thing which is unalterably engraved upon our minds and upon our hearts, and what I say is no figure of speech, and that is that there really does exist throughout this country a true regard and affection for those who come from the old country—not merely a sentimental regard but a regard arising out of the conviction in the minds of everyone, as it exists in our minds, that there is a real community of interests existing between the two great English-speaking nations. We are in no sense propagandists. We have never made the slightest attempt to interfere, by comment or otherwise, through criticism regarding your institutions, but we have simply been here as observers, and it has been a remarkable education for all of us. There is not one of us who, when we return to England, can fail, whatever our opinion or prejudice may have been before we started on this wonderful journey, to entertain a sentiment of sympathy and good feeling for and real understanding of this country, and you may rest assured, gentlemen, that we as journalists will use every possible endeavor not only to maintain that feeling in our hearts, but to spread that feeling and doctrine among all of our numerous readers.

Gentlemen, we have not only been called upon to be your guests and to be entertained by you in the most lavish manner possible, but we have also had the privilege of listening to very many most interesting discussions. I would like to say in the first place that here in Washington, where we had the supreme honor of being received by your President and by your Secretary of State, we were allowed to be present at a press conference held by the President with accredited press representatives. I understand that that is practically the first occasion on which non-accredited press representatives have ever been permitted to be present at such an important meeting. That meeting was to us as journalists probably the most interesting experience of our tour, and I do not think I am indiscreet in saying that it impressed us so much that many of us, at any rate, feel very strongly that such an example might be profitably copied by our own Ministers in England.

The President was graciousness itself to us, and it was obvious that we as journalists could not fail to note that attitude of friendliness and kindly good nature which he extended to us, and we have interpreted that expression of your President as a gesture which reflects the sentiment of your country toward us.

Our experiences in the United States have been very varied, and as we have said over and over again, we have been nearly killed with kindness since we came here. Every city that we visited presented its own aspect and idiosyncrasies and the extraordinary thing to us was that no city was in any sense the same as any other. And most markedly of all, we were enormously impressed by the civic pride which every city evinced in itself and in its citizens. To use a familiar term, every city considered itself "it"; a most excellent sentiment for any city and citizen to hold, and I think that all of us feel that in that civic pride of your country and in the tremendous belief of the citizens of each city or town in the place in which they reside, lies the real secret of your country's wonderful prosperity and enterprise. At any rate, it is entirely different from the spectacle presented in our own country which is, compared to yours, very small indeed and where, owing to its concentration, it is very difficult indeed to engender that spirit of civic pride which is made so much easier in cities or towns which are separated by vast spaces comparatively unpopulated.

Mr. Chairman, one point has been referred to by the speakers tonight, and that is the question of peace and war. It is a subject that I do not propose to enter into to any serious degree at all, because peace and war, as all of us know, is a subject bristling with the most profound problems and intricacies, and it must be the study of mankind I am afraid for many, many years to come. War, which is after all the expression in the aggregate of all violent passions of mankind, of hatred and envy and greed, is a disease which will take some years to eradicate. Let us not be led away by false hopes of reaching a newer heaven and a new earth by any treaty, by any pact, however well it may be devised. The world must advance. We must be patient. The world must advance step by step; but the surest way of reaching the peace of the world is by a community of interests and sympathy between the two great English-speaking nations. If those nations refuse to allow any petty differences or squabbles to interfere with the great principles of amity between us, then we may truly look forward to an eventual elimination of all those war passions which beset mankind at this moment. What the future may bring forth in regard to the English-speaking races no man can foresee. Here in this great continent, which is more and more dominated by the English-speaking races, you are living under conditions entirely different to those of Europe, where there are a nation of English-speaking people and a community of small nations speaking various tongues. That is the danger point of the world, but if the English-speaking nations understand one another, they at any rate must exercise a most potent influence in determining the world's future, a future which should bring with it peace, contentment and happiness.

As to the future, I may say again, if any man has any real vision in him, he will often wonder to himself where the apex of the English-speaking races will converge. You have this enormous continent, and we have the British Empire with its center standing at the corner of Europe. Who knows that perhaps one day in the far-distant future the center of gravity of the English-speaking races may cross the Atlantic. It is for us, gentlemen, in these comparatively early days of civilized mankind to remember that great contingency and to shape our steps accordingly.

I, in company with my colleagues, yesterday had the great privilege of visiting your cathedral, and we had the inestimable privilege of being conducted over it by your bishop. I think I am right in saying that to us all that was the most impressive spectacle that we have witnessed in our tour, and the thought that arose in some of our minds was that this wonderful cathedral, standing on its massive foundation, built in a way which could face thousands of years to come, might one day be the Valhalla of the English-speaking races. The day may come when Westminster Abbey by reason of its immense age may gradually crumble into dust, and when that day comes perhaps, who knows, that great cathedral which is now slowly rising from its foundations may stand as the center of civilization of the English-speaking world. That at any rate is a thought which you will allow is devoid of any national prejudice, but it is a thought which must inevitably arise in the mind of any man who will not permit himself to be swayed by mere national feelings, but who is able to judge the world and humanity from that large standpoint and from that wide point of view which is necessary amongst us all, if we are to bring humanity to happiness and contentment in the years to come.

General services

The offices of the Endowment in Washington continue to serve as a center of information and helpfulness to a great many persons in Washington, official and private, permanent and transient, who are interested in almost any phase of international relations or activities. No attempt is made to keep a record of the number of persons who visit the offices daily in search of information or advice, or of the number who request assistance less formally over the telephone. It is quite apparent, however, that such unrecorded services consume a considerable part of the time of the official and clerical forces. Added to the imposing account of services recorded herein in connection with the secretarial duties of the office, the issuance and distribution of publications, the disbursement of the Endowment's income, the keeping of the books of account, and the administration of the Library, it will be apparent that the time of the staff and clerical force of the Secretary's Office is amply occupied and that it is only because of long training and efficiency that so many duties can be so well performed by such a small force of employees.

The Secretary transmits herewith, in compliance with Article X, Section 2, of the By-Laws, a detailed statement of estimates of expenses and requirements for appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, for consideration and action by the Board of Trustees at the annual meeting on May 9, 1929. The Secretary also transmits at the same time the reports of the Directors of the Division of Intercourse and Education, the Division of International Law, and the Division of Economics and History. These reports contain detailed accounts of the work carried on by the Endowment within those Divisions pursuant to the appropriations of the Trustees and in accordance with the authorizations and allotments of the Executive Committee.

Annual reports

There remain two vacancies in the Board of Trustees, one caused by the death of Mr. Straus on May 3, 1926, and the other due to the death of Mr. Robert Lansing on October 30, 1928. Mr. Lansing, in addition to being a Trustee, was the Vice President of the Endowment, and the Board will be called upon to elect a successor to that office.

Vacancies

The By-Laws of the Endowment now provide for a special meeting of the Board to be held on the second Friday of November in each year, which is usually referred to as the semi-annual meeting of the Trustees. Owing to the inconvenience of the date specified, it has been found impracticable in recent years to have a meeting of the Trustees on the second Friday of November, and for the last several years the meeting has been postponed until the first Thursday of December. In order to comply with the By-Laws, as they now read, it has been necessary in order to postpone the semi-annual meeting to go through the formality of holding the meeting on the date specified in the By-Laws and postponing it until the date when the Trustees could be present. To avoid the awkwardness of this situation, the Secretary now proposes that the By-Laws be amended so that the first Thursday in December will become the fixed date for holding the semi-annual meeting. He will, therefore, offer at the annual meeting of the Trustees on May 9 an amendment to the second paragraph of Section 2 of Article II of the By-Laws to substitute in the first line thereof the words "first Thursday of December" in place of the words "second Friday of November."

Date of the semi-annual meeting

Pursuant to the authority previously granted by the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee empowering the President of the Endowment in his discretion to take such steps as may be necessary to have introduced into the Legislature of New York an act to incorporate the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the President had such an act introduced in the New York Legislature on January 21, 1929. It subsequently was passed without dissent, was signed by the Governor, and has become Chapter 21 of the Laws of New York, 1929. A copy of the Act of Incorporation was sent to the Trustees by the President on February 26, 1929. Since the failure of the United States Congress to pass the act to incorporate the Endowment, introduced in the 61st Congress, the Trustees have been carrying on the business of the Endowment as an unincorporated association, using the proposed

Incorporation of the Endowment

Charter as articles of association. The By-Laws adopted under these articles contain the following provision with reference to the contemplated incorporation of the Endowment:

> ARTICLE XII
>
> The Executive Committee is hereby empowered to accept, on behalf of the association, a charter of the tenor and form reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to the House on the third day of February, 1911 [H.R. 32084, "To incorporate the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace"], and laid before the Trustees of this association on the ninth day of March, 1911, with such alterations and amendments thereto as may be imposed by Congress and are not, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, inconsistent with the effective prosecution of the purposes of the association.
>
> Upon the granting of such charter the property and business of the association shall be transferred to the corporation so formed and a meeting of the Trustees shall be called for the purpose of regulating and directing the further conduct of the business by the corporation.

The procedure that will be necessary legally to transfer the Endowment, its property, rights and obligations, to the corporation, as well as any changes that may be necessary in its Charter and By-Laws to comply with the laws of the State of New York pertaining to such corporations, have received the careful examination and consideration of the Executive Committee, and a special communication will be addressed to the Trustees on the subject.

Conclusion

The Secretary is happy to be able to close this report with a general commendation of the work of the Endowment, unsolicited and disinterested, from one of the readers of the Endowment's Year Book. Under date of April 4, 1928, the following letter was received from Mr. C. E. Weigall, Solicitor-General of New South Wales:

> I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Year Book 1927 of the Carnegie Endowment for international peace. Please accept my thanks for forwarding to me a copy of this interesting publication. The report with regard to international law is especially valuable and instructive.
>
> I do not think that it is possible to overestimate the importance to this country of the work which is being done by your foundation and the fact as stated by your Director that it is in full accord with American traditions and ideals is a beacon of hope for the future.
>
> Whether these efforts are ultimately successful (as I feel confident will be the case), or fail, I can assure you that the services rendered by Americans in embarking upon these missionary enterprises will always be gratefully recognised in British communities.

Respectfully submitted,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 10, 1929.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Secretary.

APPENDIX

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF ENDOWMENT PUBLICATIONS FROM JANUARY 1, 1928, TO DECEMBER 31, 1928

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
SECRETARY'S OFFICE			
Year Books 1911–1927, inc.	.....	....	621
Year Book 1928	.....	....	4,628
Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie	.....	....	33
Total for Secretary's Office			5,282
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION			
No. 3. Mabie: Educational Exchange with Japan	.....	....	26
No. 9. Schoenrich: Former Senator Burton's Trip to South America	.....	....	23
No. 11. Jones: Hygiene and War	.....	....	40
No. 12. Lange: Russia, the Revolution and the War	.....	....	97
No. 14. Vildósola and López: South American Opinions on the War	.....	....	61
No. 17. American Foreign Policy	.....	....	6
No. 18. Lichtenberger: Relations between France and Germany	.....	....	117
No. 19. Lichtenberger: The Ruhr Conflict	.....	....	87
Total for Division of Intercourse and Education			457
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW			
Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907	3	$2.52	25
Spanish Edition	.....	....	8
French Edition	.....	....	3
The Freedom of the Seas	3	2.52	34
Instructions to American Delegates to the Hague Peace Conferences	1	.63	38
French Edition	.....	....	6
An International Court of Justice	4	2.52	31
The Status of an International Court of Justice	1	.63	34
Une cour de justice international	2	2.10	29
Recommendations on International Law	.....	....	35
Controversy over Neutral Rights between the United States and France	2	2.94	27
Essay on a Congress of Nations	4	3.36	31
The Hague Court Reports	4	5.88	34
French Edition	.....	....	8
Resolutions of the Institute of International Law	4	3.36	37
French Edition	2	1.68	6
Diplomatic Documents relating to the European War	35	110.25	28
The Declaration of Independence	7	2.94	32
Recommendations of Habana	2	.84	31

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Reports to the Hague Conferences	8	$14.62	21
French Edition	1	2.10	6
Armed Neutralities of 1780 and 1800	.....	....	23
Treaties between the United States and Prussia	.....	....	28
Judicial Settlement of Controversies between States of the American Union. Cases	1	3.15	46
Judicial Settlement of Controversies. Analysis of Cases between States	.....	....	39
The United States of America: A Study in International Organization	8	10.08	41
The Declaration of London	2	1.68	28
Monograph on Plebiscites	2	4.20	23
Treaties for the Advancement of Peace	2	1.26	35
Jay's "War and Peace"	.....	....	28
Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787	9	15.12	33
Proceedings of the Hague Conference of 1899	2	4.20	26
Proceedings of the Hague Conference of 1907			
Volume I	2	4.20	26
Volume II	1	2.10	23
Volume III	1	2.10	23
Index Volume	.....	....	23
Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China	73	306.60	28
The Holy Alliance	12	7.56	31
Development of International Law after the World War	16	15.84	23
Official German Documents relating to the World War	2	6.30	24
Prize Cases decided in the United States Supreme Court	1	6.30	17
Arbitration Treaties among the American Nations	6	8.82	29
German White Book	7	5.88	33
Outbreak of the World War. Kautsky Documents	52	87.36	35
Preliminary History of the Armistice	5	4.20	32
The Monroe Doctrine	22	27.72	39
Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Independence of the Latin American Nations	9	56.70	44
The International Union of the Hague Conferences	.....	....	2
The Problem of an International Court of Justice	1	.83	6
Pamphlet Series, Nos. 1–49	.....	....	1,432
Proceedings of the Third Conference of Teachers of International Law	.....	....	961
Classics of International Law			
Ayala: De Jure et Officiis Bellicis	.....	....	16
Bynkershoek: De Dominio Maris Dissertatio	1	.84	19
Gentili: Hispanica Advocatio	3	6.30	18
Gentili: De Legationibus Libri Tres	.....	....	19
Pufendorf: De Officiis Hominis et Civis	22	36.96	1,018
Grotius: De Jure Belli ac Pacis	.....	....	885
Rachel: De Jure Naturæ et Gentium	.....	....	17
Textor: Synopsis Juris Gentium	.....	....	16
Vattel: Le Droit des Gens	1	3.36	21
Victoria: Relectiones: De Indis *and* De Jure Belli	10	12.60	25
Zouche: Juris et Judicii Fecialis	1	1.68	16

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Publications in French			
French translation of Liszt: Das Völkerrecht Systematisch Dargestellt	.....	....	340
Lawrence: Les principes de droit international	10	$18.27	3
De Louter: Le droit international public positif	16	45.02	6
Westlake: Traité de droit international	15	27.41	7
Publication in Spanish			
Hontoria: Tratado de derecho internacional público	.....	....	150
American Institute of International Law			
Procès-Verbaux de la Première Session tenue à Washington	1	.42	9
Historique—Notes—Opinions	.....	....	11
Le Droit International de l'Avenir	.....	....	9
Acte Final de la Session de La Havane	1	.42	....
Actas, Memorias y Proyectos	2	.84	13
Root: Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations	.....	....	36
Totals for Division of International Law	402	$895.21	6,198
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY			
Bodart: Losses of Life in Modern Wars	13	9.50	18
Girault: The Colonial Tariff Policy of France	3	2.95	15
Grunzel: Economic Protectionism	11	11.39	2
Munro: The Five Republics of Central America	88	129.36	61
Glasson: Federal Military Pensions	1	1.05	22
Ogawa: Conscription System in Japan	.....	....	18
Kobayashi: War and Armament Loans of Japan	.....	....	23
Kobayashi: Military Industries of Japan	1	.95	18
Porritt: Fiscal and Diplomatic Freedom of the British Dominions	17	26.21	12
Westergaard: Economic Development in Denmark	36	20.72	18
Leites: Recent Economic Developments in Russia	12	10.97	21
Subercaseaux: Monetary and Banking Policy of Chile	5	4.98	19
Ono: War and Armament Expenditures of Japan	2	1.89	21
Ono: Expenditures of the Sino-Japanese War	4	3.78	25
Ogawa: Expenditures of the Russo-Japanese War	1	.95	22
Kobayashi: War and Armament Taxes of Japan	.....	....	21
Heckscher: The Continental System	17	23.75	19
Robertson: Hispanic-American Relations with the United States	38	63.84	28
Dumas and Vedel-Petersen: Losses of Life Caused by Wars	8	6.47	21
Preliminary Economic Studies of the War			
Nos. 1–2. Effects of the War upon Canada and Chile	2	.84	12
No. 3. War Administration of Railways in the United States and Great Britain	5	2.10	22
No. 4. Effects of the War upon Women and Children	3	1.26	37
No. 6. Effects of the War upon Insurance	6	2.52	10
No. 12. Disabled Soldiers and Sailors: Pensions and Training	2	.84	6
No. 17. Effects of the War upon Peru	1	.42	19
No. 21. The Cooperative Movement in Yugoslavia	7	2.94	17

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
No. 23. Effects of the War upon French Economic Life	10	$5.12	22
No. 24. Direct and Indirect Costs of the World War	17	7.14	38
No. 25. Government War Contracts	1	.42	24
Economic and Social History of the World War			
American Series			
Leland and Mereness: Introduction to the American Official Sources for the Economic and Social History of the War	19	....	19
Hines: War History of American Railroads	301	....	621
Austrian Series			
Spann: Bibliographie	.....	....	4
Homann-Herimberg: Die Kohlenversorgung im Oesterreich während des Krieges	.....	....	6
Popovics: Das Geldwesen im Kriege	.....	....	7
Redlich: Oesterreichische Regierung und Verwaltung im Weltkriege	.....	....	6
Gratz und Schüller: Mitteleuropäische Pläne	.....	....	8
Pirquet: Volksgesundheit im Kriege	.....	....	7
Loewenfeld-Russ: Die Volksernährung im Kriege	.....	....	8
Hanusch: Die Regelung der Arbeitsverhältnisse im Kriege	.....	....	8
Exner: Krieg und Kriminalität	.....	....	8
Kerchnawe: Die Militärverwaltung in den von den Österreichisch-Ungarischen Truppen Besetzten Gebieten	.....	....	487
Belgian Series			
Henry: Le ravitaillement de la Belgique	.....	....	7
Pirenne-Vauthier: Législation allemande en Belgique	.....	....	6
Mahaim: Le secours de chômage en Belgique	.....	....	9
De Kerchove: L'Industrie belge pendant l'occupation allemande	.....	....	6
Langenhove. L'Action du gouvernement belge en matière économique pendant la guerre	.....	....	6
Passelcq: Déportation et travail forcé des ouvriers et de la population civile	.....	....	528
British Series			
Salter: Allied Shipping Control	.....	....	10
Bowley: Prices and Wages in the United Kingdom	.....	....	8
Keith: War Government in the British Dominions	.....	....	7
Henderson: The Cotton Control Board	.....	....	8
Jenkinson: Manual of Archive Administration	.....	....	8
Bulkley: Bibliographical Survey	.....	....	8
Wolfe: Labour Supply and Regulation	.....	....	10
Redmayne: British Coal-Mining Industry during the War	.....	....	11
Middleton: Food Production in War	.....	....	9
Cole: Workshop Organization	.....	....	8
Cole: Trade Unionism and Munitions	.....	....	11
Cole: Labour in the Coal-Mining Industry	.....	....	8

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Scott and Cunnison: Industries of the Clyde Valley during the War	.....	....	10
Lloyd: Experiments in State Control	.....	....	11
Hall: British Archives in Peace and War	.....	....	6
Hirst and Allen: British War Budgets	.....	....	6
Scott: Rural Scotland during the War	.....	....	6
Beveridge: The War and Insurance	.....	....	6
Fayle: General History of British Shipping during the War	.....	....	6
Beveridge: British Food Control	.....	....	597
Dearle: Dictionary of Official War-Time Organizations	.....	....	599
Czechoslovak Series			
Rašín: The Financial Policy of Czechoslovakia	.....	....	8
French Series			
Aftalion: L'Industrie textile	.....	....	7
Blanchard: Les forces hydro-électriques	.....	....	6
Fontaine: L'Industrie française pendant la guerre	.....	....	7
Hauser: Le problème du régionalisme	.....	....	7
Herriot: Lyon pendant la guerre	.....	....	7
Nogaro et Weil: Main-d'œuvre étrangère	.....	....	5
Jèze: Dépenses de guerre de la France	.....	....	5
Truchy: Finances de guerre de la France	.....	....	5
Lhéritier et Chautemps: Tours et la guerre	.....	....	5
March: Mouvement des prix et des salaires pendant la guerre	.....	....	6
Renouvin: Les formes du gouvernement de guerre	.....	....	7
Levainville: Rouen pendant la guerre	.....	....	5
Kerviler: La navigation intérieure en France	.....	....	5
Augé-Laribé: L'Agriculture pendant la guerre	.....	....	5
Bloch: Bibliographie	.....	....	5
Pinot: Le contrôle du ravitaillement	.....	....	6
Courteault: Bordeaux pendant la guerre	.....	....	5
Frois: La santé et le travail des femmes	.....	....	6
Sellier, Bruggeman et Poëte: Paris	.....	....	6
Peschaud: Transports	.....	....	6
Gignoux: Bourges pendant la guerre	.....	....	6
Masson: Marseille pendant la guerre	.....	....	6
Chardon: Organisation de la Rēpublique pour la paix	.....	....	7
Bernard: L'Afrique du Nord	.....	....	7
Gide et Daudé-Bancel: La lutte contre le cherté	.....	....	6
Chevalier: Les Bois d'œuvre pendant la guerre	.....	....	5
Créhange: Chômage et placement	.....	....	6
Sellier et Bruggeman: Le problème du logement	.....	....	5
Boulin: Organisation du travail dans la région envahie	.....	....	5
Cangardel: La marine marchande française et la guerre	.....	....	516
Picard: Le mouvement syndical pendant la guerre	.....	....	516
Oualid et Picquenard: Salaires et tarifs	.....	....	516
German Series			
Baumgarten: Geistige und Sittliche Wirkungen des Krieges in Deutschland	38	....	8

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Lotz: Die Deutsche Staatsfinanzwirtschaft im Kriege	29	....	7
von Köhler: Die Staatsverwaltung der besetzten Gebiete (i. Band. Belgien)	4	....	8
Aereboe: Der Einfluss des Krieges auf die Landswirtschaftliche Produktion in Deutschland	91	....	6
Skalweit: Deutsche Kriegsernährungswirtschaft	39	....	7
Umbreit u. Lorenz: Der Krieg und die Arbeitsverhältnisse	210	....	562
Bumm: Deutschlands Gesundheitsverhältnisse unter dem Einfluss des Weltkrieges	39	....	572
Italian Series			
Mortara: La salute pubblica in Italia durante e dope la guerra	.....	....	3
Prato: Il Piemonte e gli effetti della guerra	10	....	2
Bachi: L'Alimentazione e la politica annonaria in Italia	10	....	5
de Stefani: La legislazione economica della guerra	10	....	4
Netherland Series			
Van der Flier: War Finances of the Netherlands up to 1918	.....	....	10
Zaalberg: The Netherlands and the World War, Volume II	16	....	598
Alting: The Netherlands and the World War, Volume III	9	....	620
Vissering, Holstijn, Bordewyk: The Netherlands and the World War, Volume IV	8	....	620
Russian Series			
Michelson: Russian Public Finance during the War	35	....	620
Zagorsky: State Control of Industry in Russia during the War	30	....	620
Nolde: Russia in the Economic War	4	....	620
Scandinavian Series			
Keilhau: Norge og Verdenskriegen	.....	....	4
Cohn: Danmark under Dan Store Krig	.....	....	496
Thorsteinsson: Island under of Efter Verdenskrigen	.....	....	483
Swedish Series			
Heckscher: Bidrag Till Sveriges Ekonomiska och Sociala Historia	.....	....	2
Translated and Abridged Series			
Fontaine: French Industry during the War	8	....	13
Renouvin: The Forms of War Government in France	23	....	12
Pinot and Augé-Laribé: Agriculture and Food Supply in France during the War	25	....	12
Jèze and Truchy: The War Finance of France	79	....	598
Gratz and Schüller: The Economic Policy of Austria-Hungary during the War	42	....	598
Totals for Division of Economics and History	1,390	$342.36	12,550
Grand Totals	1,792	$1,237.57	24,487

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the Trustees:

Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy

The year that has passed is marked by public and formal action taken jointly and severally, by all the nations of the civilized world to renounce war as an instrument of national policy. It is plain that most of the public men who have taken part in this act, like the vast majority of the individuals who applaud or comment upon it, are without any understanding whatever of the revolutionary character of what has been done. Public opinion, so often instinctively right and yet so unable to give rational account of its instincts, has required this course to be taken. The declaration contained in the Pact of Paris signed August 27, 1928, and ratified by the Senate of the United States with but one dissenting vote on January 15, 1929, brings to an end an era in the world's history which has existed since time began, and opens another era of wholly different character and outlook.

From time immemorial it has not only been respectable but honorable to talk of war, to prepare for war, to carry on war, and to be victorious in war. The war habit was first explained and defended on its own account, and half-savage man used it partly to give expression to his emotions and partly to impose his will on others. Later in the history of civilization, war was explained and defended in terms of national need, national ethnic unity, national geographic security, and national economic self-dependence. When the process of nation-building began in western Europe, war was the natural and almost necessary instrument of policy, whether for offense or for defense. As time went on, war came under the ban of better instructed and more enlightened public opinion, and excuses for it were substituted for praise of it. These excuses were found in the cause of liberty, in the cause of religion, and in the cause of human relief from cruel and despotic overlordship. Lord Acton once pointed out with biting irony that liberty had been the cause of more wars than any other one thing save religion.

Still later, as the minds of men became yet more enlightened and their moral standards higher, the argument for war was driven to its last resting place, which was self-defense. This seemed so reasonable as likely to be permanent, but is it not plain that there can be no self-defense unless there is first offense? There must be something overt in the form of attack against which to defend oneself. If now the whole world renounces war, that is, forcible attack, as an instrument of national policy, then self-defense, too, as an argument for war goes the way of all flesh.

The strength of the Pact of Paris is to be found in that characteristic which cynics and legalists have pointed to as its weakness. It is no mere formal legal contract with prescribed sanctions and pains and penalties. It is something far higher and stronger than that. It is a declaration of public purpose made on moral grounds by those responsible and self-determining agents which have heretofore chosen otherwise than they now declare it their intention to do. Those who describe this moral act as merely a gesture must be ready to describe truth, honor, chastity, righteousness, in the same terms.

Honest acceptance of the Pact of Paris requires that the nations signatory thereto shall quickly reshape their domestic policies in order that these may conform to the new principle of national action and the new foundation of international relationship. The old terms and the old ways of thinking are gone, we hope and trust forever. Self-defense loses its traditional meaning and becomes a term to describe police oversight and regulation. Neutrality disappears, since no nation signatory to the Pact of Paris can be neutral, that is, indifferent, when that solemn Pact is broken by any other signatory. Each nation must then choose between directly or indirectly supporting the pledge-breaker and directly refusing to support that pledge-breaker. To say that such choice will violate neutrality is plain nonsense. It might as reasonably be said that one violates neutrality who is on the side of the police in their endeavor to suppress a street riot. There can be no hesitation in deciding to which course of action moral principle points. Freedom of the seas, that highly important and once most contentious question, disappears likewise. The seas become free as a matter of course and without farther debate when war is renounced as an instrument of policy.

As was pointed out in the last Annual Report of the Director, if those nations which are members of the League of Nations or associated as signatories of the Pact of Locarno find themselves under obligation to establish a blockade against an aggressor nation as defined, then nations not members of the League of Nations or signatories of the Pact of Locarno should frankly say that they accept the good faith of the associated nations in establishing such blockade and will not attempt to evade it or to break it down. In other words, since the only limitation on the freedom of the seas would then become such limitation as was imposed upon a pledge-breaking nation by all its fellows acting together, that limitation should be upheld by every signatory of the Pact of Paris. Such act is no longer taking sides in a war between two nations. It is upholding the moral order and those who defend the moral order against any nation, if such there be, which through passion or ambition or greed for gain is ready to violate it.

Moreover, the nations signatory to the Pact of Paris must quickly begin to think in terms of peaceful international association and negotiation and to discard both the terms and the apparatus of international war. The Irish Free State, Canada, Australia, Japan, Germany, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands have all displaced their Ministries of War for government agencies renamed in the new spirit. Every other nation should hasten to follow their example. There is no longer conceivable excuse for competitive programs of naval construction. The straight-thinking and right-minded taxpayer should quickly call a halt in every land to the farther imposition upon the people of those burdens which are the result of the constant construction of battleships, destroyers, submarines and the like, all of which are now worse than useless. There is a place in the world for navies of peace, but no place for navies of war.

It is of highest importance speedily to strengthen and to perfect the instrumentalities for the peaceful settlement of international differences. These are well-known and easily recognized as five in number, namely: diplomatic conversations; commissions to determine and establish facts; the processes and purposes of international conciliation; international arbitration, for which the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague was established a quarter of a century ago; and judicial settlement, for which the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague was brought into being, largely upon American counsel and American initiative. Somewhere and somehow in this list of measures and methods there is hereafter to be sought without armed hostilities the settlement of every international dispute.

The part being played by the people of the United States and their public opinion in the development of instrumentalities of international association and international cooperation is largely lost sight of because so little of it is official or governmental. The rest of the world frequently overlooks the fact, if indeed it were ever aware of it, that in the United States there are two spheres of public conduct and public action: the sphere of Government, which is strictly limited to delegated and prescribed powers; and the sphere of Liberty, in which the citizenship moves about as it will and steadily offers its truest, finest, most natural and most convincing representation. In the United States a sharp distinction exists —of which the full counterpart is found in no other land—between what is public and what is governmental. Much of the most important public life and action of the American people is carried on by them in the sphere of Liberty. It is to that sphere that the rest of the world should learn to look—even more than to those public expressions and public acts that take place in the sphere of Government—for the revelation and interpretation of the full purpose and ideals of the American people.

Cooperation of the United States with the League of Nations

The Government of the United States is not signatory to the Treaty of Versailles and because of that fact is not a member of the League of Nations. Notwithstanding this fact, the American people through representation and activities in their sphere of Liberty have cooperated eagerly with the League of Nations from the time of its establishment, for the accomplishment of its high purposes. The first important task undertaken by the Council of the League of Nations following its organization in 1920 was to institute a commission of jurists to draft a statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice. Elihu Root, then President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, accepted an invitation to serve as a member of that commission, and associated with him was the Secretary of the Endowment, James Brown Scott. John Bassett

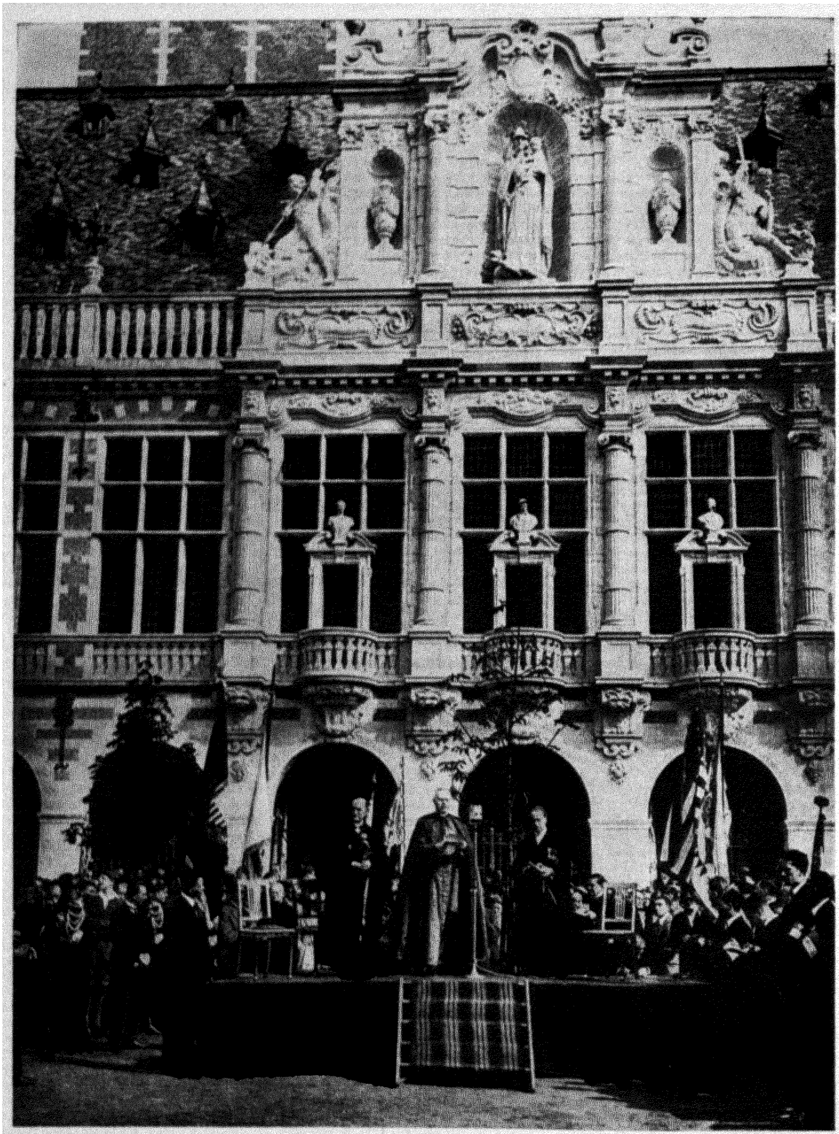
Moore was among the first group to be chosen to membership in that Court, and upon his withdrawal in 1928 his place was taken by Charles Evans Hughes. Mr. Root is at this moment again in Geneva at the invitation of the Council of the League to serve as a member of a second commission which is to propose such revision of the statute for the Court as time and experience have suggested to be advisable. George W. Wickersham is a member of the League's Commission on the Progressive Codification of International Law. When the vitally important question of reparations was given thorough and searching examination in 1924, Charles G. Dawes, Owen D. Young and Henry M. Robinson were genuine representatives of the American people, their interest and their helpfulness. On the commission just now sitting to restudy this same question in the light of later experience, Owen D. Young and J. Pierpont Morgan are true representatives of American knowledge and American public opinion. In conferences on disarmament, on economic subjects, on transit, on health, on social questions, and on intellectual cooperation, the people of the United States are steadily and effectively represented. The fact that this representation usually has its origin in the sphere of Liberty makes it not less important, but rather more so, than had it originated in the sphere of Government without the full and complete cooperation of that public opinion which operates unchecked in the sphere of Liberty.

The judgment of the American people might well be expressed in the words of the London *Times*, printed on September 27, 1928:

> The League is doing very well. There is really no longer any need to measure its temperature anxiously in order to make sure that it is going to live. It is an established institution, a fully recognized and indispensable instrument of international intercourse; and the session of the Assembly that has just closed has been notable at least for this, that the main interest of the delegates was in details of regular League business, that they were intent on perfecting the instrument. . . . The strain of the early years is passing, and the impulse to justify the League's existence by renewed annual attempts to capture the universe in a formula is dying down since the League now so obviously and sturdily exists.

American public opinion has a new and heavy responsibility to bear. It is itself responsible for the Pact of Paris, since without it that Pact would not have attracted the favorable opinion and support of the civilized world, nor could it have been ratified by the Senate. With that Pact before them, the American people must now both in the sphere of Liberty and in the sphere of Government make those expressions and take those steps which will prove their sincerity and the firmness of their purpose. No pledge-breaker must be aided in pledge-breaking, whether directly or indirectly. All possible instrumentalities for the peaceful settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin which arise among the signatories to that Pact must be upheld and strengthened both in their prestige and in their practical operation.

The sure way to invite destruction of the Pact of Paris is to suspect that some nation will violate it and to frame national policy under the influence of that suspicion. The sure way to uphold the Pact of Paris is to assume that every signa-



LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN, JULY 4, 1928, THE OFFICIAL ADDRESS OF THANKS

THE CARDINAL, PRESIDENT EX OFFICIO OF THE UNIVERSITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES, IS SPEAKING FROM THE PLATFORM DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF THE BUILDING AND OPPOSITE THE TRIBUNE OF HONOR. THE PHOTOGRAPH ALSO AFFORDS A NEAR VIEW OF THE ORNAMENTATION OF THE FAÇADE tory nation means to abide by it and to frame national policy under the influence of that assumption.

President Coolidge, who has just laid down the burden and responsibility of his great office, used words in speaking to the American Legion at Omaha on October 6, 1925, which may well be taken as the guide and stimulus of the American people in approaching their task of tomorrow:

> We have been attempting to relieve ourselves and the other nations from the old theory of competitive armaments. In spite of all the arguments in favor of great military forces, no nation ever had an army large enough to guarantee it against attack in time of peace or to ensure its victory in time of war. No nation ever will. Peace and security are more likely to result from fair and honorable dealings, and mutual agreements for a limitation of armaments among nations, than by any attempt at competition in squadrons and battalions. . . . I can see no merit in any unnecessary expenditure of money to hire men to build fleets and carry muskets when international relations and agreements permit the turning of such resources into the making of good roads, the building of better homes, the promotion of education and all the other arts of peace which minister to the advancement of human welfare.

The most earnest and sincere conviction of all America finds expression in these words from the Inaugural Address of President Hoover:

> The United States fully accepts the profound truth that our own progress, prosperity and peace are interlocked with the progress, prosperity and peace of all humanity.

APPROPRIATION FOR RECONSTRUCTION WORK AFTER THE WAR

Library of the University of Louvain

In the Annual Report of the Director covering the year 1925 was announced the completion of the amount of $1,000,000, which was necessary to finish the Library building[1] of the University of Louvain then in the process of erection. Many gifts large and small had been contributed to make up this million of dollars. The Commission for the Relief of Belgium Educational Foundation, of which Mr. Herbert Hoover was at that time President, made the largest gift of any single organization, but a vast number of school teachers and school children, college students and alumni, and members of civic organizations and religious bodies of every sect had offered contributions varying greatly in amount, which helped finally to complete the fund. The Carnegie Endowment had cooperated from the very first in this work not only through a special allotment as a contribution to the fund but, by reason of the fact that the Director of the Division was Chairman of the National Committee of the United States for the Restoration of the University of Louvain, and the services of the Division staff were placed at the disposal of this Committee throughout the entire campaign. The Director took part in the impressive ceremonies at the time of the laying of the corner-stone on July 28, 1921, and in those of the dedication of the first wing to be completed, on July 17, 1923.

The dedication of the completed building took place July 4, 1928. As it was not possible for the Director to be at Louvain at that time, Dr. Frank Pierrepont

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[1] See Year Books, 1919, p. 64; 1920, p. 41; 1921, pp. 36-7; 1922, pp. 48-50; 1923, pp. 50-2; 1924, pp. 50-1; 1925, pp. 55-6.

Graves, President of the University of the State of New York and State Commissioner of Education, who had taken an earnest and active part in stimulating members of the educational profession to give according to their ability, accepted the invitation of the Director to attend the ceremony as his personal representative as Chairman of the National Committee of the United States for the Restoration of the University of Louvain, to represent the great body of donors, and as one of the representatives of the Carnegie Endowment. Upon his return from Louvain, Dr. Graves made a remarkable report from which the greater part of the following account has been taken.

The new Library building fits easily and naturally into the picturesque setting of Louvain which still retains all the appearance of a mediaeval city. Placed upon an imposing site it dominates the surrounding country and is the most conspicuous picture on the landscape. The American architect, Mr. Whitney Warren, has preserved in its architectural beauty those features which mark it as belonging to Flanders of the ages past. He has produced a temple of knowledge that presents the best traditions of the Renaissance and of Flemish and Brabançonne architecture.

For several days before the ceremony Louvain was festive in array. The emblems of France and of the United States in particular were intermingled with those of Belgium and the University of Louvain. A covered tribune or pavilion of honor was erected in the center of the open space in front of the Library for notables of the occasion. It faced south toward the Library and was fitted with purple velvet fringed with gold. Opposite the pavilion and much nearer the Library, a platform was arranged for the speakers and equipped with amplifiers which carried to all parts of the grounds. On the right and left of the tribune and at right angles to it, hundreds of chairs were reserved for the bishops, cardinals, ecclesiastical, military, and academic authorities, and for the innumerable delegates and invited guests from other countries.

The ecclesiastical parade began at two o'clock. According to established custom the vanguard consisted of six heralds each wearing steel helmets, blue tunics, coats of mail and leather leggings. Behind them came the mace-bearers, always an imposing sight in the processions of old Continental universities. Then marched the delegates from the various universities, Belgian and foreign, with the Americans in front; these were followed by representatives of the students and ecclesiastical societies, their multicolored banners floating in the breeze. Last in the procession came Monsignor Ladeuze in full rectorial dress of black and red velvet, and accompanying him were Cardinal Van Roey, president *ex officio* of the University Board of Trustees and apostolic successor of the great Cardinal Mercier, Hugh S. Gibson, Ambassador of the United States, and other guests of honor.

When the group of distinguished guests, including diplomatic representatives of many countries, the Governors of the Provinces of Brabant, Antwerp, Namur, and Limbourg, the Secretary of the Vatican Library, bishops and prelates, generals and judges, was seated, a blare of trumpets announced the arrival of the Crown

Prince and Princess representing the King and Queen of the Belgians, who a month before had been called away on an official visit to the Congo. The Rector advanced from the tribune to meet Their Highnesses and conducted them to their chairs.

First on the program came the dedication of the new building and its carillon by the Cardinal assisted by the Belgian bishops, the deans of Louvain, and the parochial clergy. The Cardinal first pronounced the benediction on the premises and sprinkled the outer walls with holy water; then, passing through a double line formed by the bishops, he entered the building and advanced to a temporary altar in the middle of the arcades, where he proceeded with the blessing of the interior. He then made a tour of the building, sprinkling the walls with holy water and incensing them. As the final step, Bishop Rasneur of Tournai, the youngest of the Belgian pontiffs, performed the rather perilous duty of ascending the spiral staircase to the tower and blessing and sprinkling the carillon. The ceremony then terminated with impartation of the apostolic blessing to the audience, and the Cardinal returned to the tribune. At the conclusion, the carillon pealed forth a chant of glory as it was first rung after the benediction, and almost immediately thereafter the great clock in the tower struck three. The first address was made by Ambassador Gibson, who represented the American contributors who had made the largest gifts, especially the Commission for the Relief in Belgium. He spoke in part as follows:

> We Americans have come to Louvain as messengers of thousands of others whose hearts are with us. In their name I offer you our most sincere pledges of friendship. We have come to place in your care, Monsignor Ladeuze, this monument, which we consider to be a gift to America, as well as to Belgium. It has for us Americans a significance deeper than that of a gift. It is the symbol of our friendship, for it is not mere lifeless stones that we offer you. Every one of them is a spiritual message; every one recalls the indomitable spirit of Belgium—the spirit of the great Cardinal Mercier; every one is a witness to our admiration for the King and Queen of the Belgians, and for your great university five centuries in age.
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> The library is a lasting testimony to these sentiments. We have come from a distant land and from a different race, but we entertain the same ideas concerning good faith and courage that you do. The trials through which we have gone together have drawn still closer our bonds of common friendship. This monument will ever remind us both that a friendship which has passed through the crucible of war should be refined and pure. The building should ever symbolize peace.

At the conclusion of his address, Ambassador Gibson delivered to Monsignor Ladeuze the golden key to the new Library and at the same time there appeared from the tower, united as a single symbol, the unfurled flags of Belgium and the United States. Dr. Graves, as representative of a vast number of donors of small amounts and of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, made an impressive and dignified address telling of the pride Americans take in being granted the privilege of restoring the Library of this historic University.

Two brief addresses were then made by M. Alfred Rebélliau, member of the Institute of France and President of the International Association of Friends

(Œuvre Internationale) of Louvain, and M. Georges Goyau, French academician, who in the name of the university professors of France, expressed sentiments of intellectual fraternity. The last foreign address was from Edward Dean Adams of New York.

Then came an official address by the President of the Board of Trustees, Cardinal Van Roey, who concluded with these remarkable words:

> In the name of the University, the happy beneficiary of this incomparable generosity, in the name of all Belgium, whose sacrifice the American nation has wished to honor, we desire to express, with all the fervor of which we are capable, our sentiments of undying gratitude to everyone who has in any way aided in the realization of the great work. This monument of stone will remain for us and generations to come the memorial and covenant of an indissoluble friendship, sealed by tribulation, between the American and Belgian peoples.
>
> On this glorious day of celebration for the American people, I accept the guardianship of the memorial, in the name of the ancient institution over whose board of trustees I have the honor to preside. The University—yes, the country as a whole—will guard such a monument as a sacred trust. A sacred trust, in very truth, for in the eyes of the civilized world the new library of the University of Louvain has acquired the highest significance; it has become the symbol of the spiritual solidarity of the nations.

As a final feature of the dedication program, the school children rendered *Nos Carillons* ("Our Belfry Chimes"), a cantata by Léon Dubois. In this, personal messages were supposed to be borne by the great towers at Ostend, Bruges, Antwerp, Malines, Louvain, Liège, and elsewhere.

Following this ceremony there was an inspection of the Library by the invited guests, preceding a banquet in the Great Reading Hall of the Library at which 300 guests were present. The only speaker at the banquet was Rector Ladeuze who delivered an eloquent address with his usual grace and charm of manner, and in clear tones that penetrated to every portion of the hall. With restrained emotion he offered the following toast:

> Here, in the procession that passes before our mind's eye appear all those who perished in the War. It is to them that we owe this day! To the immortal dead of Belgium, of France, of England, of the United States—yes, to those American engineers, fallen on the field of honor, whose heroism the carillon installed in yonder tower will ever proclaim in vibrant and joyous tones. In acknowledgment, then, of the eternal indebtedness of the University of Louvain to all these, gentlemen, I propose that you rise and raise your glasses to the health of those who have materialized that ideal, of those whose generosity or whose talent has aided in the pursuit of that ideal—the creation of the sanctuary of knowledge that we have just dedicated.

Following the banquet the assemblage remained to listen to a carillon concert from the enclosure outside. The playing of the great bells was executed by Doctor Jef Denijn, the most celebrated carilloneur in the world and the official player at Malines for almost forty years. The celebration closed with fireworks and the illumination of the tower at 10 o'clock.

The Carnegie Endowment contributed $157,000 toward the completion of this building.

Municipal Library at Rheims

The inauguration of the Municipal Library building[1] at Rheims was of a different nature than that of the splendid international ceremony at Louvain. The dignified, simple exercises were, however, quite as significant, recording as they did the completion of the building which, undertaken by the Carnegie Endowment in 1920 as an expression of sympathy to France after the War, will stand not only as a symbol but as a busy and useful addition to the civic life of the restored town of Rheims. It will be remembered that the last mention of this Library building rising under the shadow of the great Cathedral appeared in the Annual Report of the Director for the year 1925. There has been long delay in the completion of this building resulting inevitably from the complex administrative and legal formalities incidental to reconstruction work in the devastated regions where Rheims suffered almost total destruction. The building was designed by the eminent French architect, M. Sainsaulieu, and in its completed form makes a beautiful and appropriate depository for the Municipal Library of Rheims saved from the Hôtel de Ville just before that mediaeval monument was burned to the ground on May 3, 1917. It was formally opened on June 10, 1929, on which day a number of ceremonies at Rheims were performed in which M. Doumergue, President of the French Republic, officiated. This day will therefore always be a memorable one in the city annals of Rheims. In the morning the restored Hôtel de Ville was dedicated by the President of the French Republic. A banquet followed in the Salle des Fêtes of the Hôtel de Ville at which addresses were made by M. Marchandeau, Mayor of Rheims, by the President of the Conseil Général of the city, and by President Doumergue. After a brief visit to the Cathedral the whole party went to the Library. Standing upon the steps under the beautiful wrought iron portico, the American Ambassador formally presented this completed building to the city of Rheims which, with its 13th century Cathedral where the Kings of France were once crowned, represents and symbolizes so much of the tradition and the spirit of France that this gift may in truth be regarded as presented to the French Republic. President Doumergue graciously responded to the American Ambassador and the Mayor of Rheims followed with a few well-chosen remarks. The doors of the Library were then thrown open and an inspection of the building was made by the guests.

The Carnegie Endowment contributed $200,000 for the erection of this building as a lasting monument of the sympathy of the whole American nation.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DIVISION IN THE UNITED STATES

The headquarters of the Division occupy the three lower floors of the connected buildings, 405–407 West 117th Street, New York City, the fourth and fifth floors being occupied by the offices of the Division of Economics and History.

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[1] See Year Books, 1919, p. 64; 1920, p. 42; 1921, pp. 37-40; 1922, pp. 51-2; 1923, p. 52; 1924, pp. 51-2; 1925, p. 56; 1926, p. 12.

The Director is in daily contact with the work of the Division which is carried on under his guidance by the Assistant to the Director and the Division Assistant and a staff of nine clerks and stenographers, including those connected with the Interamerican Section.

The best account which can be given of the work of the offices of the Division may be obtained through a study of the following pages. Every project there reported was first considered, and many were planned and carried out, in these offices. In developing and multiplying international contacts and increasing influences which shall educate public opinion along sound and easily comprehended lines, a portion of the work of the Division has been organized and established in certain definite fields, such as those of the International Mind Alcoves, the International Relations Clubs, the International Conciliation Series and certain parts of the Interamerican Section. All these branches of the work are carried on from headquarters and under its entire control. Long experience has proved them to be reliable and effective contributions toward better and more intelligent international understanding. They are steadily increasing and developing and are accepted as an integral and permanent part of the Division organization.

A large part of the work is, however, one of new projects and of new developments, and in this sense it may be said that the work constantly changes. The doors of headquarters stand wide open to all those who have suggestions for cooperation in its work. It would be interesting if space permitted to give an account of the plans and projects submitted by the constant stream of visitors. Some of these plans do not fall within the scope of the Endowment's work; some of them are not practicable; many of them which are desirable cannot be undertaken because the funds of the Endowment will not permit. Out of the vast number which come to the attention of the Director, those which in his judgment are best adapted to further the work for which the Endowment has been established are brought before the Executive Committee and, if approved, are committed to the care of the Division for attention and execution.

It is not possible, nor is it desirable, for the Director to attempt to superintend all the work done through such allotments. Some are made to organizations whose officers administer them and report as to the expenditure when the work has been accomplished. During the year under review this has frequently been done, as in the cases of the Institute of Pacific Relations, the Austro-American and other Institutes, the Interparliamentary Union, Dunford House, the International Arbitration League and a number of similar associations. Sometimes the Division assumes partial control and advises with the recipients of allotments as to how best to bring their work in line with the purposes of the Endowment. In other cases the entire work rests with the Division. All the arrangements for the visit of the British editors were made from Headquarters, including the choice of the members of the party, plans for the trip across the ocean and the American itinerary. The Assistant to the Director traveled with the party as representative of the Endowment. When a distinguished American accepts the invitation of the

Endowment for appointment as Carnegie Professor, it rests with the Division to communicate with the authorities of the universities he is to visit, to prepare letters of introduction, and to facilitate arrangements so that his trip may be as comfortable, as profitable and as enjoyable as possible.

All these activities keep the staff of the Division offices extremely busy. The confidential reports of the Special Correspondents are copied, in many instances after translation, and sent out to the Trustees of the Endowment. When a collection of books, similar to that sent to the library at Tallinn, Estonia, is to be selected and forwarded, the details of the work fall upon the office staff. A large specialized and constantly growing file of addresses is maintained, enabling the Director to keep in touch with the leaders of international thought throughout the world and to communicate with them in the briefest possible time. Through these lists, publications of the Division making known the work of the Endowment are wisely and effectively distributed. The Director is glad to record here his appreciation of the devoted and faithful service of the staff of the Division, the full significance of whose work will be better appreciated after the following report has been read.

British Journalists' Visit to the United States

On April 6, 1928, the Carnegie Endowment tendered an invitation to a group of representative British journalists asking them, as guests of the Endowment, to make a trip to the United States during the autumn of that year. The purpose of the invitation was to afford representatives of the British press the best possible opportunity to visit different parts of the United States, to meet representative citizens, groups and organizations, and to observe for themselves what may be the more significant aspects of present day American social, economic, intellectual and political life. Owing to the fact that the presidential campaign would be at its height at the time of their trip, it was felt that the visitors would have exceptionally interesting opportunity to observe at close range the methods of political discussions and contest in this country for comparison or contrast with those familiar to them at home.

The invitation stated:

> The guests of the Endowment will incur no obligation whatever, present or future. It is the sole wish of the Endowment that they shall use their time in America to the best advantage, to the end that when hereafter they discuss American questions or questions involving the United States they will be able to make use of the results of their own independent observation and reflection.

The invitation was accepted by fourteen British journalists, selected by the British Institute of Journalists, from every phase of British journalism, representing newspapers from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The group assembled at the Institute of Journalists in London, and on Saturday, the twenty-second of September, sailed from London on the excellent ship *Minnewaska*, arriving at the port of New York on Monday, October 1, where they were joined by Mr. Paul Cowles, Superintendent of the Western Division of the Associated Press, kindly assigned to that service as representative of American journalism, and by Mr. Henry S. Haskell, Assistant to the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education, as representative of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The list of the party follows:

Sir George Armstrong, Bart., C.M.G.
Editorial Advisor to the Chronicle Group of newspapers, including the *Lancashire Daily Post*
London, England

William Cowper Barrons, Esquire
Yorkshire Evening News
Leeds, England

Ralph D. Blumenfeld, Esquire, J.P.
President of the Institute of Journalists, Chairman and Editor-in-Chief, *Daily Express*
London, England

William Clarke, Esquire
Belfast Telegraph (Dublin Correspondent)
Belfast, Ireland

W. J. T. Collins, Esquire
Editor, *South Wales Argus*
Newport, England

H. G. Davey, Esquire, J.P.
Berrow's Worcester Journal
Worcester, England

Sir Charles Igglesden, Kt., J.P., F.S.A.
Past President and present Vice-President of the Institute of Journalists, Editor of the *Kentish Express*
Ashford, England

H. Jacques, Esquire
Assistant Editor of the *Surrey County Herald*
Sutton, England

F. Lawrence Johnson, Esquire
North-Eastern Daily Gazette
Middlesbrough, England

Henry Collinson Owen, Esquire
Daily Telegraph
London, England

Alan Pitt Robbins, Esquire
The Times
London, England

P. B. M. Roberts, Esquire
The Scotsman
Edinburgh, Scotland

R. A. J. Walling, Esquire, J.P.
Managing Editor of the *Western Independent*
Plymouth, England

William Robert Willis, Esquire
Yorkshire Post (York Correspondent)
Leeds, England

Paul Cowles, Superintendent, Western Division of the Associated Press, Representative of American Journalism.

Henry S. Haskell, Assistant to the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education, Representative of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

After several days' stay in New York the party left for a trip through New England, the Middle West, the Northwest, the Pacific States, and the South. The itinerary was as follows:

London	Sailing, September 22, on S. S. *Minnewaska*
New York	October 1—7
Boston	October 7—9
Chicago	October 10—15
St. Louis	October 15—19

Kansas City	October 19—20
Denver	October 21—23
Colorado Springs	October 23—24
San Francisco	October 26—31
Los Angeles	October 31—November 9
Grand Canyon	November 10—11
New Orleans	November 13—16
Washington	November 18—24
Philadelphia	November 24—26
New York	Sailing, December 1, on S. S. *Minnewaska*
London	Arriving, December 10.

The party gathered in the New York office of the Endowment on October 2. Of the fourteen members, twelve had never been in the United States before, and at the informal luncheon which followed made their first contacts with American hospitality. On October 3, the journalists were the guests at a banquet given by the Associated Press in their honor, and the following evening attended the banquet given by the Pilgrims of the United States to welcome their distinguished countryman, the Right Honorable Viscount Allenby, who had arrived in New York on his way to attend the opening meeting of the American Legion held in San Antonio, Texas, on October 8. The presence of the British journalists at this function was particularly felicitous as in 1927 the party of American journalists, who were guests of the Carnegie Endowment on a trip to England and the Continent, were received by the Pilgrims of Great Britain upon their arrival in London.

Upon reaching Boston on October 7, the party was met by Mr. Robert L. O'Brien, the editor of the Boston *Herald*, and was taken to his home in Dedham where he and Mrs. O'Brien entertained them at tea. The events of their stay in Boston were entirely informal, and they spent the following morning visiting places of historic interest, including the Common where the Colonial boys won from a British general the privilege of coasting. They visited Harvard University and, through the courtesy of Mr. O'Brien, went by motor in the afternoon to Plymouth.

In Chicago, a dinner was given in their honor by the Commercial Club, of which Mr. Silas H. Strawn, a Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment, is President. Mr. Strawn also received the party at his home on the Lake Shore Drive. They visited the stockyards, as guests of Swift and Company, and, after attending a typical American football game at Soldiers' Field between the Navy team and the Notre Dame University team, were entertained at luncheon by the Union League Club where the Secretary of the Navy and Vice President Dawes were the guests of honor. During their stay in Chicago, they met business leaders and the owners and publishers of the various newspapers, as well as representatives of the different industries in Chicago.

Their first view of the Mississippi River was as the train crossed the bridge into St. Louis, where they found themselves in the heart of America in more than a geographical sense. During their three days in this city they were entertained by the Chamber of Commerce and Advertising Club, inspected Washington University, were guests at the publishers' banquet at the Racquet Club and at a luncheon given by the English-Speaking Union. They met editorial chiefs of the local newspapers and representatives of trade publications in that city. They were taken on a tour of inspection under the auspices of the St. Louis Newspaper Publishers' Association and made a brief tour over the city by air-way in a plane of the Robertson Air Craft Corporation.

On their way by motor to Kansas City they stopped at Columbia, Missouri, where they visited that pioneer collegiate newspaper training school now known as the University of Missouri School of Journalism. The faculty of this school offered a luncheon to their distinguished British visitors before they left in the afternoon.

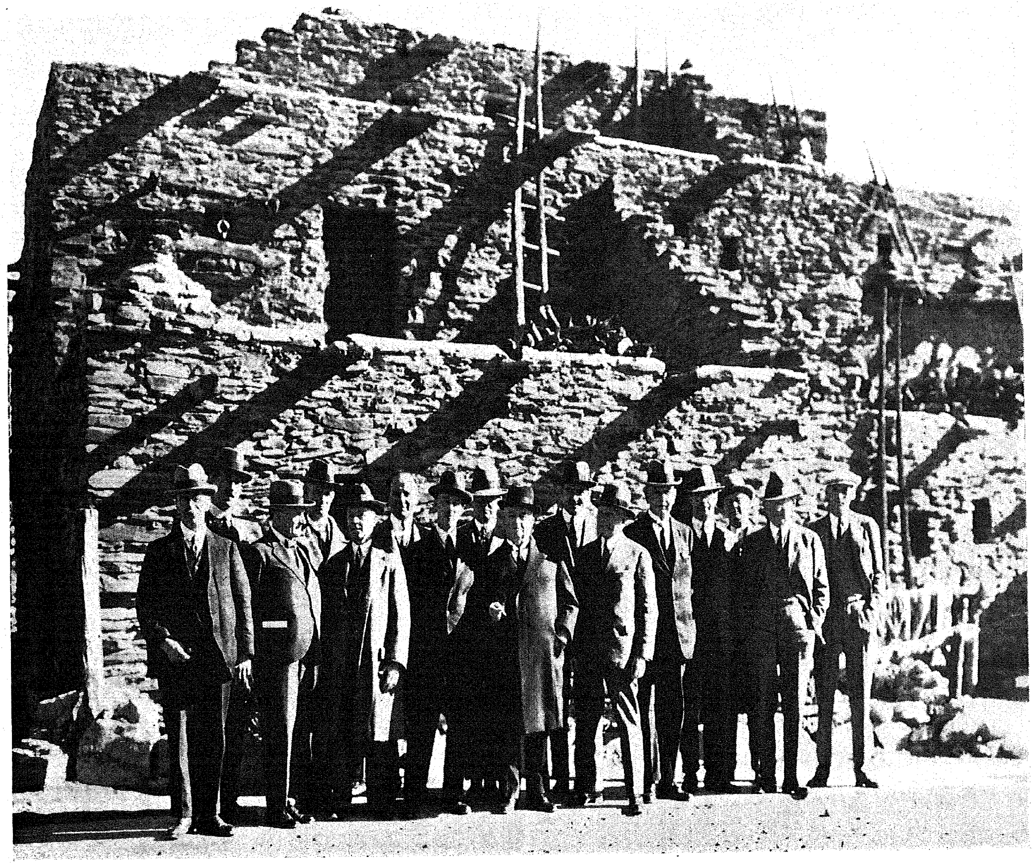
At Kansas City they were the guests of the well-known newspapers, the *Journal-Post* and the *Kansas City Star*, and visited not only the offices of these journals, but many points of interest in the industrial and social life of the city.

One of the outstanding features of the visit at Denver was the trip by motor through the Denver Mountain Park System which gave the visitors some impression of the scenic glories of that region. They had of course wide opportunity for the exchange of ideas with the Denver journalists, as they were the guests of the Denver *Morning* and *Evening Post.* The Chamber of Commerce offered them a luncheon at which they met the representative business men, civic leaders and local editors. Mr. L. Ward Bannister entertained the party at supper and the Mile High Club gave them a formal dinner.

At Colorado Springs they had their first real view of the Rocky Mountains of the United States. Their headquarters were the Antlers Hotel facing Pike's Peak. On a scenic tour to the summit of Cheyenne Mountain, where they had a panoramic view of the eastern Colorado plains, they were the guests of Mr. C. C. Hamlin, editor and publisher of the *Gazette* and *Telegram.*

The party left Colorado Springs for a fifty-two hour trip for San Francisco, reaching that city on the Southern Pacific Gold Coast Limited, October 26, at 2:30 p.m. They were met at the Ferry Building by a committee appointed by the newspaper publishers of San Francisco and the business world of that city. The following five days were very full of incident. The British visitors were entertained by the Press Club, by the Chamber of Commerce, and were the guests at tea of President and Mrs. Campbell of the University of California in their Berkeley home. They dined at the Family Farm in San Mateo County as guests of the Family Club, and afterward attended a midnight supper at the Press Club of San Francisco.

Only a hint can be given of the lavish entertainment offered in Southern California during the nine days of their visit. The program sometimes began as early as eight o'clock in the morning and continued every hour or two until late in the night. On the morning of November 3, they left on a trip for the Signal Hill Oil Field. Although this meant an early start, a number of them admitted when they



THE BRITISH JOURNALISTS BEFORE THE HOPI HOUSE AT THE GRAND CANYON, ARIZONA
NOVEMBER 11, 1928

plunged into the forests of oil derricks at Signal Hill that the scenes of the oil industry amply repaid them. Following this trip the British visitors were received on the flagship *California* by Admiral William V. Pratt, Commander-in-Chief of the Battle Fleet. After this formal call, the visitors were taken around the harbor in a special boat by Mr. J. J. G. Star, port traffic manager, and were then entertained at luncheon at the Pacific Coast Club in Long Beach. On the afternoon of the same day they attended Southern California's major athletic event of the season—the Stanford-University of California football game.

Naturally, interest centered about the moving picture industry. A banquet and dance were given at Hollywood by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences at which Douglas Fairbanks, as president of the Academy, presided. The guest list included names known throughout the world in the newspaper and motion picture world, and a galaxy of film stars.

In Los Angeles, as in all other cities visited, the British journalists had opportunity to meet leading representatives of the press and to make contact with leaders of public opinion. They had the privileges of guest members in a number of the private clubs and were guests of the English-Speaking Union.

The party left by motor on November 8 for San Diego, stopping at the Mission Capistrano. Upon their return to Los Angeles the following day, they took the train for the first stage of their return to the East, stopping en route at the Grand Canyon National Park and reaching New Orleans in the evening of November 18.

In this unique and historically interesting city, the British journalists, particularly those who were from the textile centers, enjoyed the opportunity of inspecting one of the great cotton markets and cotton ports of this country. Part of their time was spent in inspecting the sugar plantations of the South Coast Company of which Mr. B. G. Dahlberg is president. They were taken on a trip along the Mississippi River and had a fine view of the Harbor of New Orleans. On the evening of November 15, they were entertained by the newspaper publishers of New Orleans at a banquet at Antoine's famous restaurant, in which Mr. L. K. Nicholson, President of the *Times Picayune* and Mr. Marshall Ballard, Editor of the *New Orleans Item*, participated. On their last day they made a cruise on Lake Pontchartrain and were received by the Mayor and the Commission Council of New Orleans at the City Hall.

The day following their arrival at Washington the party was presented to the President at the White House by the British Ambassador, and immediately thereafter the British Ambassador presented them to the Secretary of State. On the same day they were the guests of the Overseas Writers at a luncheon and attended a conference at the National Press Club. On the following day they were present at the regular Tuesday Press Conference at the White House, at which they saw how President Coolidge twice a week made known to the press the Administration's views on domestic and foreign questions. November 21 was devoted to a visit to Mount Vernon and Arlington, and attendance at tea at the British Embassy. On the following day they were the guests of the English-Speaking Union at luncheon, and in the evening of that day a dinner was given by the Carnegie Endowment at which about one hundred leading journalists in Washington were present, the Honorable Andrew J. Montague, a Trustee of the Endowment, presiding. The last day in Washington included tea at the Canadian Legation and a dinner given by Frank B. Noyes, President of the Associated Press. While at Washington the British journalists had guest cards to the Chevy Chase Club, the Congressional Country Club and the National Press Club.

On November 23, the party reached Philadelphia and after a brief stop they left for New York, arriving November 26. During the next few days before they sailed on December 1, the British journalists were left fairly free to make their final arrangements before leave-taking. On November 27, a formal luncheon was given by the English-Speaking Union at the Hotel Roosevelt, at which nearly one thousand guests were in attendance. On the evening of November 28, the party were guests at dinner at the home of the President of the Endowment and on the following day, which was Thanksgiving, the British journalists attended, in a group, the special services in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. At this service the silver alms dish presented to the Cathedral as a personal gift by the British sovereign was used.

No attempt has been made in this limited space to give an adequate account of the details of the trip or to mention by name all those who so generously offered hospitality to these distinguished visitors who by their presence and cooperation made the trip so successful. Even from this brief summary, however, it must be evident that everywhere demonstrations in their honor were of the most cordial and inspiring character.

In a sense these gentlemen came to return the visit made to England and the continental countries by a group of American journalists who accepted the invitation of the Carnegie Endowment for that purpose, in the summer of 1927. In a larger sense, however, they came as ambassadors of good-will from their own country, who while eagerly observant of American life and institutions were at the same time able and willing to interpret the British Empire to all those who made inquiry of them. They cheerfully granted interviews with reporters, held friendly conferences with newspaper editors and proprietors, made public addresses at formal functions and over the radio, and readily acceded to requests for impromptu speeches on all occasions. The fact that there were no linguistic difficulties to overcome helped to make all these contacts more personal and intimate.

From all parts of the country have come multiplying testimonies to the splendid impression which the distinguished visitors made upon American public opinion. The results of this visit have been so fortunate and so obvious that the Director ventures to hope that the undertaking may prove of mutual and continuing value to the peoples of Great Britain and the United States, and that the experience may prove profitable for many years to come.

An allotment of $60,000 was made by the Carnegie Endowment to cover the cost of this visit.

Visiting Carnegie Professors of International Relations

Last year's report carried a list of sixteen distinguished men, most of whom were at the time serving as Visiting Carnegie Professors of International Relations, although a few had already completed their service and made reports. For the benefit of those who are not familiar with last year's report, a list of those Carnegie Professors mentioned in it who have returned to the United States during 1928 as well as those more recently appointed is given below.

Randolph G. Adams, Ph.D., Custodian of William L. Clements Library of American History, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

April, 1929, at

Scotland	University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews

David P. Barrows, Ph.D., former President of, and now Professor of Political Science at, the University of California, Berkeley, California

January 20–June 17, 1928, at

Guatemala	National University of Guatemala, Guatemala
El Salvador	National Central Institute of El Salvador, San Salvador
Honduras	Central University of Honduras, Tegucigalpa
Nicaragua	University of Managua, Managua
	University of León, León
Costa Rica	Liceo of Costa Rica, San José
	Law School, San José
Perú	University of San Marcos, Lima
Bolivia	University of San Andrés, La Paz
Chile	University of Chile, Santiago
	Catholic University, Santiago
Argentina	National University of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires
	National University of La Plata, La Plata
	National University of Tucumân, Tucumân
Uruguay	University of Montevideo, Montevideo
Brazil	University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro

George Calhoun, Ph.D., Professor of Greek at the University of California, Berkeley, California

September 3–November 3, 1928, at

Norway	Kongelige Frederiks Universitet, Oslo
Sweden	Stockholms Högskola, Stockholm
Denmark	University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen

Percival R. Cole, Ph.D., Vice-Principal of Teachers' College, University of Sydney, Sydney Australia

Second semester, 1928–1929, at

Hawaii	University of Hawaii, Honolulu
United States	University of Washington, Seattle, Washington

Edward Samuel Corwin, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Jurisprudence at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey

September, 1928–February, 1929, at

China	Yenching University, Peking

	Tsing Hua University, Peking
	National University, Peking
	National Central University, Nanking
	Suchow University Law School, Shanghai

William B. Dinsmoor, Professor of Architecture at Columbia University, New York, New York

Second semester, 1927–1928, at

Greece	University of Athens, Athens

Walter B. Ford, Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

September, 1928–January, 1929, at

Netherlands	University of Leiden, Leiden
	University of Utrecht, Utrecht
Belgium	University of Brussels, Brussels
France	University of Lille, Lille
	University of Grenoble, Grenoble
Italy	University of Pisa

Dixon Ryan Fox, Ph.D., Professor of History at Columbia University, New York, New York

Second semester, 1927–1928, at

England	University College, London

James W. Garner, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Political Science at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

January–February, 1929, at

England	Victoria University of Manchester, Manchester
	University of Sheffield, Sheffield
Wales	University of Wales, Aberstwyth
France	University of Lyons, Lyons
	University of Strasbourg, Strasbourg

Karl N. Llewellyn, LL.B., Professor of Law at Columbia University, New York, New York

First semester, 1928–1929, at

Germany	University of Leipzig, Leipzig
	University of Freiburg, Freiburg
	University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg

Charles Carroll Marden, Ph.D., Professor of Spanish Literature at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey

February 20–March 14, 1928, at

Spain	Centre of Historical Studies, Madrid
	University of Salamanca, Salamanca

William P. Montague, Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy at Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, New York

Second semester, 1927–1928, at

Japan	Imperial University of Tokyo, Tokyo

Rokuro Nakaseko, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry at Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan

First semester, 1928–1929, at

Hawaii	University of Hawaii, Honolulu

JAMES E. RUSSELL, Ph.D., LL.D., Dean Emeritus of, and Professor of Education at, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York
March–June, 1928, at
New Zealand Victoria University College, Wellington
Otago College, Dunedin
Australia University of Melbourne, Melbourne
University of Sydney, Sydney
South Africa University of Cape Town, Cape Town

JAMES BROWN SCOTT, J.U.D., President of the American Institute of International Law, Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Director of the Division of International Law
June, 1928, at
Germany University of Kiel, Kiel
University of Berlin, Berlin
University of Munich, Munich
University of Frankfort, Frankfort
University of Göttingen, Göttingen

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, Ph.D., LL.D., McVickar Professor of Political Economy at Columbia University, New York, New York
February, 1929, at
Cuba University of Habana, Habana

COUNT CARLO SFORZA, Diplomat and former Minister of Foreign Affairs for Italy
Second semester, 1928–1929, at
United States Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut

DAVID EUGENE SMITH, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Mathematics at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York
March 20–April 30, 1928, at
England University College, London
France University of Toulouse, Toulouse
University of Montpellier, Montpellier

ANDREW A. STOMBERG, A.M., Professor of Scandinavian at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Second semester, 1927–1928, at
Sweden University of Upsala, Upsala

HENRY SUZZALLO, Ph.D., LL.D., former President of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, now Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching
February 6–June 23, 1928, at
Austria University of Vienna, Vienna
Poland University of Warsaw, Warsaw
Turkey Robert College, Constantinople
Constantinople Woman's College, Constantinople
University of Stamboul, Constantinople

Hungary	Royal Hungarian University, Budapest
Rumania	University of Bucharest, Bucharest
Bulgaria	University of Sofia, Sofia
Yugoslavia	University of Belgrade, Belgrade
	Royal University of Zagreb, Zagreb
Italy	Royal University of Padua, Padua
	Royal University of Bologna, Bologna

Ashley H. Thorndike, Ph.D., Professor of English at Columbia University, New York, New York

February, 1928, at

Japan	Imperial University of Tokyo, Tokyo

As will be seen from this list, during the year 1928 these messengers of good-will were being received in practically every part of the world: in South and Central America; in Europe including Scandinavia, Central Europe and the Balkans, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands; in the British Isles; in India; in Australia; in New Zealand; in the Far East including China, Japan, the Philippines; and in Hawaii. Everywhere they found the way prepared for them. Each professor carried letters of introduction to the rectors of the higher institutions from the President of the Carnegie Endowment who had also communicated with the ambassador or minister of each country resident at Washington and with the resident American diplomatic representatives. These Carnegie Professors were the guests of royalty and of presidents of republics, and were welcomed by the political, social, and educational leaders of all the countries visited. They were fêted and dined, and found the doors of higher educational institutions opened wide to receive them. All being men distinguished in the academic life of the United States, they found perhaps, to them, the most interesting experiences in their connection with the faculties of universities and in their relationships with scholars and students. Their contacts were not, however, confined to specialized groups but were so wide as to furnish vivid impressions of the life of the country visited as a whole. An intimate knowledge of the physical aspects which often have so much to do with native economic and social conditions was gained in many cases through interesting and unusual opportunities for travel offered by their hosts. Because of this very richness of experience they were able more adequately to carry their message of friendliness and sympathetic understanding to the peoples visited and to extend not only by words but by deeds an expression of America's desire to cooperate with them.

The visits of Dr. David P. Barrows and Dr. Henry Suzzallo were entirely under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment, so that they were asked not only to offer greetings of friendship and good-will but to examine into possibilities as to how the Endowment might enlarge its field of usefulness through cooperation with educational and cultural institutions of the countries where they stopped. Their visits being devoted entirely to these purposes and extending over a longer period of time than any of the other professors, reports of their experiences are of greater length and more detailed than those of their fellow Carnegie representatives. The Trustees themselves had the satisfaction of hearing Dr. Barrows' oral report at their meeting on December 6 last.

Dr. Barrows visited twelve Republics of Central and South America including Panama, and traveled nearly 22,000 miles. He was accompanied by his wife and son, Mr. Thomas N. Barrows. All three of the party spoke Spanish and were thus able to increase several-fold their acquaintance and contact with the peoples of the countries visited, although it was not infrequent to meet individuals and groups of Latin-Americans who had been educated in the United States and spoke English perfectly. No adequate report of Dr. Barrows' experiences can be attempted here. It would be ungracious to enumerate in detail parts of his visits and to omit others. His trip was so arranged as to afford time for intimate personal contacts at the universities as well as for lectures at these institutions of learning. He met at every hand members of the most important political and social circles, leaders of public opinion and charming hosts and hostesses. His transportation and accommodations were at times cared for as an expression of hospitality. Honorary degrees were conferred upon him. In some cases he literally spent hours discussing educational problems with Ministers of State and of Education. Dr. Barrows' report upon his return was of the greatest significance and has been most helpful to the Director. His comments upon conditions in Latin America, his cordial and friendly appreciation of the fine qualities of our neighbors in the South, and his intelligent understanding of their difficulties and perplexities have provided an excellent background upon which to base future plans for cooperation between the Americas. As a summary, Dr. Barrows writes:

> I am happy to report that the entire trip was one of uninterrupted interest and pleasure. We suffered no ill health, although the changes in climate, altitude and living conditions were frequent. We experienced few discomforts and we met with uniform kindness of which it is difficult to speak with adequate appreciation. To travel as a representative of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment is to carry the best of recommendations. On numerous occasions where I was a guest, I was agreeably surprised by the exact knowledge and warm appreciation shown by speakers who dwelt upon the work of the Carnegie Endowment. The publications of the Endowment are well known among the educated classes in all of these countries; and where acquaintanceship exists between leading men of these countries and Trustees of the Endowment, whether this acquaintanceship has been by personal contact or by correspondence, it is esteemed and is often referred to. I wish especially to remark upon the cordiality of our reception and the help that was offered in every country. I feel that every opportunity was made for us that could be made, considering the situation in these countries and the brief period of our stay. Our diplomatic representatives were helpful in all of these countries, some of them giving days of their time to assure our proper presentation and to support the work that we had come to do.

Dr. Suzzallo announced the purpose of his visit in the following words: "I go in no sense as a missionary or a propagandist. The sole object of my visit is to interpret American educational practice from the standpoint of a scholar and an educationalist, so that European educators may appreciate the strong points and the weaknesses of our methods. Every effort to enlarge the scope of intellectual understanding between nations is like a cable thrown from one country to another which will bind their peoples into closer friendship and harmony." Dr. Suzzallo, who sailed from New York January 18, 1928, and left Havre for the return trip on July 4, was duly accredited through the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Education to the most important educational institution or institutions of the governments visited. In each of the nine countries, save Italy, he was welcomed as the first Visiting Professor to be officially accredited since the close of the Great War. He gave his services freely in public and course lectures at the universities; addresses before learned societies, academies, and institutes; group conferences with political, social, intellectual, and educational leaders; and personal conferences with representative men and women. His admirable comprehension of the purpose of his trip, taken in combination with the list of the universities to which he was accredited, assured the success of his significant and important mission. Everywhere he made warm friends and found a ready response. His excellent report is of the greatest value to the Director.

Dr. Suzzallo writes further:

> Very early it became apparent that the mission had to carry two activities if one was to succeed. First: they were pleased to receive and entertain a friendly emissary of the intellectual class from America. They were curious about the civilization in the United States, and were interested to hear an interpretation from almost any angle. Few of them have visited America. More peasants and laborers have been to the United States and have returned than members of the professional class. Our prosperity, our attitude upon international questions, and our philanthropic activities are more or less beyond their comprehension. They have little opportunity to know anything accurate about us. Their universities and secondary schools do not deal with our history, institutions, or civilization. The students and professors of the universities and the members of the cultured class outside are at once deeply interested in a visiting professor who proposes to interpret America to them. It matters little whether the approach to our thought and life is political, social, economic, educational, literary, or historical. They are interested in any treatment provided it reveals us. As soon as I sensed this fact, I reconstructed every lecture that I had prepared before departure. The interest in my lectures and discussions immediately enveloped a larger group of people both within and without the university. Second: they crave to be understood in the United States. They wished me to take back some understanding of their national problems as these were involved in international relations. Contacts were immediately enriched, both in extent and importance, the moment I made it clear that I came, not merely to interpret our American civilization to them through an examination of its educational practices, but also to understand sympathetically their local problems as affecting international relations. In each country an aide was assigned to me from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or from the Ministry of Education. These aides were unusually valuable, and they were always highly intelligent. They made many new connections for which I had not prepared, and provided criticisms and corrections where I might have gone astray, in addition to the hundred other types of service which they performed. The prestige of the Carnegie Endowment is very great in Europe. The fact that it is not a governmental institution associated with and controlled by national governmental policies is a large factor in creating the hospitable attitude toward its enterprises, a fact which I sensed throughout the trip. Again, I may say that its actual method of work in Europe has given it a reputation for impartiality and fairness which is enviable. Not once did I hear expressed the suspicion that its administration might have a political bias.

The professors named above, other than Dr. Barrows, Dr. Suzzallo, and Dr. Nakaseko (of whom mention will be made later) were kind enough to accept appointments as Carnegie Professors while visiting foreign countries for their own purposes. While their visits were briefer and their time occupied with their own specific and personal missions, these duties did not prevent their fulfilling most acceptably the purpose of the Carnegie Professorships to further closer intellectual relations, and thereby friendship, between their own and the foreign countries visited, to extend the greetings of the Carnegie Endowment and explain its work. The following reports will show that even a brief stay carries its own results and makes its own contribution.

Professor George Calhoun met many distinguished scholars and made most interesting acquaintances and friends in the Scandinavian countries. At Oslo, he was one of the American representatives chosen to be presented to the King and Queen. A program was arranged at the Institute for Comparative Culture Study covering the period of his residence. He was the official guest of the University at the opening ceremonies and of the Norwegian Academy at its first meeting, and was one of the guests of honor at a dinner given by Professor Fredrik Stang, President of the Nobel Institute. Professor Calhoun writes: "The most enjoyable, and I believe the most valuable experiences, however, were the frequent intimate associations with the leading scholars of Oslo. I was with Rector Saeland a great deal, and we discussed many problems of education and university organization. Also I saw a good deal of the former rector, Professor Fredrik Stang (a most remarkable man), Professor Koht, President of the Congress, and other distinguished scholars. We were treated with the utmost cordiality, were much entertained, and left Oslo with real regret." In Stockholm, Professor Calhoun gave two public lectures and three seminar addresses at the Högskola, and spoke before the Humanistic Society of Stockholm, the International Club and the Swedish-American Society. From Copenhagen, Professor Calhoun reported:

> I have seldom met a more distinguished group of scholars than those with whom I am associated. Furthermore, there is much interest in the classics here, and I was made to feel that my coming was an event, not merely because I represented the Carnegie Endowment, but because of my work and publications. Almost the first day I read to the Classical Seminar a paper proposing some new conclusions on certain historical questions, and to my astonishment the students were actually excited and asked for more "conferences." I gave two public addresses to fairly large audiences, the most satisfactory audiences I have had anywhere except at Oxford, and several seminar talks. The lectures were made the occasion of much quiet formality and the Rector and a number of university dignitaries were present. . . . What is most pleasant is that as in Oslo and Stockholm we have been taken into their homes and made to feel really welcome. On the whole our stay in these northern countries has been delightful, and it has certainly increased international goodwill in one way—we shall always hereafter be filled with cordial liking for the Scandinavian folk.

Professor William B. Dinsmoor was no stranger to Greece as he had often visited that country. He therefore found many friends awaiting him and was immediately made at home at the University of Athens. His duties as Carnegie Professor fell in very naturally with his own plans and were happily and effectively performed.

Professor Dixon Ryan Fox was specially accredited as Carnegie Professor at University College, London. As Director of the American University Union in London, he had unusual opportunity for making personal friends and contacts and his mission for the Endowment was most effectively filled not only in London but at Edinburgh and Glasgow where he also visited the Universities. Professor Fox wrote enthusiastically of his experiences in the British Isles adding upon his return from Scotland the following significant comment: "One really does feel the impact of intellect in these old Scottish strongholds. An American can not escape a sense of appreciation of what they have done for American civilization."

Professor Charles Carroll Marden's reception in Madrid was most cordial on the part of the newspapers and the Centre of Historical Studies to which he was accredited. His lectures were delivered to crowded audiences. The round table conferences took the form of luncheons, five in all, at which groups of interested people were present and where the lively discussions were conducted in a spirit of cordiality and good fellowship. In Salamanca, he also met with an enthusiastic reception from both the University and the local newspapers. The lectures and talks were well attended and the audiences showed a real and continued interest. The round table talks again took the form of luncheons. A final banquet was tendered by the officers and professors of the University and the editors of the two local newspapers. Professor Marden writes: "On the whole I believe that my mission was highly successful and that the good results will be lasting. Both of the institutions regarded it as a distinct honor to have been chosen by the Carnegie Endowment, and I wish to express my appreciation of the honor you have done me in choosing me as your representative."

Through the kind cooperation of Mr. Tsunejiro Miyaoka, the Division's Special Correspondent in Japan, Professor William P. Montague was at once made to feel at home upon his arrival at Yokohama on May 14, 1928. In Tokyo he gave formal lectures on philosophy at Meifi University, Keio University, Waseda University, Imperial University, Japan Women's University, Tsuda College, and Tokyo Women's Christian College. He also spoke at the Imperial University in Kyoto and visited in that city two missionary and two Buddhist colleges. In addition to his formal lectures he gave several informal addresses at luncheons and elsewhere, and in both types of addresses stressed the desirability of cordial relations and better cultural understanding between Japan and America. His audiences were large and appreciative. The spirit in which Professor Montague undertook his task may be seen from an excerpt from a letter addressed by him to Mr. T. Miyaoka under date of March 24: "In closing this long letter may I again assure you of my glad appreciation of the honor of lecturing in your country. Thirty years ago I chose a Japanese gentleman as god-father for my eldest son, and since then I have longed to visit your great Empire, and I have experienced pain and distress at each of the few incidents that have threatened to disturb the friendship between Japan and America." Upon leaving Japan, Professor Montague wrote to the Director: "Making all allowances for the charming formal courtesy of the Japanese, they were I believe really friendly to me, and certainly Professor Kuwaki, the philosopher of the Imperial University of Tokyo, and Dr. Nitobe, I shall always regard as true friends." At Prague, Professor Montague had the privilege of taking luncheon with the President at his summer residence, Lany. Professor Montague writes: "The President and his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Beneš, talked to me for nearly three hours, first about Kant, Brentano and the New Realism; and then about their optimistic faith in the democratic idea. It was a curious and delightful experience with a 'philosopher-king,' a man whose interest in the ontological status of round-squares is as keen as in the governmental policies of Lenin and Mussolini." Professor Montague also made interesting contacts through the courtesy of Mr. Ostrachill, the private secretary of the President, and through a number of the professors of philosophy at the University. Proceeding to Italy, Professor Montague met at Rome the Rector of the University of Rome and through the courteous and efficient interest of Mr. Dominon, the Consul, had a two hours' interview with Gentile, the official philosopher of Fascismo. From Rome Professor Montague went to Naples where he had a pleasant and instructive visit with Dr. Picoli, Professor of Philosophy at the Royal University of Naples. He then went "to an inaccessible village forty miles from Turin" where he had a delightful interview with the great Italian philosopher, Benedetto Croce. Owing to the season of the year, the Italian visit could not be so specifically academic as were those in the other countries, but the friendly purpose for which he was appointed Carnegie Professor was undoubtedly adequately fulfilled, even though less formally.

Dean James E. Russell left New York on February 1, to sail from Vancouver for New Zealand and Australia, arriving at Wellington about March 1; Melbourne, April 1; and Cape Town early in June. His report on his experiences has a unique value inasmuch as the universities and educational centers he visited and studied are out of the usual course of travel, and the advent of an American visitor of Dean Russell's distinction was important and significant. Dean Russell while still traveling wrote:

> Very few Americans of the type other than the commercial traveller come here (Australia). It is too far out of the beaten path. Americans have a great deal to learn. . . . No such effective educational machinery was ever put in the hands of one man as that of the Director of Education in New South Wales, unless perchance in old Prussia and perhaps modern Japan. It is not only complete in every detail but it works like a delicate machine. It has advantages that are the despair of our systems but it is easily capable of abuse. . . . The greatest need that I see for us both is the spread of more correct information and a constant interchange of responsible leaders. I suppose most Americans are as ignorant of these countries as I was: if a short visit can open my eyes, what might not be expected from those more intelligent!

Dean Russell found his schedule filled almost to the hour. He addressed university students, Teachers College students and faculties, the State School Directors, Federation of Teachers, and, as he reports, attended luncheons and dinners sometimes for days in succession. Between times he visited university departments and went out into the country to see the schools at work. As has already been said, the mission undertaken by Dean Russell was a professional one, and although formally accredited as a Carnegie Professor this work was incidental to the chief purpose of his trip. He did, however, bring back a most significant, confidential report which will be of the greatest help, and the Director records here his gratification at the splendid work accomplished.

Report upon Dr. James Brown Scott's visit to Germany is hardly necessary as it will be given in detail in his own report as Director of the Division of International Law. The subject of his lectures was, "The Spanish Origin of International Law," which, in its modern conception, took definite form and acceptable shape because of the Spanish discovery of America and the need of new rules of law to meet and to solve new conditions in accordance with old principles of justice. These lectures which were delivered in the German language were of such exceptional value and so cordially received that they have been published by the Institute of International Law, University of Kiel. Dr. Scott was received with the greatest honors, an official banquet being tendered to him by the Rector of the University of Kiel. At the University of Göttingen, the last University before which he spoke, an official luncheon in the name of the University was given by the Rector, which was attended by the Curator representing the Minister of Public Instruction and leading members of the faculty. It was, as in the case of Kiel, presided over by the Rector of the University. Dr. Scott sailed from New York on March 19, and left the Continent from Gothenburg, Sweden, on September 8.

Professor David Eugene Smith reported on June 18, 1928, as follows:

> This is officially to announce my return from Europe, where I acted as a delegate accredited to the University of London, the University of Toulouse, and the University of Montpellier. I was cordially received at each of these universities, and although the University of London was not in session, owing to the Easter Holidays, I was invited to meet a considerable number of the scientists at a dinner and to make their acquaintances and to discuss educational problems with them. At Toulouse a reception was given in my honor, and I had the pleasure of meeting a large number of the faculty. At Montpellier a luncheon was given, at which I met a considerable number of the members of the Faculty of Science. I also gave an address to an audience composed of students and professors. On this occasion I made a few introductory remarks in French, after which the substance of the address was translated by Professor Humbert. At each of the universities I had the opportunity of examining such manuscripts and early printed texts as were of interest to me. I also had the pleasure of presenting your own greetings as President of the Carnegie Endowment, and in each case I was asked to transmit to you a message of friendly appreciation of your interest. Taking the visits as a whole, I may say that I found them very pleasant, and that I am much indebted to the universities for courtesies shown to my sister and niece, as well as myself.

Professor Andrew A. Stomberg, himself of Swedish origin, was an admirable representative of the Endowment during his stay at the University of Upsala Thoroughly American in his ideals, he had kept many of his contacts with Sweden and, through his active participation in the local chapter of the American-Scandinavian Foundation in Minnesota, was in intimate touch with all the Scandinavian countries. Already on sabbatical leave and lecturing in Sweden, Professor Stomberg gladly accepted the designation of Carnegie Professor for a brief course of lectures at the Royal University of Upsala after the termination of his engagements. As a matter of fact, Professor Stomberg was admirably fulfilling the Endowment's purpose even before he received his appointment. His lectures covered special work: to interpret to the people of Sweden those matters concerning the United States of America in which Swedish audiences were most interested, and to express to them the strength of the friendship of the American people. Professor Stomberg found Dr. Stavenow, Rector of the University of Upsala, and Archbishop Soderblom enthusiastically interested in America and earnestly desirous to promote international good-will. Professor Stomberg's lectures, as a Carnegie representative dealt with "Swedish Emigration to the United States." They were announced on posters which were placed in all parts of the city and announcement was made also in the Upsala and Stockholm papers. Professor Stomberg writes: "I may say that after the lectures both Rector Stavenow and Archbishop Soderblom assured me that what they had expected regarding the tenor of the lectures had been realized and that I had their authority to convey this information to you. I certainly hope that what has been done will be considered satisfactory. May I add that my lectures have been given in Swedish, a fact which has been particularly appreciated it seems."

During his stay in Sweden, Professor Stomberg gave an address at the Swedish-American Club of Stockholm which was attended by the American Minister, Mr. Harrison, and at the International Club in the same city. In Upsala a dinner was given in his honor as representative of the Carnegie Endowment by Archbishop Soderblom at which about fifty professors and leading citizens of Upsala were in attendance. Rector Stavenow also gave a dinner in his honor at which about fifty professors of the University were present. Professor Stomberg writes: "In his remarks welcoming me the Rector spoke with greatest appreciation of the work of the Carnegie Endowment and of the honor that had come to his University through the appointment of the Visiting Professor."

Professor Ashley H. Thorndike who kindly accepted appointment to deliver a Carnegie lecture at the Imperial University, Tokyo, wrote on March 1, from Kobe, Japan, the following letter to the Director:

> I am writing to say that Mr. Miyaoka whom I met several times made the arrangements for my lecture at the Imperial University and was most kind. I had an interesting time meeting a number of the faculty and several former students. The University which was pretty well destroyed by the earthquake is rapidly re-building.
>
> The Japanese are certainly an amazing people. Their zeal for education and self-improvement surpasses even our own, and is perhaps more effectively directed for the purposes of national progress. Their contacts with us are numerous and bound to increase, and I am impressed with the importance of realizing educational and scholarly relations between the two countries. I hope my visit and talks contributed a bit to this end.

So far the Carnegie Professors mentioned have been Americans going abroad. Another type of exchange may be illustrated by the visit of Dr. Rokuro Nakaseko, Professor of Chemistry, at Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan, who went as Carnegie Professor to the University of Hawaii, Honolulu, for the first semester of 1928–29. This appointment was made in compliance with the request of Dr. D. L. Crawford, President of the University of Hawaii, as he felt that such an appointment would be beneficial not only to the University but to the general cause of international good-will, "since to an increasing degree Hawaii is becoming a centre of some importance for the relations of countries about the Pacific." Professor Nakaseko began his contribution to the international phases of the work of the University of Hawaii about the middle of September, and as this report goes to press his duties have just terminated. The letter sent to the Director as he was sailing for Japan, together with President Crawford's letter, speak for themselves.

HONOLULU, *February 1, 1929.*

My most pleasant task under your charge in the University of Hawaii has been successfully completed on the 19th of January last. On the 29th, I gave a little dinner at the Moana Hotel to about eighty of my American and Japanese friends here. President Crawford and Consul-General Akamatsu were among my guests who were all kind enough to appreciate and encourage my work during the semester. . . .

I submit to your inspection a copy of President Crawford's letter addressed to me. . . .

My stay here was exceedingly enjoyable and most instructive to myself. And my profound gratitude is therefore due to you for appointing me to such an exalted post, the duties of which I hope I have discharged to a certain measure of success. My experiences here have qualified me for a better and greater activity that awaits me in Japan for the cause of strengthening and multiplying the bond of appreciation and intellectual understanding between the people of the United States and those of Japan.

Yours very truly,

ROKURO NAKASEKO.

(ENCLOSURE)

THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII,
January 21, 1929.

DEAR DR. NAKASEKO:

The members of the Board of Regents of the University of Hawaii are conscious of the unusually valuable service which you have rendered to this University and the Territory of Hawaii by your lectures here and by your residence in our midst during the past several months, and they have requested me to convey to you in this manner their very warm appreciation for this service. Please permit me to add to this my own personal word for I have valued very highly the acquaintance with you and I am convinced that we could have found no better man than yourself to inaugurate the public service which goes with the chair which you have occupied so creditably.

Yours very truly,

D. L. CRAWFORD,
President.

Further comment need hardly be made as to the significance and fruitfulness of this part of the work of the Division. The Director is confident that the Carnegie Professors now serving in foreign countries and those who have been recently appointed as representatives of the Endowment will draw from their visits the same helpful impressions as those cited above, and that they will fulfil their mission in the same fine spirit of intelligent friendliness and understanding.

The Carnegie Endowment allotted $24,600 to cover the Carnegie Endowment Professors' trips described in this report.

Interparliamentary Union

The XXV Interparliamentary Conference was held in Berlin, August 23–28, 1928, in the Reichstag Building. No fewer than 505 delegates were in attendance as the representatives of the following thirty-eight countries: Union of South Africa, Germany, United States of America, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Danzig, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, British India, Dutch Indies, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Norway, Holland, Perú, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Salvador, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay. All the European groups were represented with the exception of that of Lithuania. Besides the Indian Parliament, which had been represented last year in Paris, two of the British Dominions, the Union of South Africa and Australia, sent representatives as observers. Unofficial representatives were also sent from Bolivia, Chile, Salvador and Uruguay. The delegates were most hospitably welcomed and entertained by the German Government, the German Interparliamentary group and the people of Germany.

In addition to the general debate which opens each conference, the three principal questions on the agenda were: (1) The Evolution of the Parliamentary System of Our Time; (2) Migration Questions; (3) Declaration of the Rights and Duties of States.

As the Conference was in session on August 27, the day on which the treaty for the renunciation of war was signed in Paris, and as the Interparliamentary Union was one of the first organizations which had raised, at its meeting in Berne in 1924, the question of the criminal character of war, a telegram was sent by the conference to MM. Briand and Kellogg expressing its great satisfaction at the conclusion of the treaty and its hope that all States would adhere to the pact. The following telegrams were received in reply:

> Très sensible au message que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser aujourd'hui pour tous les signataires du Pacte général de renonciation à la guerre comme instrument de politique nationale, je vous remercie, au nom de mes collègues et en mon nom, d'avoir ainsi associé moralement la Conférence interparlementaire à une manifestation internationale qui doit emprunter sa force aux sentiments de tous les peuples pour contribuer efficacement au maintien de la paix. C'est avec une satisfaction profonde que j'enregistre la tâche que compte se donner désormais l'Union interparlementaire de travailler à faciliter l'application intégrale des principes qui ont présidé à la rédaction de l'Acte signé aujourd'hui à Paris.
>
> ARISTIDE BRIAND.

> I have received your very complimentary message and assure you it is deeply appreciated. Please extend my thanks to the International Union and express my sincere hope that all the nations will adhere to it.
>
> FRANK B. KELLOGG.

The official delegates from the United States were: Senators Walter E. Edge of New Jersey and Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma; Representatives Fred A. Britten of Illinois, Thomas E. Cochran of Pennsylvania, Roy G. Fitzgerald of Ohio, F. H. LaGuardia of New York, J. Charles Linthicum of Maryland, Andrew J. Montague of Virginia, former Representative Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, and Mr. Arthur Deerin Call of Washington, D. C.

Those wishing to learn more of the work of the Interparliamentary Union are referred to the Bureau Interparlementaire, 5 Place Claparède, Geneva, Switzerland.

The Carnegie Endowment contributed $1,000 toward the maintenance and incidental expenses of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union.

Dunford House

The development of the work of Dunford House [1] has continued steadily since the last report. The first Board of Governors has been appointed and the Dunford House property has passed out of the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher-Unwin into those of a Board of Trustees appointed by the Dunford House (Cobden Memorial) Association. An inaugural public luncheon was given in London by the Association on July 18, at which a public appeal was launched. The response to this appeal provided enough money for working needs for the starting of the organization and was enough to fulfil the pledge made to the Carnegie Endowment when that Endowment gave assistance for the first year.

Already half of the house is attractively furnished. The rooms on the ground floor have been generously supplied by Mr. and Mrs. Fisher-Unwin with the old Cobden furniture and the busts, pictures, documents, library and other historical treasures which were part of the benefaction. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher-Unwin have also furnished six bedrooms, and the Dunford House Association has since, at its own cost, furnished six more. Descendants of John Bright are furnishing another two, and it is hoped that the remaining rooms may be ready for occupancy within another year or two. The improvements necessary in the case of an old country house such as the installing of a central heating system, electric lights and the care of the grounds and garden will gradually be made.

Although so much has already been done, Dunford House is not yet sufficiently equipped to hold residential conferences. With its charming surroundings and interesting associations it is, however, an important centre for groups who come to spend the day, and during the year such groups, including many Americans, have been entertained there. Already plans are being made to hold a series of lectures at Dunford House. Out of the rich field of subjects offered by the international situation in its economic aspects, some special one will be chosen for intensive examination, discussion and consideration. Such a conference will undoubtedly make a large appeal and interest observers and friends of the international peace movement in many lands. The reaffirmation of the principles of economic and political peace which are enshrined in Richard Cobden's home will exert an influence not unlike that felt in America twenty years ago by the Mohonk

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[1] See Year Book, 1928, p. 51.

Conferences held through the generous hospitality of those two distinguished peace lovers, Daniel and Albert K. Smiley. These conferences attracted much attention and support as soon as public interest was aroused in them, and this will undoubtedly be the case with all the activities which are slowly developing at Dunford House.

The Director feels assured that the purposes and aims which the Endowment had in view when offering support to the work of the Dunford House Association are being realized.

The Carnegie Endowment contributed $5,000 toward the cost of developing and maintaining the work at Dunford House.

International Arbitration League

The International Arbitration League (London) has carried on its work for the year with its usual activity. The secretary addressed 113 meetings, comprising Cooperative Societies, Rotary Clubs, Women's Institutes, Women's Liberal Associations, League of Young Liberals, Brotherhoods, and Church Societies, on such subjects as: The League of Nations and Its Work, America and World Affairs, The Disarmament Problem, What the World Court Is and Does, British Attitude toward India.

The secretary's report states: "Wide experience shows that our work is still needed. Democratic control of foreign policy is worse than a meaningless phrase without, at least, some elementary knowledge of international questions on the part of the mass of the people. We are doing our best to spread such knowledge." In carrying out these purposes *The Arbitrator*, the organ of the League, is published monthly for the express purpose of supporting arbitration as a substitute for war.

The March 1928 issue of *The Arbitrator* appeared as a Cremer Centenary Number in honor of William Randal Cremer, whose early and practical efforts as a pioneer in the movement in favor of arbitration led to the founding of the International Arbitration League. Mr. Cremer began his life as a Hampshire carpenter who shared in his boyhood the suffering so common to the poor of his day, and he was therefore in later life able to make direct appeal to the masses of people as one of them. His long record in the British Parliament, the award of the Nobel Peace Prize which he consecrated to the cause of arbitration, his friendship with such men as Mazzini, Victor Hugo, Whittier, John Bright and George Odger are well known. Mr. Carnegie, when advised of his death exclaimed: "Truly I know no finer or more heroic life than that of Cremer. It should be held up for the imitation of men."

The usual allotment of $1,000 was made to the International Arbitration League in continuance of a gift made annually by Mr. Carnegie for many years before his death and upon the receipt of which the League is dependent for a similar donation.

American Anthology in Estonian

An unusual opportunity to make contacts in Estonia was offered through the personal interest and initiative taken by Mr. Andrew Pranspill, an Estonian residing in New York City, who came to America sixteen years ago and is now a writer for American and Estonian newspapers. Mr. Pranspill, through his knowledge of conditions in his native land, was convinced that there was a great demand in Estonia for an American anthology in the language of that country and, upon assurance of the approval of his project by the Division, prepared a manuscript containing Estonian translations of selections from forty of the best American authors, about two-thirds of the book being devoted to *belles-lettres* and one-third to the writings of important public men and representatives of various fields of activity such as Thomas A. Edison, Andrew Carnegie, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. The book, artistically illustrated and attractively bound, was published in Tartu, Estonia. As it neared completion, Mr. Pranspill went to Estonia to assist in its sale and distribution.

The whole first edition of thirteen hundred copies was sold in advance three weeks before the book came from the press, over half of the orders coming from teachers and professional men. It received a great deal of publicity in the Estonian press and the extraordinary response to the first edition has justified a second edition which is now being issued. During Mr. Pranspill's three months' stay in Estonia he delivered thirty-three public lectures. In his report he states: "It was those lecture meetings that sold my book. Thus, at a lecture in Pârnu at a teachers' summer conference, 101 people ordered my anthology after I had read them a few extracts from the book. I had no difficulty in getting up audiences in spite of the dull season. On many occasions I spoke on various subjects having no direct bearing on my anthology. No one believed in Estonia that I could sell this edition in advance for it has never been done before."

Further reference to contacts in Estonia will be found on page 120.

The Endowment allotted $2,000 to cover the expenses of publishing this anthology and to contribute toward the expense of Mr. Pranspill's trip to Estonia.

Books Abroad

An interesting publication is appearing regularly from the press of the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, entitled *Books Abroad*. This is a quarterly magazine devoted to reviews of contemporary publications in languages other than English. The first issue appeared in January 1927, in an edition of 1,000 which was quickly exhausted. Owing to the steadily increasing demand, each number has been printed in a larger edition than the preceding one, and in January 1929 the edition numbered 2,350. The demand for this magazine may readily be explained by the fact that it is always difficult to keep advised of new publications appearing in other lands. Without such a magazine one must subscribe to literary journals in various languages and scan their columns carefully. It is, therefore, of great value to those whose literary work leads them into foreign fields and is also used extensively by publishers in foreign book buying. The editors report that *Books Abroad* is much better known in Paris and Berlin than in Oklahoma. It is carefully compiled and admirably edited, there being no difficulty in enlisting the generous help, as reviewers, of many of the most eminent scholars and writers of the United States and other countries. With over two thousand readers in twenty nations scattered over the world, it may well be regarded as "a substantial contribution to internationalism."

The Carnegie Endowment contributed $2,000 toward the expense of preparing and publishing *Books Abroad.*

Russian Relief

General philanthropic and relief work does not normally come within the field for which the endowment for international peace was made by Mr. Carnegie, but a few appropriations for such work were made during and immediately after the war as special exceptions and as evidences of good-will. In 1928 two contributions were made for Russian Relief. One was a small allotment through the Princess Cantacuzene to the Committee, headed by the late Grand Duke Nicholas, for the relief of Russian mutilated war veterans among the Russian refugees, of whom about fifty were blind and four or five hundred completely incapacitated. A second allotment was made to the Russian Refugee Relief Society of America and expended by that society in support of its work. With these two allotments the Endowment has been obliged to discontinue such appropriations owing to the pressure upon its income for work which bears directly upon international peace.

The Carnegie Endowment contributed $1,000 toward the relief of Russian mutilated war veterans and $10,000 to the Russian Refugee Relief Society of America.

Banquet to New Japanese Ambassador

On October 12, 1928, a banquet in honor of His Excellency Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to the United States, and Mrs. Katsuji Debuchi, was given by the Carnegie Endowment at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, as a welcome to these distinguished representatives of Japan, who had just reached the shores of the United States en route for Washington. This banquet and the reception preceding it were in charge of Mr. Alfred Holman, Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment, who acted as host. About one hundred and sixty representatives of social, academic, and business life of San Francisco were present, including nearly fifty Japanese. President Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University presided and spoke in formal and graceful fashion before introducing the speakers of the evening who were His Excellency Mr. Debuchi, the Japanese Ambassador, the Japanese Consul-General, the President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, who was also chairman of the local committee representing the Chamber in matters affecting

Japanese relations, and Mr. Tsurumi, the distinguished leader of the Liberal Party in Japan, who happened to be in San Francisco at the time.

The occasion was one of international importance and widely commented upon in the press of the country and particularly of the Pacific Coast. The following gracious letter of October 22, 1928, was received by Mr. Holman from His Excellency after his arrival in Washington.

> Upon my arrival at Washington, I hasten to express to you my most sincere gratitude for the honor which the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace did me by giving a dinner in my honor on the occasion of my landing at San Francisco.
>
> In taking up my mission of peace and good-will between our two countries, it is my great pleasure to be given by the Endowment such a cordial welcome and warm hospitality at the threshold of the country in which it is now my duty to serve. Please convey my most sincere thanks to the officers of your organization.

The Carnegie Endowment allotted $2,000, to cover the cost of this entertainment.

Japanese Delegates in New York

During the early summer of 1928 the Endowment was somewhat belatedly advised of the fact that fifty-four of the three hundred Japanese, who were to attend the Tenth World's Sunday School Association meeting at Los Angeles in July, were to make a trip through the United States and would be in New York from August 6 to August 12. As this was during the vacation period when many of the representatives of the Endowment in New York, including a number of the office staff, were absent, it was not possible to plan any official entertainment for these visitors, but the Endowment was able to offer hospitality to the extent of assuming the expense of their accommodation at the Knickerbocker Hotel from the time of their arrival until they left on August 12. Mr. H. E. Coleman, who is Secretary of the Conference for Japan, wrote under date of September 11, from California as follows: "Everybody was well and very happy over the many receptions they received in the cities that they visited and I am sure that when they give their reports in all parts of Japan a great deal will have been done for promoting friendship between Japan and the United States." On October 1, Mr. Kazuo Kitoku, General Secretary of Japan, wrote from Tokyo the following: "On behalf of the National Sunday School Association of Japan, I would express our hearty thanks for your hospitality which you and your organization extended to our delegation to the Tenth World's Sunday School Convention held at Los Angeles, when they visited New York City and during their stay there. We are very grateful for it. Our party returned in safety on September 14, being impressed by warm welcome and friendships shown by your people. They are now scattering all over the country carrying with them good-will and peace, and promoting historic friendship between United States of America and Japan."

The Carnegie Endowment expended $1,431.95 to cover the cost of the accommodations for these delegates while in New York.

La Bienvenue Française

There has been organized in New York an American Branch of La Bienvenue Française, the organization which has existed in Paris during and since the war for the purpose of extending courtesies and offering hospitality to American visitors to France, whether coming as individuals or as groups. It is the purpose of the American Branch to offer similar opportunities and facilities to the increasing number of French visitors to America. There exist, with headquarters in the city of New York, at least three important organizations, each of which does a large and significant work in promoting closer relations between the people of France and those of the United States: the France-America Society, the French Institute in the United States, and La Fédération de l'Alliance Française. Few things could be more unfortunate than to multiply unnecessarily societies and organizations, with overlapping membership and functions, for the development of international contacts and associations, and it is apparent that whatever is done in the American Branch of La Bienvenue Française must be supplementary to work now being carried on by the organizations mentioned above.

In developing the work of the La Bienvenue Française in the United States it is not intended to seek any large measure of support or to build up any costly organization. Most of the work to be done can be done, under direction, by volunteer associates who are interested in assisting French visitors to know the United States better and more intimately. Local committees are being organized both on geographical lines and on lines of special professional and practical interest in order to aid in carrying out its work of offering information and guidance. Where that which a visitor desires can be furnished best, or even better, by one of the existing societies, such visitor will be referred to that society with an appropriate introduction. There will, nevertheless, remain scores of cases in which the information needed can be given quickly and promptly by such a simple office as La Bienvenue Française will maintain.

The Division of Intercourse and Education has cooperated in the organization of this American Branch of La Bienvenue Française and in the development of its work. Thus far only an outline of organization has been perfected, but the indications are that it will fill a useful rôle by offering guidance and help to visitors from France, whose number has increased greatly since the war, and by making it possible for them quickly and economically to satisfy their needs or to achieve the purposes of their visit to the United States.

For the organization and development of this work an allotment of $6,000 has been made.

Special Correspondents

Ever since the work of the Division was started, the Director has been kept in close touch with various foreign countries through the information sent to him confidentially by the Special Correspondents who have been appointed as part of the Division staff. These experts on various sections of Europe and the Orient have constantly sent their comments and conclusions as well as cuttings from the newspapers and excerpts from various publications of their countries, showing the trend of public opinion and furnishing a background upon which certain important decisions on the policy and the work of the Endowment may be made.

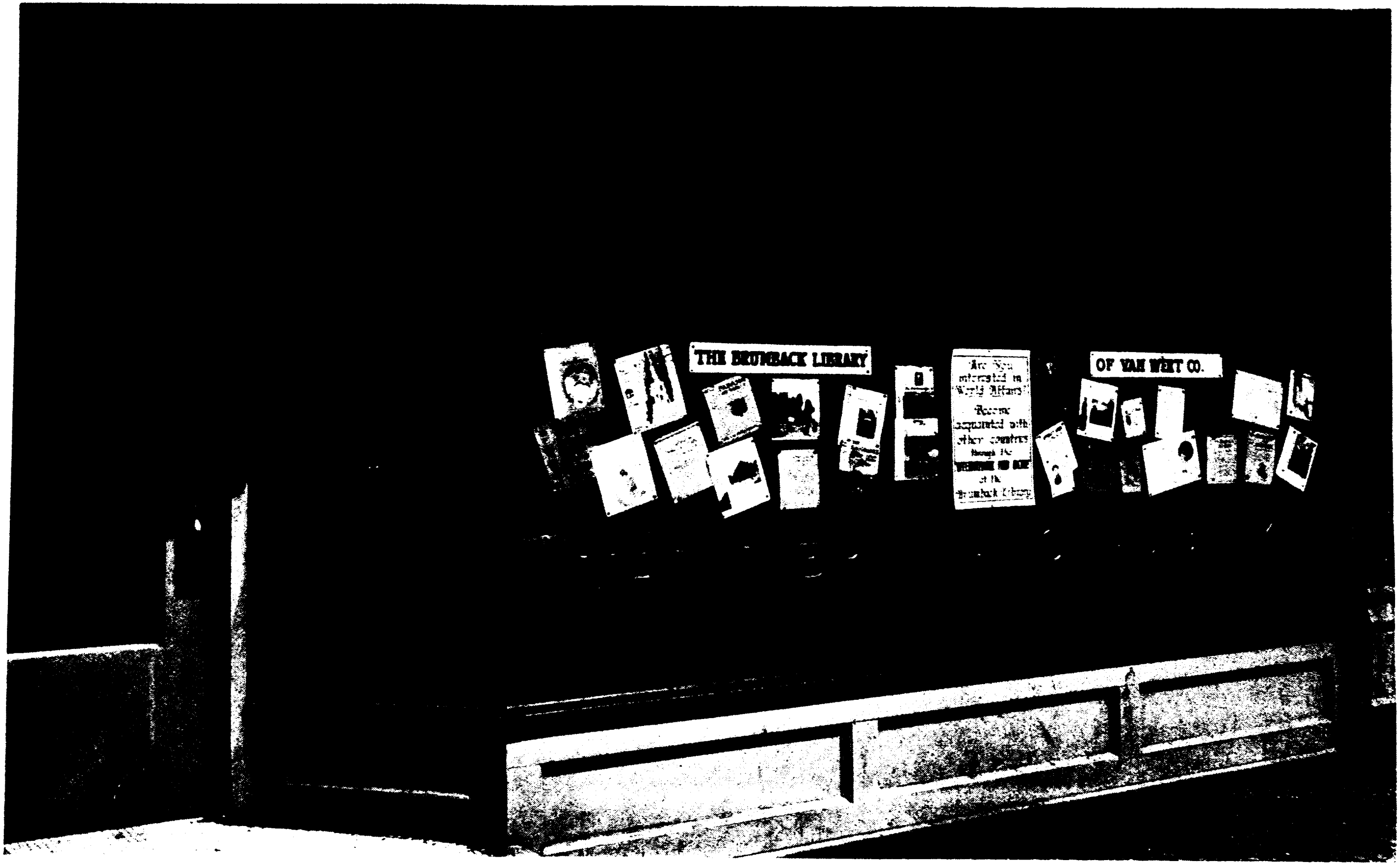
The sending of this information is usually in the form of important confidential reports which are copied and sent to the Trustees of the Endowment. Sometimes certain portions of these reports are given to the American press. An interesting incident of this may be shown by the following letter to the Director:

> YURAKU BUILDING, YURAKUCHO,
> MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO,
> *October 15, 1928.*
>
> I appreciate very much the careful way in which editorials of and reports in American papers are cut, mounted and forwarded to me from time to time from the Endowment. The reflections in the United States of the events transpiring in this part of the world and more especially in regard to Japan's attitude on the questions of the Pacific Area, are of paramount interest to me; for without them I would not be able to discharge the duties of your Special Correspondent in this part of the world with credit to myself or to the Endowment. During the summer interesting cuttings from the *New York Times* bearing on Japan's Manchurian Policy or the relation between Japan and the Government of Southern China were received; and I have found them intensely interesting. . . .
>
> I have prepared a memorandum dealing as briefly as I can with the remarks appearing in the editorials of the *New York Evening Post*, *The World* and *The New York Times* all of August 10 as well as in the editorial of *The World* of August 15. I do not see exactly in what way the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace could act to bring this point of view before the American public, but I have thought that if my remarks contained in this letter as well as in the accompanying memorandum would be read by the twenty-seven Trustees of the Endowment I would be doing a worthy service in the cause of better understanding between Japan and the United States.
>
> Sincerely yours,
>
> MIYAOKA.

This entire letter with its enclosures was sent to the press and given excellent publicity. Mr. Miyaoka's reputation as an international lawyer, who has been twice the official guest of the American Bar Association, and his recognized interest in better international understanding added much weight to these public observations.

In addition to this valuable cooperation, the Special Correspondents are most helpful in receiving visiting Americans in their respective countries as representatives of the Carnegie Endowment. They are quick to respond to any emergency requests from the Director, who is glad to record here his appreciation of their service. The names of the Special Correspondents during the period under review follow:

Sir William J. Collins, M.P., London, England
Jean Efremoff, Paris, France (Russia)
F. W. Foerster, Zurich, Switzerland (Germany)
Hellmut von Gerlach, Berlin, Germany
Edoardo Giretti, Bricherasio, Piedmont, Italy


THE BRUMBACK LIBRARY
OF VAN WERT CO.
Are You interested in World Affairs?
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through the
at the
Brumback Library

OHIO, VAN WERT, THE BRUMBACK LIBRARY OF VAN WERT COUNTY, MAY 31, 1928

EVERY WINTER WE "BORROW" A STORE WINDOW AND MAKE A DISPLAY OF OUR "WARES". THIS YEAR WE WERE GIVEN SPACE IN THE WINDOW OF THE VAN WERT NATIONAL BANK AND FEATURED INTERNATIONAL MIND ALCOVE BOOKS BY THE USE OF THE PAPER BOOK JACKETS. THE BOOKS ARE CIRCULATING WELL AND DO NOT NEED TO BE PUSHED.—MARY T. HARDY, LIBRARIAN

Christian L. Lange, Geneva, Switzerland
David Mitrany, London, England (Southeastern Europe)
Tsunejiro Miyaoka, Tokyo, Japan.

An allotment of $4,500 was made for honoraria for the Special Correspondents of the Division.

International Mind Alcoves

An International Mind Alcove is a collection of books dealing with the daily life, customs and history of foreign peoples, placed under certain conditions in libraries in small communities throughout the United States by the Carnegie Endowment. The best survey of the work during the period under review can be obtained from reading the excerpts from letters quoted below, which are typical of the whole correspondence:

ALABAMA: ATHENS, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *June 12, 1928.*

Again let me tell you how grateful we are to you for sending the delightful collection of books to our library. Within the last twelve months the number of books borrowed from our library has almost doubled. I am sure your contribution has helped wonderfully. The children are delighted with their books, and several of the little folks have asked for them. Our library is small and we are so very poor that it has been very distressing to me that I had so few books of the type you send. Our pleasure at getting yours that fill this want is great indeed.

BESSIE M. SYKES, *Librarian*

COLORADO. RIFLE, LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. *October 30, 1928.*

The International Alcove books are very popular and being circulated rapidly. We have a special shelf for them. The local reading club reviews two a month and in our library organization meetings they are also reviewed.

LOUIS S. DELTZ, Jr., *President.*

FLORIDA: FORT LAUDERDALE, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *May 16, 1928.*

These books are in great demand and are serving their purpose, if circulation will do it.

Mrs. LOUISE G. RICHARDSON, *Librarian.*

IDAHO: BLACKFOOT, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *December 8, 1928.*

The books are fascinating. Two of them were loaned as I was carrying them to their section after being prepared for the shelves. The New World is on special reserve for the debate team

EDNA GILLESPIE, *Librarian.*

IDAHO: EMMETT, FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. *September 28, 1928.*

The last eight books you sent came today and I want you to know I catalogued them and not one is in here now.

Mrs. RUTH M. HUNT, *Librarian.*

ILLINOIS: CARTHAGE, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *October 11, 1928.*

The books from the Carnegie Endowment have attracted attention and are being read and enjoyed by persons rather outside our usual class of patrons. One woman said she had not enjoyed travel books written before the war and these were the first late ones she had seen. They have also been placed on the reading list by the English teachers at the college and the students are calling for them now.

ABIGAIL DAVIDSON, *Librarian.*

INDIANA: DANVILLE, WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP LIBRARY. *June 18, 1928.*

I am delighted with the last additions to the Alcove. I have a long waiting list for each of them. Every Alcove reader was so anxious for the new books. Our circulation has been splendid as the Alcove has excited so much interest.

JUANITA THOMAS, *Librarian.*

IOWA: GRUNDY CENTER, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *October 4, 1928.*

The books you mailed to us on September 25 arrived today and very glad indeed to receive them. The titles look so very interesting. Thank you for your selection. I wish you might step in now and see that there are only three books in our Alcove. Do you think that they are used?

MRS. W. R. HALDEN, *Librarian.*

LOUISIANA: JENNINGS, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *August 6, 1928.*

You can hardly imagine how much these lovely new books of travel help our little library with its limited funds. They seem to be very much appreciated by our people. They go out the best of anything we have ever had—even better than our new fiction, and of course people are enjoying them.

MERCY F. ELLIS, *Librarian.*

MINNESOTA· WINNEBAGO, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *December 18, 1928.*

The books were received several days ago and were catalogued the day after their arrival. Three of them went out that same afternoon, and to-day they are all in circulation. The patrons of the library are certainly enjoying them and finding them very helpful in club work.

MINNIE G. EVANS, *Librarian.*

MISSISSIPPI: McCOMB, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *October 9, 1928.*

The books received from your office are always read and enjoyed by everyone. If you could hear the expressions of joy when the library members see some new Carnegie books on the shelf you would know just what these books mean to them.

ELSIE RIEGGER, *Librarian.*

MISSOURI: JACKSON, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *August 9, 1928.*

We have men, women, girls and boys who read the books in the International Mind Alcove. A young school teacher, after having read some of the books came in one day and asked if he might order two or three from the publisher. He said, "you see my school children, in another county, should read some books like these." The teacher lives in Jackson, but teaches in another county.

BESS LITZELFELNER, *Librarian.*

MONTANA: LEWISTON, CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY. *June 11, 1928.*

All the books sent have been warmly praised by our readers. The four new books received this morning have been catalogued, shelved and already one of them has been loaned. They look very enticing and I am sure will give much pleasure and information. The ones previously sent have been among our best circulators.

CLARA M. MAIN, *Librarian.*

NEBRASKA: PLATTSMOUTH, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *December 11, 1928.*

We really did not realize how much the patrons of our library have been wanting just such books of travel and description of other countries, but since these books have been placed on the shelves they have proved to be more popular than fiction. We are indeed most grateful to the Carnegie Endowment for making these excellent books possible to us.

C. OLIVE JONES, *Librarian.*

NEW YORK: AVON, FREE LIBRARY. *May 26, 1928.*

There has not been a day yet when your Alcove books have not been in "circulation" we even have a "reserve list" for some of them.

GERTRUDE L. HOSMER, *Librarian.*

NORTH CAROLINA: ROCKY MOUNT, THE THOMAS HACKNEY BRASWELL MEMORIAL LIBRARY. *September 29, 1928.*

We received the four delightful volumes for the International Mind Alcove yesterday. Our Study Clubs, as well as the "Stay-at-Home" travellers simply devour them.

We really find our "Alcove" shelves almost bare most of the time, because these books are so much in demand. One of our High School teachers cannot wait for them to be catalogued, but begs to "borrow" them as soon as the package is opened.

MRS. NELL G. BATTLE, *Librarian.*

NORTH DAKOTA: BISMARCK, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *October 5, 1928.*

We are in receipt of the last installment of the International Mind Alcove and I know our readers will be eager to read them and will enjoy them as much as they have the previous installments.

HELEN J. KENNEDY, *Librarian.*

OKLAHOMA: WILSON, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *December 12, 1928.*

Thanks for the new books, which I received today, I think they are delightful. The one about Spain was used for a report before I could have time to put it on the shelf.

BERNICE ALEXANDER, *Librarian.*

OREGON: HOOD RIVER, COUNTY LIBRARY. *December 13, 1928.*

The patrons of the Hood River County Library thoroughly enjoy the Alcove books. In fact I have never been able to have an exhibit of these International Alcove books because they are always in circulation. The query always comes to the desk—"When are you going to have some more?"

MRS. ELIZA WAIT, *Librarian*

OREGON: MARSHFIELD, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *August 16, 1928.*

Yesterday we received our third installment of International Mind Alcove books, and are delighted to get them. Several of our readers have been anxiously awaiting their arrival. The books looked so interesting that I hastened to prepare them for circulation. Of course the four books were borrowed the first evening.

EVA L. BLOOD, *Librarian.*

SOUTH CAROLINA: CHESTER, FREE LIBRARY. *August 14, 1928.*

The four books you sent us for our International Mind Alcove came to-day, and three of them went out this afternoon. We certainly do appreciate your sending them. You don't know just how much they are enjoyed by our readers. These books you send us are so delightful and the library patrons are certainly taking advantage of them.

MRS. S. E. MCFADDEN, *Librarian.*

SOUTH DAKOTA: BERESFORD, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *August 20, 1928.*

We were very much pleased to receive the new books for our Library. Can say that all the books received from the Carnegie Endowment are very much in demand and we appreciate them very much.

MRS. R. P. SUNDSTROM, *Librarian.*

WASHINGTON: WENATCHEE, CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY. *August 17, 1928.*

We wish to acknowledge receipt of a shipment of four books for the International Mind Alcove and thank you for them. They are very much appreciated by our patrons and they are all out in circulation now.

ALTA A. CHAMBERS, *Librarian.*

WISCONSIN: EVANSVILLE, EAGER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. *August 22, 1928.*

Many of our readers who have never read anything but fiction are becoming quite interested in these new travel books so you may know they are very much appreciated.

MAE G. PHILLIPS, *Librarian.*

From these letters will be seen how great is the demand for books of this kind. The Endowment feels that after about one hundred books have been sent to a library the interest of the readers should be sufficient for the individual library boards to provide for the purchase of further selections, the titles of which are sent regularly, and indeed this has proved to be the case. A number of the libraries reached during the past year the maximum number of books and it seems worthwhile to quote some of the letters received from the librarians notified of this fact in order to show the spirit in which the announcement was received and the evident desire to cooperate with the Endowment in continuing the influence of the Alcove work.

NEBRASKA: PENDER, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *December 14, 1928.*

You have been so fine and generous with us, that we can only feel that other libraries not as fortunate deserve this splendid opportunity, we are receiving now beyond our highest expectation.

We have very limited resources but should appreciate the list that we may purchase some of the books from time to time. I should like you to fully know the great extent these books are read and treasured.

MRS. GUY T. GRAVES, *Librarian.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE: DERRY, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *November 23, 1928.*

It has been a pleasure to receive these books from time to time as we have for the last few years and we are grateful for them but we also feel with you that perhaps we have had our share and got started in the right line and now it is the turn for some one else to share in the benefit. We had the help when we most needed it. The last year our appropriation for books was increased and we are now better able to buy the books than we have been in the past. We shall certainly endeavor to increase in the lines in which you have been sending books and would be glad of your suggestions as to future purchases.

ELSIE GASKIN, *Librarian.*

SOUTH CAROLINA: LAURENS, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *December 10, 1928.*

Of course I am sorry that you are discontinuing the books but we have been exceedingly lucky to receive what we have and we are duly appreciative. I should be exceedingly glad if you would notify me of what you are selecting for the Alcoves so that I can add a few of them every now and then. I find the Alcove books steadily grow in popularity and in fact, I find my small public will read good books, if you will buy good books.

MRS. MASON L. COPELAND, *Librarian.*

TEXAS: ABILENE, CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY. *December 4, 1928.*

We will miss these lovely gifts, yet we are glad to give them up for others. I am so proud of our Alcove and introduce all new members to it especially the men, and have no further trouble suggesting books to read.

I am sure the interest of my readers will continue, and I will be pleased to have you notif me of future selections and I will continue the Alcove.

Mrs. MAUDE COLE, *Librarian.*

Not only are the Alcoves being continued as stated above, but new Alcove are being made up in the larger libraries, not eligible for the Endowment's gift from books already on the shelves combined with a few additional purchases In response to requests from these larger libraries, a list of the Alcove books wa printed and distributed to them for the purpose. Arrangements have been mad whereby all libraries with Alcoves will receive regular notification of titles of book chosen subsequent to the issuance of the printed list.

The value of placing these books as a collection in a conspicuous part of the library is very great. For instance one librarian writes:

NORTH CAROLINA: WILMINGTON, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *May 7, 1928.*

The twelve International Mind Alcove books were put out on Thursday, and were immediately taken out. I only wish you could have been here to have seen the enthusiasm. Three of the books we had had in the Library for some time, but now, because they are in the "International Mind Alcove" they are eagerly sought after.

EMMA WOODWARD, *Librarian.*

Other librarians report readers of every book in the International Mind Alcoves.

The particular purpose of the International Mind Alcoves is to assist readers to gain a wider knowledge of the peoples of the world and thereby a larger interest in them. Sometimes instances such as the following bring home the fact of the close contacts between familiar communities and distant lands:

MINNESOTA: ANOKA, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *July 10, 1928.*

I have a friend who is always waiting for the Alcove books and before I had them accessioned she carried them off. Last evening she returned them and called my attention to a sentence in *The Sunny Side of Asia*, p. 244, "Another part of Siam in which we motored was strikingly like a section of Anoka County in Minnesota." I wanted to know something about R. M. Elliot, and found he is an instructor in our State University only eighteen miles from Anoka.

Mrs. GEORGIA A. GOSS, *Librarian.*

Evidences of interest are not confined to members of the library boards as will be seen from the following:

MISSOURI: POPLAR BLUFF, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *December 14, 1928.*

Our readers are interested in the Alcove and they "spot" the new books right away. The parcel post man will always wait when he brings a Carnegie Endowment package. If we have time to open it he glances through each book. This time he said he intends reading all four books. We thank you for our new books and wish you a very Merry Christmas.

MRS. J. L. LINDSAY, *Librarian.*

During the summer the International Mind Alcoves already established in England, Scotland and Wales, were transferred to the European Centre of the Division, and a report upon this work as well as upon new Alcoves established in Europe and the Near East will be found on pages 105–106. The Alcoves in Australia, Canada, Japan and New Zealand, as well as the vigorous one at Honolulu, Hawaii, are continued from the Headquarters of the Division. Owing to unsettled conditions in China the Alcoves in that country have been temporarily discontinued.

CANADA: VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, PROVINCIAL LIBRARY. *August 22, 1928.*

I need not repeat what I have said in former letters about the high scope of the works in the International Mind Alcove. I simply wish to reassure you that all of the volumes received so far have been of a uniform excellence and have been widely read by a large circle of readers.

JOHN HOSIE, *Librarian.*

JAPAN: TOKYO, THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN JAPAN, LIBRARY. *July 12, 1928.*

On behalf of the school I thank you heartily for the four volumes to be added to our International Mind Alcove. This section of our school library is considered by many of our pupils to be the best and I assure you that we have a real experiment in internationalism at our school. With thirteen nationalities represented in our enrollment of 148, with 100 of our high school graduates going on to institutions of higher learning in several countries, with the daily association of boys and girls from so many backgrounds, cultural, social, political, there is a real opportunity here for the service rendered by the International Mind Alcove, and I assure you that the administration as well as the boys and girls appreciate it.

C. A. MITCHELL, *Principal.*

No report on this work is complete without reference to the Children's Alcoves. Again the letters will be allowed to speak for themselves.

FLORIDA: WINTER HAVEN, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *December 3, 1928.*

The children's Alcove has been particularly popular. They love the stories about strange little boys and girls and consider it a great privilege to borrow such attractive books and ones set aside in such a manner. We are making a very special effort in our children's work.

Mrs. BLANCHE G. GRIFFIN, *Librarian.*

GEORGIA: CORDELE, CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF CORDELE. *September 22, 1928.*

The books from the Endowment reached us this morning and we are indeed glad to have them. The children will be proud of their books especially. In to-day's mail I am sending you a few of the record books that members of our Vacation Club kept this summer. I have marked the Alcove books reviewed, and in this way the children can tell you themselves how they like your books.

Mrs. MARTHA F. GREER, *Librarian.*

Ada Williams

Little Black Eyes—What I think of this book: I think this book is a good book because it was about a little Japan girl and her name was Little Black Eyes.

Lorenz Larson

Little Black Eyes—I liked *Little Black Eyes.* I would like to have my birthday like they do in Japan. The boys have a good time flying kites. This is the second Japanese story I have read this summer.

The Dutch Twins—This book is a story of a Dutch boy and girl. They were twins. Their names were Kit and Kat. Kit is the boy and Kat is the girl. I like the book.

Marrinelle McArthur

Kembo—Kembo was a good boy, but he was so lonesome and I am glad he got a playmate.

Eunice Elizabeth McArthur

The Dinner That Was Always There—The boy went off and tried to hunt for the dinner that was always there, and found it.

James Arthur Taylor

Peppi, The Duck—This book is good because it tells all about Peppi, The Duck and Franz his friend.

Louisa Bundnick

Little Black Eyes—I like this book because it has so many facts about Japan where the girls have doll days and the girls have such cute kimonas and when they sit on the floor and take off their shoes when going into the house.

Hulda Summer

Little Black Eyes—I certainly did like this book. Though it is about a small child, it is a very sweet book. The description of Japan seasons, customs and people are vivid. They need only a little imagination on the reader's part to make you think you are in Japan.

Juanita Cox

Nadita—I think *Nadita* was an exceedingly good book to read. It tells about how Nadita and her boy chums had Mexican ways.

KENTUCKY: MIDDLESBORO, CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY. *October 5, 1928.*

I set a shelf aside for the children's books you have sent us. It is always empty, the children are so pleased with the books that some child is always on the waiting list for the books.

Mrs. T. D. ARNOLD, *Librarian.*

MAINE: LINCOLN, MEMORIAL LIBRARY. *November 21, 1928.*

The littlest books of the juvenile Alcove have already had to have first aid but they show how much they are enjoyed. One little girl, on returning *Alice in Jungleland*, found, upon inquiring, that I had not had time to read it and said ecstatically, "Oh, you must read it. It is just wonderful."

MARY E. BUZZELL, *Librarian.*

NORTH CAROLINA: WELDON, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *September 24,* 1928.

I could hardly get the Juveniles written up before they went out.

VIRGINIA MACON LOCKHART, *Librarian.*

OHIO: JEFFERSON, CITIZENS' LIBRARY. *December 14, 1928.*

Our Alcove is growing in popularity and its circulation is gratifying to us all. One of my library proverbs is "Give a child a library card and you have placed the world at his feet." A little lad who has just moved to Jefferson ran to meet me yesterday, planted his two feet firmly and burst forth "How do you get them library books? The boys in my grade gets them and I want one."

MRS. J. ALICE BOLLARD, *Librarian.*

OREGON: BEND, DESCHUTES COUNTY LIBRARY. *December 15, 1928.*

Fleming's *Hunted Piccaninnies* in one of your previous shipments has been so popular with the children we have had to order more copies.

MYRA B. LYONS, *Librarian.*

TEXAS: CLEBURNE, CARNEGIE LIBRARY. *December 17, 1928.*

I think the children will wear out their books before we can keep enough of them around to look like a "collection." We are delighted that we shall continue to receive them.

Mrs. V. M. FULTON, *Librarian.*

Such is the record for the year as shown in the actual words of the Alcove correspondents. It could be greatly augmented by reports upon the invaluable and sympathetic aid given by the various State library commissions and by accounts of the personal visits made by the Division Assistant to many of the libraries where Alcoves are established. Space, however, does not permit. There are now 250 Alcoves. Those interested in a full statement of this work are referred to *International Mind Alcoves* published by the Carnegie Endowment, 405 West 117th Street, New York City, and to former Annual Reports.

The books sent for the Adult Alcove during the period under review are as follows:

Allen, G. C.	Modern Japan and Its Problems
Bercovici, Konrad	Peasants
Birmingham, George A.	A Wayfarer in Hungary
Bowman, Isaiah	New World, The
Candee, Helen C.	New Journeys in Old Asia
Cooper, Clayton S.	Understanding Spain
Edmond, Paul	To the Land of the Eagle
Elliott, Richard M.	Sunny Side of Asia
Freeman, Lewis R.	Nearing North, The
Hall, Leland	Timbuctoo
Hughes, M. V.	About England
Jenness, Diamond	People of the Twilight, The
Leeuw, Adéle	Flavor of Holland, The
Millen, Sarah G.	South Africans
Silvestre, Charles	Aimée Villard
Vincent, E. R. P.	Italy of the Italians

The books sent for the Children's Alcove during the same period are as follows:

Adams, Katharine	Midwinter (Sweden)
Bradley, Mary H.	Alice in Jungleland (Africa)
Fleming, W. M.	The Hunted Piccaninnies (Australia)
Kent, Karlene	Little Black Eyes (Japan)
Moon, Grace	Nadita (Mexico)
Rowe, Dorothy	Begging Deer, The (Japan)
Rowe, Dorothy	Moon's Birthday, The (China)
Wells, Rhea	Peppi, the Duck (Germany)

The cost of the work with the International Mind Alcoves for the period under review was $8,089.00

International Relations Clubs

There are throughout the United States 159 groups of students in selected universities, colleges or normal schools who meet regularly during the academic year for the serious study of current international problems. These groups which are known as International Relations Clubs are constantly growing in number and are affiliated with the work of the Carnegie Endowment. As soon as a Club is formed it is registered at the central office of the Division, and books dealing with international problems or with some special country involved in an international crisis are sent to them to form a nucleus for their Club library. These books are added to from year to year and

TACNA-
ARICA

A MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUB (WORLD AFFAIRS CLUB), EAST TEXAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, COMMERCE, TEXAS

are permanently preserved on a special shelf in the library or club room. Some of the Clubs which have been in existence continuously for a number of years have now a fine specialized library on international relations which will continue to grow. Each book contains a Carnegie Endowment bookplate so that it may be easily identified. Although no arbitrary program is laid out which must be followed by the Clubs, many of them have asked for such a program and the books are usually chosen to follow one. For instance, in the first semester of the academic year 1928–29 the books and pamphlets chosen dealt with Interamerican relations and were as follows:

INTERAMERICAN RELATIONS

Books	
Nicaragua and the United States	Isaac Joslin Cox
South America Looks at the United States	Clarence H. Haring
Our Relations to the Nations of the Western Hemisphere	Charles Evans Hughes
The Five Republics of Central America	Dana G. Munro
Hispanic-American History, A Syllabus	William M. Pierson, Jr.
Latin America and the United States	Graham H. Stuart
Pamphlets	
Recognition Policy of the United States since 1901	Taylor Cole
Sixth International Conference of American States	James Brown Scott
Forty-two pamphlets issued by the Pan American Union on Latin America and the work of the Union	

The Pan American Union offered its most cordial cooperation in this study. At the end of the semester a number of the Clubs held a Model Conference of American States similar to that held at Habana, January 16–February 20, 1928. Such a conference was made easy by the fact that at the opening of the year each member of a Club was designated to specialize on one Latin-American country. He was, therefore, able to take an unusually intelligent part in the discussions. The students were encouraged to apply to the Pan American Union for additional information; and Dr. Rowe, the Director General of the Pan American Union, extended a cordial invitation to any members of the International Relations Clubs who might come to Washington either individually or in groups to visit the Union as its guests.

The material for the second semester was selected as a guide for those students who are preparing to attend the British-American Students Conference to be held at Oxford, England, next summer, of which mention will be made later. This material was as follows:

CHINA

Pamphlet	
Chronology of Events in China	J. W. Wheeler-Bennett

GREAT BRITAIN

Book	
Aspects of British Foreign Policy	Sir Arthur Willert

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Book	
The League of Nations: A Chapter in World Politics	John Spencer Bassett
Pamphlets	
The Interchange of Public Health Personnel under the Health Organization of the League of Nations	Charles W. Pipkin
The League of Nations and International Commerce	Charles W. Pipkin
Model Assemblies of the League of Nations	League of Nations Association
Book	
Introduction to the Study of International Organization	Pitman B. Potter
Book	
The New World: Problems in Political Geography	Isaiah Bowman
Book	
Political Myths and Economic Realities	Francis Delaisie
Book	
War as an Instrument of National Policy and Its Renunciation in the Pact of Paris	James T. Shotwell
Pamphlet	
The Inquiry, February 1929, containing outline of study for Dr. Shotwell's book	

Mention is made each year of the "Fortnightly Summary of International Events" which is prepared especially for the use of the members of the International Relations Clubs. This Summary is based upon the daily news as it appears in the London *Times; Le Temps*, Paris; *The New York Times*; and the *Christian Science Monitor*. The Summaries are widely used by the students and much appreciated. Each volume is bound at the end of the academic year and permanently preserved for reference.

The Carnegie Endowment also cooperates with the International Relations Clubs by sending to each Club once a year, so far as this is possible, some outstanding speaker.

Since the Clubs have increased so greatly in number and are so widely scattered over the whole country it is not always possible to include all the Clubs every year. During the period under review the following speakers have addressed the Clubs:

Herr WOLF VON DEWALL, Foreign Editor of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*.

Baron ALPHONSE HEYKING, formerly Russian Consul-General in London, State Councilor in Russia, member of Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, now at the University of Geneva, Switzerland.

Dr. MANLEY O. HUDSON, Professor of International Law, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

M. PIERRE DE LANUX, Director of the Paris Information Office of the League of Nations.

Mr. ROBERT LATHAN, Editor of the *Asheville Citizen*, Asheville, N. C.

Dr. PAUL DE LIPOVNICZKY, Foreign editor of the Hungarian Telegraphic Agency and formerly press representative to the American Legation in Budapest, Hungary.

Dean CHARLES E. MARTIN, Professor of Social Science, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Dr. WALTHER MERCK, Lecturer at the University of Hamburg, Germany.

Dr. CHARLES W. PIPKIN, Professor of Government, University of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, La.

Dr. PITMAN B. POTTER, Professor of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Dr. HAROLD S. QUIGLEY, Professor of Political Science, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mlle. MÉRY L. L. RÉYMOND, an assistant librarian at the Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.
Count CARLO SFORZA, former Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Ambassador to France.
Dr. SIMOENS DA SILVA, Government delegate from Brazil to the International Congress of Americanists, New York, 1928.
Dr. RUZA LUKAVSKA-STUERM, official representative of Czechoslovakia.

All of these lecturers have made a striking impression and have been cordially received. Baron Heyking made the longest trip and visited the most Clubs. His itinerary included attendance at the Southern Students Conference which took place in Anderson, S. C., on March 8–10, 1928. There he gave a fine address following a banquet offered at the Hotel John C. Calhoun by the local men's clubs of Anderson.

The Southern Students Conference has justly earned a high reputation throughout the South. Nearly thirty-five of the Southern Clubs send delegates annually. As this report goes to press, the Conference for 1929 is being held at the University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., and every indication is that it will be as successful as all its predecessors.

Owing to the great distance which separates the Southwest from the Atlantic States in which the Southern Students Conference is generally held and to the expense involved for delegates wishing to attend, a second organization has sprung up in the South known as the Southwestern International Relations Clubs Conference. This meets at the time of the Southwestern Political and Social Science Association, one might almost say under its shadow for as yet it can in no way compete with this older conference. Last year the Southwestern International Relations Clubs Conference was held at the University of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, La., and Professor Manley O. Hudson spoke before the Club delegates as a Carnegie representative. The Conference this year will be held at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas, March 29–31. Professor Pitman B. Potter, the new edition of whose book on international organization has been studied by all the Clubs this year, will be the Endowment's representative at both southern conferences.

Mention will later be made of the Clubs in Europe and the Near East affiliated with the European Centre, but this report would not be complete without reference to the vigorous Club at the University of Hawaii, Honolulu, and to the newly formed Club at the University of the Philippines, Manila. Quite recently a Club has been formed at the University of Western Australia, Perth, and Clubs are now in process of formation in New Zealand and Japan.

In addition to the usual program of work, there is in preparation a British-American Students Conference to be held at Oxford University, England, in

July 1929, and followed by a trip which will include The Hague, Brussels, Geneva and Paris. As the report goes to press, tentative arrangements have been made for the conference as well as for the itinerary for the Continental trip. Through the generous hospitality of the British Universities League of Nations Societies and through the effective cooperation of members of the European Centre of the Division, an unusual program is being worked out. A competition is being held among the members of the American International Relations Clubs for leadership in the American group which will be chosen as soon as the time set for final decision upon the applications has been reached. It will be reserved for next year's report to tell the results of this first venture of international cooperation between the American and European Clubs.

The Division Assistant, who is also the National Secretary of the International Relations Clubs, keeps in close touch with the Club members through correspondence and through attendance at the various conferences as well as by visits to individual Clubs. She also attends regularly the meetings of the American Political Science Association, where she meets many of the Faculty Advisers of the Clubs and has opportunity to confer profitably with them. On December 12–15, 1928, she was present at the annual meeting of the National Student Federation of America held at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., at which students from all over the country were in attendance.

This section of the report could not have a more fitting ending than to quote the letter recently received from Count Sforza after his visit to Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, where he kindly made, in addition to his professorial duties, an address before the International Relations Club.

> MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT. *February 10, 1929.*
>
> Knowing your deep interest in the life of the International Relations Clubs, I wish to tell you that the evening I spent with the Rollins College International Relations Club was for me one of the pleasantest in Florida.
>
> I had chosen as the argument of my talk "The Responsibilities of the World War." The attention with which I was followed by a group of some forty persons, the value of many of the questions that were addressed to me, left on me the most agreeable impression.
>
> SFORZA.

The cost of the work with the International Relations Clubs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, was $7,400.

International Conciliation

It is not easy to find in convenient form the texts of official documents, of addresses, official or otherwise, delivered by distinguished statesmen, or of comments and observations upon international problems by outstanding authorities of our own or any foreign country. Texts which appear in full in the newspapers quickly become obscured in the journalistic files and are not very practical material for reference. Even the official publications of the Department of State are not always available for wide distribution and in some cases are issued in unwieldy form. The *Interna-*

tional Conciliation documents therefore meet a real need since they are published to present in convenient and permanent form some of these outstanding international documents and utterances.

Twenty-two volumes extending over the same period of years now form a compact reference library of the most important international happenings of each recorded year. That the year 1928 has been no exception to the rule is shown by the contents of the bound volume for that year:

No. 236. The Slavery Convention of Geneva, September 25, 1926, by A. L. Warnshuis, Joseph P. Chamberlain, and Quincy Wright. Text of the General Act for the Repression of African Slave Trade, July 2, 1890.
January, 1928.

237. Memorandum to the German Government from S. Parker Gilbert, Agent General for Reparation Payments; Reply of the German Government.
February, 1928.

238. The New Germany, by Dr. Ernst Jäckh of the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik, Berlin.
March, 1928.

239. The United States and Treaties for the Avoidance of War, by Philip C. Jessup; Text of the Briand-Kellogg Treaty, Signed February 6, 1928.
April, 1928.

240. The Law on Bulgarian Nationality, by Theodore Geshkoff, formerly attached to the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
May, 1928.

241. The Sixth International Conference of American States, held at Habana, January 16–February 20, 1928. A Survey, by James Brown Scott.
June, 1928.

242. The Future of Neutrality, by Quincy Wright, Professor of International Law, University of Chicago.
September, 1928.

243. The Pact of Paris, with Historical Commentary by James T. Shotwell. Text of Treaty and Related Documents.
October, 1928.

244. Post-War Treaties of Security and Guarantee, by Norman L. Hill, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Nebraska.
November, 1928.

245. The Post-War Movements to Reduce Naval Armaments, by John C. Shillock, Jr.
December, 1928.

The issues for 1929 which have already appeared are as follows:

No. 246. The Anglo-French Project for Limitation of Armament: British White Paper; Address of Viscount Grey of Fallodon; Debate in the House of Lords.
January, 1929.

247. Policy of the United States and other Nations with Respect to the Recognition of the Russian Soviet Government, 1917–1929, by N. D. Houghton, Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Arizona.
February, 1929.

248. Chemical Warfare—Its Possibilities and Probabilities, by Elvira K. Fradkin, M.A.
March, 1929.

The most important issue for this year was No. 243, "The Pact of Paris." Appearing just at the time when the attention of the whole country was focused upon this proposed treaty, and while senators were preparing for the debate upon it, this *International Conciliation* issue presented clearly and adequately all the essential facts. It contained texts of the preliminary negotiations; correspondence, including draft treaties and exchange of views; and an admirable introductory article by Professor Shotwell, giving the background of its inception and its international significance. The demand for this document was a measure of its usefulness. Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, religious and political organizations all over the country ordered copies in quantity, sometimes to the amount of one thousand, to be distributed at special meetings called by these organizations to discuss the Pact of Paris. It was useful to the general reader as well as to the student, and unquestionably contributed much to the final acceptance and ratification of this new forward step toward international peace.

The first issue of *International Conciliation* for the series of 1929 contained material on the much discussed Anglo-French Naval Project, including the British White Paper, the debate in the House of Lords and the address of Viscount Grey of Fallodon. This is an excellent example of putting in convenient and accessible form information which was not readily available or even generally known to the average American. In the atmosphere of heated debates and partisan support of either point of view regarding the questions of naval growth or reduction, a document such as this is a vital contribution to a more intelligent and clearer understanding of the questions involved, following as it did the previous document entitled "The Post-War Movements to Reduce Naval Armaments" which furnished a working background.

The importance of having the exact text of the memorandum to the German Government by S. Parker Gilbert need hardly be emphasized. The authoritative review of the Sixth International Conference of American States is inestimable as a source of information and permanent reference. As a basis for the study of practical steps which must logically follow the ratification of the Pact of Paris, the documents dealing with arbitration and neutrality have been widely used.

Although No. 248 appears at a period later than that covered by this report, it seems imperative to call attention to the subject with which it deals, namely: "Chemical Warfare—Its Possibilities and Probabilities." It is safe to predict that the demand for this document, which is the only available publication treating the whole subject including the history of its development and its international significance, will be very great and will lead to important discussions of the whole subject.

International Conciliation is known all over the world. Printed in editions of eighteen to twenty thousand, seven thousand copies go to foreign addresses, some of them as far distant as India, Japan and China. In the United States its volumes are on file in every public library and on the shelves of all serious students of international law and international relations. No year has been more vital or more important than this past one. The nominal subscription price of twenty-five cents for one year or one dollar for five years is being paid by

5,212 subscribers, and practically no stock remains on hand, as each issue is drawn upon heavily through purchases in quantity.

The cost of publication and distribution of ***International Conciliation*** for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, was $14,398.36.

Interamerican Section

Many interesting projects have been offered the Division for consideration in regard to the strengthening of ties between the peoples and governments of the Western Hemisphere, but unhappily there are no funds available to act upon more than a very few of them. Such proposals for specific work as have met with the approval of the Executive Committee of the Endowment have been carried out through the Interamerican Section. Some of these projects will be found listed under other headings, such as the kindly cooperation of the Pan American Union in the work of the International Relations Clubs and the Latin-American Division of the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia. Dr. Barrows' important visit to Latin America under a Carnegie Professorship is described on pages 58–9, and since this visit is so directly in line with the work of the Interamerican Section it seems appropriate here to quote the following letter received by the Director from the Secretary of State:

> *October 10, 1927.*
>
> I received your letter of October eighth in reference to the mission of Dr. Barrows who is to visit various Central and South American countries for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. I am very much pleased by your earnest work in this matter and I have no doubt that Dr. Barrows' mission will be very useful. This is exactly the kind of work which counts the most. I appreciate deeply your writing me about this, and will be glad to have you keep me informed of the various activities of the Carnegie Endowment.
>
> Very sincerely yours,
>
> FRANK B. KELLOGG.

In addition to these specific tasks, the Interamerican Section of the Division has continued its regular work of stimulating and encouraging friendly understanding between the peoples of the Americas. The Section maintains a large classified mailing list which ensures frequent exchange of communication with leading statesmen and publicists of the Latin-American countries. The contacts are kept alive and the offices are always open to those seeking information or guidance.

Biblioteca Interamericana

The Biblioteca Interamericana needs no introduction to readers of this Annual Report. Begun under the editorship of the late Dr. Peter H. Goldsmith, former Director of the Interamerican Section, it has now grown to six volumes, and Volume VII is in the hands of the printer as this report goes to press. This volume will contain the Spanish translation of the lectures delivered by the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes before the students of Princeton University, which recently appeared in English under the title of "Our Relations to the Nations of the Western Hemisphere." Judge

Hughes gave ready consent to this translation. The inclusion of this admirable contribution to better Interamerican understanding in the Biblioteca was heartily endorsed by Dr. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, who wrote as follows:

> The lectures delivered by Secretary Hughes at Princeton University on "Our Relations to the Nations of the Western Hemisphere" aroused widespread interest in Latin America and I feel certain that it would mean a great service to our international relations if a Spanish edition of these lectures were published. I am convinced that the distribution of the Spanish edition in Latin America will remove many misconceptions relative to our Latin-American policy.

The Christian Science Monitor of September 20, 1928, in an editorial commenting upon Judge Hughes' book wrote in part:

> Mr. Hughes, as is well known, possesses that not too common quality of blending a seasoned statesmanship with ability to reach an audience unfamiliar with the intricacies of internationalism. Now that the addresses in question are available in connected form, their educational purpose is evident.

Volume VI of the Biblioteca Interamericana entitled *Las bibliotecas en los Estados Unidos*, mentioned in last year's report, has been so much in demand that a second edition is now being issued which will be distributed largely by the American Library Association in connection with its Latin-American work. It is hoped that both of these volumes will be ready for distribution in the spring of 1929 and other volumes are under consideration.

Americans at Second Annual Library Congress, Mexico City

Interest in the work and methods of the American Library Association on the part of librarians and other educators in Latin America is steadily growing. The increasing number of requests received by the Association gives evidence of the desire for information regarding North American library practices, training for library work and the modern library movement generally. The Committee on Library Cooperation with the Hispanic Peoples of the American Library Association was formed to study the whole problem, and, in cooperation with the Committee on International Relations, to work out some plan whereby the best and most effective cooperation could be offered to our neighbors in the South. In studying the possibility of library cooperation between the several Latin-American countries and the United States, it seemed best to start with the individual country nearest at hand with which contacts could most easily be made and information most quickly exchanged. The two committees mentioned above gave considerable thought to practical ways and means and, since such cordial relations have been established with Canada, decided to communicate with Mexico in the thought that the libraries of North America might first cooperate before a wider cooperation between the libraries of all the Americas should be undertaken. Acting upon this decision, the representatives of the American Library Association were delighted to accept, early in 1928, the courteous invitation of the Minister of Public Education of the Republic of Mexico to send delegates to the Second Annual Library Congress in Mexico City to be held April 16–21. The delegates appointed by the American Library Association to attend the conference were: Carl H. Milam, Secretary of the American Library Association; John T. Vance, Law Librarian of Congress; and Nathan Van Patten, Director of Libraries at Stanford University.

The American delegation met at Mexico City on the day before the opening of the Congress. The inaugural session, which took place on the morning of April 16, was held in the picturesque setting of the consistory of the San Ildefonso Convent, now occupied by the Escuela Nacional Preparatoria. Here in the seventeenth century carved stalls, the delegates listened to addresses of welcome in English and Spanish and mounted the tribune to respond in either language. The distinguished audience included the Sub-Secretary of Education, Dr. Moisés Sâenz, the Rector of the University, the American Consul-General, and representatives of other governments, together with some sixty or seventy representatives of the libraries of the country. The session opened with a short address by Señorita Velâzquez Bringas, Chief of the Library Department of the Mexican Ministry of Education, in which the foreign delegates were welcomed. A special address of welcome in English to the American delegates was delivered by Señor Rafael Heliodoro Valle, of the same Library Department, and Mr. Vance responded in Spanish on behalf of the American Library Association delegates.

This was the beginning of a series of interesting meetings devoted to discussion of the library question in Mexico. The morning sessions were held in El Salón de Actos de la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria and these meetings were given over to what might be termed the technical or professional aspects of library work, sometimes calling forth spirited discussions from the floor.

The evening sessions, held at seven o'clock, consisted of single lectures and were held successively in the library of the Alzate Society, the National Library, the Miguel Cervantes, the Iberoamericana and the Library of Social Sciences. The addresses dealt with Mexican literature and journalism. One evening was devoted to Mexican music. On the evening of April 20, Mr. Vance cooperated with Mr. Milam in showing about fifty slides on American libraries.

On April 24, the American delegates had the honor of a brief interview with President Calles, through a call arranged by the Secretary of Education. They were very cordially received by the President, whom Mr. Vance thanked in Spanish for the courtesies extended by his Government and congratulated upon the great progress that had been made during his administration in the field of education and especially in library work. The American delegates were hospitably entertained by both Mexican and American hosts and left Mexico City feeling that they had gained much through their varied and interesting contacts. Mr. Vance in concluding his report sums up the experience as follows: "The Congress is over, the mission of friendship is at an end. The American delegation thought it had carried a good measure of good-will down to Mexico but like the wealth of the Indies the delegates have brought as much or more back home. Viva Mexico!"

An allotment of $1,200 was made to cover the expenses of the American delegates in attending this Congress.

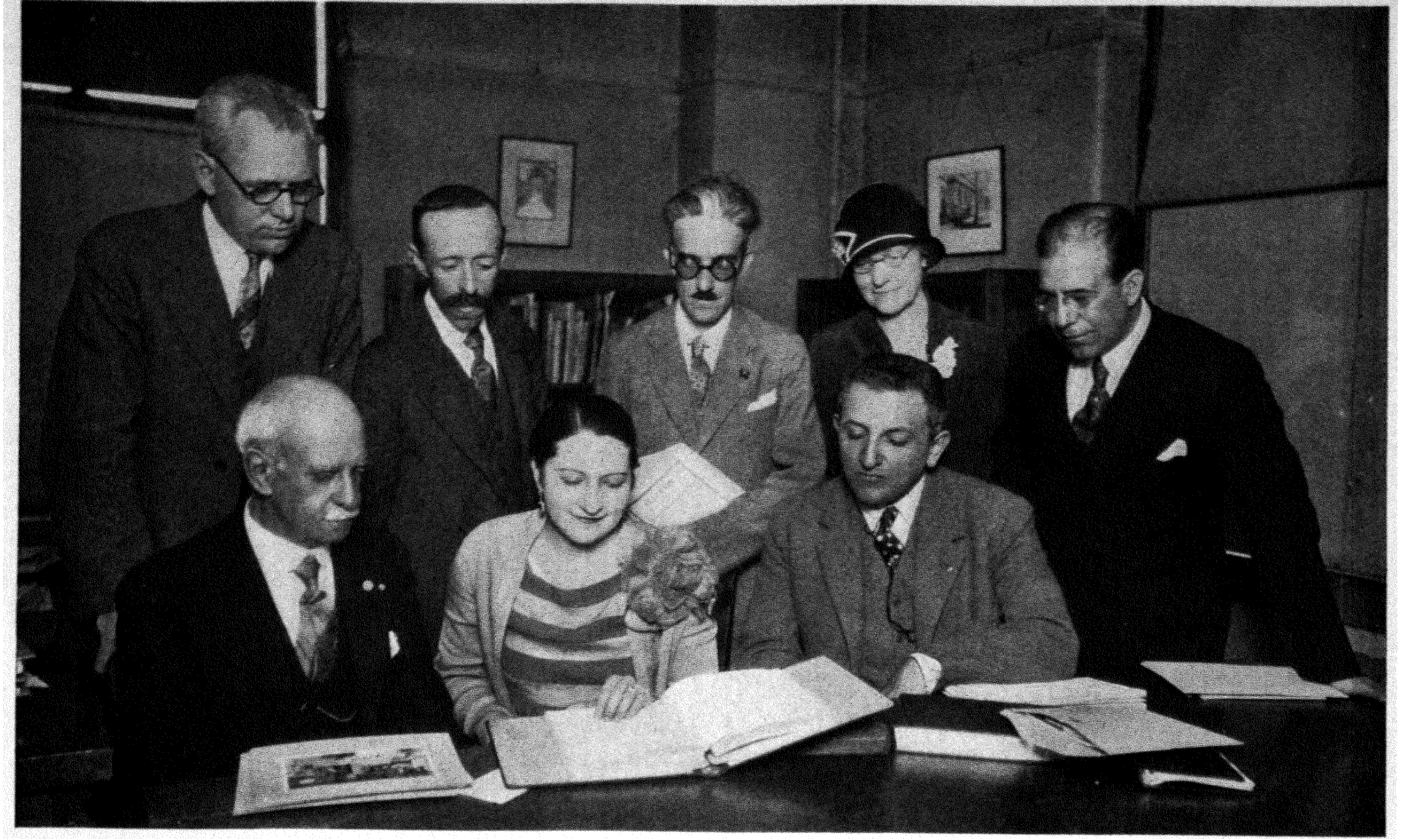
Mexicans at American Library Association Meeting, West Baden, Indiana

During the conference with President Calles, mentioned above, Mr. Vance explained that in addition to their important mission as representatives at the Mexican Congress, the American delegates had also come as representatives of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to invite several librarians in Mexico to attend the American Library Association Conference to be held in West Baden, Indiana, May 28–June 2, to make a trip through the South and Middle West of the United States and to visit Washington and New York before returning to Mexico. This was in accordance with a plan worked out with the Carnegie Endowment to encourage still further the international association on the North American continent which had been so successfully achieved in the case of Canada. The Conference of the American Library Association following so closely upon the Congress at Mexico City offered unusual opportunity to continue the contacts and to help to develop the plan for cooperation so auspiciously initiated between the librarians of Mexico and the United States.

The invitation thus extended was cordially accepted, and five of the six delegates were appointed by the Secretary of Education before the American delegates left for the North. Soon afterward the appointment of the sixth Mexican delegate was announced and, as will be seen from the following list, the choice of the whole delegation was a very happy one including as it did such distinguished representatives of the various phases of library work in Mexico:

Señorita Esperanza Velázquez Bringas, Chief of the Library Department of the Mexican Ministry of Education.
Señor Joaquín Díaz Mercado, Library Department of the Mexican Ministry of Education.
Señor Rafael Heliodoro Valle, Library Department of the Mexican Ministry of Education.
Señor Rafael Aguilar y Santillán, Perpetual Secretary and Librarian of Sociedad Científica Antonio Alzate.
Señor Joaquín Méndez Rivas, Director of the National Library of Mexico.
Señor Tobias Chávez, Director of the National University of Mexico Libraries.

It is significant that this was the first delegation ever sent to such a conference by Mexico. This group left Mexico City on May 12, and reached the American border at Laredo on May 14. There they were met by Mrs. Maude Durlin Sullivan, Librarian of the El Paso Public Library, who as the official hostess acted as guide and interpreter during the trip preliminary to the arrival at West Baden, Indiana. Arrangements had been made by which the party passed through the customs with as little delay and personal inconvenience as possible and they were



MEXICAN VISITORS IN THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MAY 19, 1928

BACK ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: MR. CARL H. MILAM, SECRETARY, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION; SEÑOR TOBÍAS CHÁVEZ, DIRECTOR, UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO LIBRARIES; SEÑOR JOAQUÍN DÍAZ MERCADO, LIBRARIAN, PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; MRS. MAUD D. SULLIVAN, LIBRARIAN, EL PASO PUBLIC LIBRARY; SEÑOR JOAQUÍN MÉNDEZ RIVAS, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEXICO. FRONT ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: SEÑOR RAFAEL AGUILAR Y SANTILLÁN, PERPETUAL SECRETARY, SOCIEDAD CIENTÍFICA ANTONIO ALZATE; SEÑORITA ESPERANZA VELÁZQUEZ BRINGAS, CHIEF, LIBRARY DEPARTMENT, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; SEÑOR RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE, CHIEF, BIBLIOGRAPHY SECTION, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION soon on their way to San Antonio where they made their first stop. Here they visited the Carnegie Library and its branches and were guests at a luncheon given by Mrs. Frances Humphreys at which the Mexican Consul-General was also a guest. They left the same afternoon to continue their trip, which included Houston, St. Louis, Chicago, Ann Arbor, Detroit, Cleveland, Fort Wayne and Indianapolis.

Space does not permit a detailed account of the cordial hospitality offered them in each of these cities. Everywhere they were entertained by the local library staffs and no effort was spared to make their visits as informing and helpful as possible. Small libraries were open for inspection as well as the larger ones and opportunity was given to each individual to depart from the regular schedule of sight-seeing and library visiting in order to become acquainted with what most interested him. At Chicago they were, of course, entertained at the headquarters of the American Library Association and spent the two and one-half days at their disposal in that city to greatest advantage.

They reached West Baden the day before the official opening of the Conference and met for preliminary discussion in two informal meetings with the representatives of the Executive Board, the Committee on Library Cooperation with the Hispanic Peoples and the Committee on International Relations.

Each one of the Mexican visitors was on the official program, Miss Alicia Malvido, niece of President Calles of Mexico and an American-trained librarian, assisting as interpreter when necessary. Their interesting addresses upon educational and library conditions in the Republic of Mexico added greatly to the value of the discussions which followed. But it was not only in their official capacity that the delegates contributed to the success of the Conference; personal contacts, informal conversations, discussions of possible cooperation, all added weight to the significance of their visit.

At the conclusion of the Conference the Mexican delegates left in company with Mr. Vance for Washington where they were the guests of the Library of Congress. From Washington they proceeded to New York and after a brief visit sailed for Vera Cruz on June 7.

The results of the exchange of visits of this kind are difficult to estimate adequately. In commenting upon the appointment of the city librarian of El Paso as the American representative to receive the distinguished Mexican visitors at the Border, the *El Paso Times* in an editorial under date of May 7, 1928, makes the following statement:

> All this may be less important than what Ambassador Morrow is doing in Mexico City or what Col. Lindbergh did on his Latin-American flights last winter. But even more lasting than the effects of exceptional maneuvers for better understanding between two nations are the day by day efforts of competent local organizations to create a practical understanding and sympathy between the masses of the thinking population in each. It is easy enough for the great men of differing civilizations to agree when they can meet face to face. It is almost impossible for the average citizens even of two neighbor republics to grasp sympathetically the meaning of the

differences in custom, language and thought processes between them unless means for constant intellectual contact are set up and operated.

The following appreciative letter was received at the American Library Association headquarters from Señorita Velázquez Bringas, the head of the Mexican delegation, soon after her return to Mexico City.

MEXICO, FEDERAL DISTRICT,
June 26, 1928.

Mr. CARL H. MILAM,
86 Randolph St.
Chicago, Illinois.

ESTEEMED AND EXCELLENT FRIEND:

We arrived at this city on the 22nd, and immediately I informed Sr. Dr. Puig Casauranc, Secretary of Public Education, who seemed highly pleased by the satisfactory result of the commission which we took to the United States and by all the attentions which were bestowed upon us by you and by all the members of the American Library Association and of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

With the object of making known the result of the West Baden Conference and some of my impressions concerning American libraries, I gave to *Excelsior* an interview which was published today and of which I am sending you a copy. It is a short synthesis of that trip which undoubtedly will result in great benefit for the libraries of our country and a form of showing my appreciation for all the privileges granted me and the other members of the Mexican Commission. With this interview and others that I have given to the newspapers of Habana and to the newspapers of the port of Vera Cruz and to all the places that we touched on our trip, I have tried to inform all the public opinion and, especially that of my country, of the admirable work which the American libraries are doing, particularly through the American Library Association.

Sr. Aguilar y Santillán will write to you soon as also will Lic. Méndez Rivas.

Sending you again my most hearty thanks for all your kindness, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

ESPERANZA VELÁZQUEZ BRINGAS.

Those desiring to read the addresses of the Mexican delegates at the West Baden Conference are referred to the Bulletin of the American Library Association, Volume 22—No. 9, September 1928, which may be obtained by addressing the American Library Association at Chicago, Illinois.

The Carnegie Endowment contributed $3,550 to meet in part the expenses of these Mexican delegates in attending the Conference at West Baden, Indiana.

Library of Congress Cards to Mexico

Following the visit of the Mexican librarians in Washington during their tour of the United States as the guests of the Endowment, the Librarian of Congress announced that the Mexican National Library would be made a depository of the Library of Congress, and that accordingly a complete set of the Library of Congress printed cards would be given to that Library. It was clear that in order to be immediately available to readers in the Mexican National Library, this set of Library of Congress cards should go forward already arranged and packed in special card boxes which might be used temporarily until the National Library could supply the necessary furniture to contain such a large collection.

As the Library of Congress has no appropriations from which the cost of arranging and packing the cards could be paid, the Carnegie Endowment offered to cooperate by assuming the expense of this work, so that the gift of the Library of Congress might arrive at the Mexican National Library in perfect condition and ready for immediate use. The offer of the Endowment was gladly accepted and the work of alphabetizing the cards begun at once. This gift of the Library of Congress is only one of the several important results of the exchange of visits in promoting cooperation between the American and Mexican Library Associations.

The Carnegie Endowment made an allotment of $2,800 for this purpose.

American Representative to Museums in Latin America

Reference was made in last year's report to the proposed visit to Latin America of a representative of the American Association of Museums. This Association is the national organization of museums of science, art, history and industry in the United States. It represents the leading museums of the country to the number of about 150 and also has an individual membership of nearly a thousand persons—most of whom are museum executives or trustees. This Association in May, 1928, appointed its Director, Mr. Laurence Vail Coleman, to make the proposed visit to the countries south of the United States.

Contacts. The visitor would be asked to call upon the officers and curators of museums of art, history and science, to carry to them the good-will of our museum men, to learn what their problems are, and to acquaint them with museum ways in the United States and Canada.

Investigations. It was planned that the visitor study these museums as institutions, learn how they are organized and supported, and how they actually function. In addition, it was expected that the visitor would discuss with some of the leading intellectuals of the countries concerned the place their museums hold in the culture of the people. Also, when feasible, he would confer with the protectors of antiquities, and others interested, as to the promotion of historical and archæological research with such antiquities and the mutual encouragement of research projects.

Report. Upon his return it would be expected that the visitor file a report, which might be in large part a confidential document, together with such recommendations as he might see fit to make as to the future course of the Association.

Mr. Coleman sailed for Rio de Janeiro on June 30 and spent the next four months in South America, visiting Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina in the east, Chile, Peru and Ecuador in the west, and Paraguay and Bolivia in the interior. Colombia and Venezuela would have been included if time had allowed. Besides the capital of each country entered, with the exception of that of Ecuador, the visitor went to São Paulo and Santos in Brazil, to Rosario and La Plata in Argentina, to Valparaíso and Antofagasta in Chile, to Cuzco and Arequipa in Perú, and to Guayaquil in Ecuador. On the return he made brief stops at Panama and Habana.

In South America, eighty museums were visited and some two hundred persons connected with them were met. In addition, occasion was made to talk with perhaps a hundred people of prominence in business, educational work or public life. In three of the republics there was opportunity to meet the Presidents.

Naturally time is necessary to permit an adequate report of so important a trip. Mr. Coleman is now writing such a report to follow the preliminary one upon which the above statement has been based. It is interesting to note that an immediate tangible result of Mr. Coleman's mission is a Directory of Museums in South America which is being published by the American Association of Museums.

The Carnegie Endowment contributed $3,000 to help cover the expenses of this trip.

Mexican Guests of the American Academy of Arts and Letters

On March 1 an invitation was sent by the Chancellor of the American Academy of Arts and Letters to three distinguished academicians in Mexico to come to New York as the guests of the Academy on the occasion of its semi-annual meeting on April 25–26, 1928. The American Academy was desirous at that time to mark by the presence of a small group of distinguished men from the republic of Mexico, the appreciation in which the Academy holds those who so faithfully and so energetically represent the intellectual and artistic life in our sister republic. This invitation was accepted by three eminent Mexicans: Dr. Manuel Romero de Terreros, a member of the Academia Mejicana, and therefore a corresponding member of the Real Academia Española; Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, a poet and member of the Ateneo de Ciencias y Artes de Mexico; Dr. Alejandro Quijano, a corresponding individual member of the Royal Academy of Spain. These gentlemen reached New York on April 24 and on the evening of April 25 a dinner under the auspices of the American Academy of Arts and Letters was given at the Biltmore Hotel, New York, in their honor. The speakers of the evening were Dr. Quijano, Dr. Bodet, and Dr. Arthur Twining Hadley, President Emeritus of Yale University, a member of the Academy and former President of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. The Chancellor of the Academy acted as toastmaster. All those present at the dinner had been selected by the Academy with careful reference to their interest in relations between Mexico and the United States and the spirit of the evening, as shown by the enthusiastic response to the greetings and speeches, was one of cordial friendliness between the two countries. On the following day a formal meeting of the Academy was held in the Academy Hall and the distinguished visitors were received by their fellow academicians in the usual dignified ceremony attending such gatherings. These exercises were concluded with a luncheon and the inspection of an exhibition at the Academy Building of the artistic work of William Merritt Chase. The Mexican guests were outstanding men of letters in Mexico as will be readily seen by the following:

Dr. de Terreros was born in Mexico in 1880, and is the author of several books in connection with the vice-regal history of Mexico, some of genealogical research and a few on colonial art. He is a member of the Academia Mejicana, and therefore a corresponding member of the Real Academia Española; a corresponding member of the Real Academia de la Historia, of the Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando and of two other Spanish Academies; of the Academy of the Arcadians in Rome, as well as of the Hispanic Society of America.

Dr. Bodet is a poet and among his books are *Fervor* (poems), *Los limites del arte* (lectures), *El corazón delirante* (poems), *Canciones* (poems), *Nuevas canciones* (poems), and *Los días* (poems). He writes for many magazines, publications and newspapers. His poems have been translated into French by Francis de Miomandre. He has held important positions as Professor of Spanish Literature, of the History of Art, Professor of French and Professor of French Literature in Mexican schools and universities. In 1921-22 he was private secretary to the Secretary of Education, and in 1923-24 served as Chief of the Department of Libraries of the Secretariat of Public Education. Dr. Bodet was born on April 17, 1902. He is a member of the Ateneo de Ciencias y Artes de Mexico.

Dr. Quijano, born in Mexico in 1880, is a corresponding individual member of the Royal Academy of Spain, Individual of Number and Censor of the Mexican Academy of Language and Corresponding Individual of the Hispano-American Academy of Arts and Sciences and President of the Mexican Bar. He has had many legal positions and has been Professor in the National School of Jurisprudence. He has been given many honors because of his literary and legal attainments.

Although absent but two weeks from their native land and spending but a few brief days in New York these Mexican gentlemen made a distinct impression upon American thought and life. Their presence was much commented upon in the newspapers and their fine contributions to the intellectual and friendly cooperation between Mexico and the United States is permanently and gratefully recorded in the annals of the American Academy.

The Carnegie Endowment made an allottment of $5,000 to cover the expenses of these Mexican delegates in attending the meetings of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Visit of Dr. Julio Tello to the United States

When the Director learned that Dr. Julio C. Tello was to come to New York in September, 1928, to attend the session of the Congress of Americanists,[1] he wrote at once to this distinguished Peruvian asking if it would be possible for him to prolong his stay in the United States and visit some scientific and university centers where his unusual scholarship would call forth attentive audiences. Dr. Tello received his anthropological training in the United States and has a Master of Arts degree from Harvard University. He is the Director of the new government Museum of Archæology at Lima and a deputy in the National Peruvian Congress. He has made exceedingly interesting scientific excavations in the center of Nazca

[1] See *post*, pp. 114-115.

culture (pre-Inca) near Pisco. He kindly accepted the invitation of the Director and arrangements were made whereby at the close of the Congress of Americanists he visited the following universities: Cornell University, Western Reserve University, University of Indiana, University of Pittsburgh, University of Pennsylvania, and Rutgers University.

Dr. Tello's scientific eminence and the genuine value of his work made him a most welcome visitor. The fact that he speaks English perfectly and knew so well how to organize and present his material added greatly to the effectiveness of his lectures. The only regret of the Director is that it was not possible for Dr. Tello to remain longer in the United States, for his visit was a genuine contribution to cooperation between American scientists.

The Carnegie Endowment contributed $800 toward the expenses of Dr. Tello's trip.

Books to Latin America

In a number of instances the Endowment has found it feasible to send to institutions in South America a few selected books, in quantities from twelve to twenty, in response to requests received through the Pan American Union. During the year, books dealing with conditions in the United States have been sent to the following:

Military School at Bogotá, Colombia
Commercial Recreative Club of Itapetininga, Brazil
Normal Technical & Professional School of Fama, Brazil

and a few carefully selected medical works to the Sociedade de Medicina e Cirurgia, São Paulo, Brazil. Dr. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, has advised the Division that this modest contribution toward making the United States better known to special groups in Latin America has been much appreciated, especially as the Pan American Union is not in a position to meet these requests. Each book bears the bookplate of the Carnegie Endowment, and the American diplomatic representatives in Brazil and in Colombia kindly presented the collections on behalf of the Endowment, stating that they were sent as an evidence of the friendship and appreciation of the United States to their friends in South America.

Upon the suggestion of the American Minister to Paraguay and in extension of the work of cooperation with the Pan American Union, the Endowment has undertaken to send, from time to time, books illustrative and descriptive of the United States, written in Spanish, to the various American embassies or legations in Latin America where they might be available for reference by students interested in the United States. The American Minister pointed out that not only would the books help students to acquire a better understanding of American national life, but would "offer an excellent opportunity for the formation of close contacts with the interested student in a relationship which has immeasurable possibilities of good." As the first step in this plan of cooperation, the Endowment sent, in August 1928, copies of the Spanish edition of the *History of the United States* by John Fiske to the American diplomatic representatives in the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Perú, Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

The cost of purchasing and distributing these books was $126.63.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DIVISION IN EUROPE

The Centre Européen of the Division is located at 173, Boulevard St.-Germain, Paris VI^e, and is the headquarters for the work of the Division in Europe. This work is carried on, under the supervision of the Director of the Division, by the Directeur-Adjoint, resident in Paris, who is assisted in his work by the advice and counsel of the Comité d'Administration. This Comité meets twice or three times during the year to study the plans for the program and work of the Centre Européen. In addition to participating in these highly interesting and important meetings, the members of the Comité are always ready to give advice by correspondence and to cooperate in every other possible way. A sub-committee composed of the members resident in Paris meets more frequently than the larger group to discuss with the Directeur-Adjoint problems needing immediate solution. The Director regrets to announce that during the period under review the Centre Européen has lost the fine cooperation, through membership on the Comité d'Administration, of Mr. Alfred G. Gardiner of Great Britain, who found it necessary to tender his resignation. His place has been taken by the acceptance of membership by Mr. J. Alfred Spender of London, a brilliant publicist and observer of the first rank with a large acquaintance in Europe and great human interest in the problems with which the Endowment is faced. A comparison of last year's list of the Comité d'Administration with the present one will show that Count von Mensdorff of Austria has kindly consented to take a permanent place upon the Comité where he had formerly served temporarily in the absence of Professor Redlich. This brings the total membership to fourteen. In addition to that of the Comité d'Administration, the Centre Européen has been fortunate this year in having the advice and counsel of Colonel Robert E. Olds, a Trustee of the Endowment, who, owing to the demands of his legal profession, now resides chiefly in Paris. Colonel Olds' cooperation has been a new source of strength to the work in Europe.

Comité d'Administration

It was not possible during the summer of 1928 for the Director to make his usual visit to Europe. For that reason it was more imperative even than usual for the Directeur-Adjoint to keep in personal touch with all the various European interests through visits and conferences. He has during the past year been in almost all the leading capitals of Europe including Berlin, Brussels, Prague, Vienna, and Warsaw, has had important conferences at Geneva and gone frequently to England to consult with his British colleagues. During all these trips he has the best possible opportunity for observation and study, and is the object of many expressions of international courtesy and good-will. His experiences while traveling are most profitable and enjoyable, and his close association with university and academic interests adds much value to his work. His visits lead often to suggestions as to important and fruitful initiatives which the Centre Européen might undertake, which always receive careful study upon his return to Paris. The Directeur-Adjoint also attended the semi-annual meeting of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment held on December 6, in New York, at which time he had opportunity to meet the Trustees and to discuss personally with the Director and Assistant Director of the Division important questions regarding the work in Europe.

Mention will later be made of the many visitors to the Centre in attendance at courses and seeking information at the library and reading room. There is, however, a constant flow of visitors coming directly to the Secretariat Offices to inquire about the objects of the Endowment and the procedures and forms of its activity. It is estimated that such visitors number from twenty-five to thirty a day except on Mondays and Thursdays, the morning hours of which days are set aside by the Directeur-Adjoint for special conference. At such times the visitors follow one another without interruption. In order to answer more promptly and accurately the questions regarding the work of the Endowment as a whole and especially as regards its European activities, the Centre Européen has issued a comprehensive and attractive brochure entitled *Le Centre Européen: fondation, administration, activité*. This brochure was issued in an edition of 12,000 and has been in great demand. Copies may be obtained by addressing the Centre Européen, 173, Boulevard St.-Germain, Paris, VI^e.

Lectures in Co-operation with l'Institut des Hautes Études Internationales

The Centre Européen in collaboration with the Institut des Hautes Études Internationales has organized, at its headquarters in the Boulevard St.-Germain, courses of instruction on contemporary international questions. These courses are conducted by eminent authorities on the designated subjects and the audience is chiefly composed of intelligent young people arriving from all parts of Europe with the object of completing the studies which they had already begun in their own countries. During the period under review, thirty-eight nationalities were represented among those students. The most entire liberty is left to the professors in discussing their subjects. Far from presenting ideal solutions and outlining a Utopian organization of the world the instruction given at the Centre Européen is, above all, critical. If it presents a study on organization for peace, this study shows what efforts have already been made and what has been accomplished but also emphasizes what is still to be done. If it approaches economic and financial questions, it is not to make an arbitrary picture of Europe suddenly become wise and prudent, but to show, by this study of facts, actual existing rivalries and the problems arising from them. Diplomatic history is studied in the same realistic and objective spirit.

During the year 1928–29 the courses which have been given and are still to take place are the following:

CHARLES DUPUIS, Membre de l'Institut	Les grands systèmes de politique internationale
GIDEL, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris	Histoire des doctrines du droit international: l'Idée de souveraineté
JÈZE, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris	Finances internationales
DE LAPRADELLE, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris	Les principes généraux du droit international
MIRKINE-GUETZEVITCH, Secrétaire Général de l'Institut International de Droit Public	Les traités internationaux de l'Europe orientale
POLITIS, Ministre de Grèce à Paris	L'experience de Genève
RENOUVIN, Chargé de cours à la Sorbonne	Histoire diplomatique
SERRUYS, Ancien Directeur des Accords Commerciaux au Ministère du Commerce	L'évolution du régime contractuel entre les Etats en matière économique
TIBAL, Professeur à l'Université de Nancy, Titulaire de la Chaire Carnegie à Paris	Problèmes politiques contemporains de l'Europe orientale (Chaire Carnegie) 1er sem.: Les nouvelles constitutions 2^{e} sem.: Les réformes agraires depuis la guerre
TIBAL, Professeur à l'Université de Nancy, Titulaire de la Chaire Carnegie à Paris	Questions politiques contemporaines (Exercices pratiques)

By agreement with the Institut and with the Centre Européen, the University of Paris accepts these courses as part of the program of the studies leading to its degree.

In addition to these lectures the Centre Européen has cooperated with other faculties and schools of Paris as shown by the following list:

RAOUL ALLIER, Doyen de la Faculté Libre de Théologie Protestante	La conception du droit international chez les juristes protestants
BASDEVANT, Professeur à la Faculté Paris	Nature et genèse des traités internationaux
ÉMILE BOURGEOIS, Membre de l'Institut, Professeur à la Faculté des Lettres de Paris	Le droit des nations et des peuples dans le monde au XIX^{e} siècle: Histoire et doctrine
Rév. P. YVES DE LA BRIÈRE, Professeur à l'Institut Catholique	La conception du droit international chez les théologiens catholiques
DE FRANCQUEVILLE, Professeur à l'Institut Catholique	Les progrès de la justice internationale
LE FUR, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris	La morale et le droit international

These courses form at the Centre Européen a sort of Academy of International Peace which is developing year by year. It is not probable that so distinguished and varied a list of names could have been brought together in any place except Paris. It was only after long negotiations that arrangements could be made to fit the courses into the three days each week which are reserved for them without conflict with the other schools and faculties in Paris. The registration in these courses at the Centre Européen is gratuitous. Most of them are stenographically reported, reviewed and corrected by the professor, and put in typewritten form at the disposition of the students and workers who frequent the library and reading room at the Centre and they are finally printed and distributed in the United States and in Europe at the end of each academic year.

Chaire Carnegie

It is perhaps the Chaire Carnegie which has done the most to make the Endowment building in Paris widely known as a centre where visitors will find at all times opportunity to obtain information and stimulus along the lines of international peace. Founded in 1925, it has been occupied continuously by Dr. André Tibal, of the University of Nancy, formerly Director of l'Institut Français at Prague. Dr. Tibal's lectures are political and economic, conceived in the spirit of the Endowment, and appeal to the numerous international visitors in Paris who are interested to learn more of the moral and material solidarity which unites the peoples of the world. During 1928–29 these lectures under the Chaire Carnegie have been given each Friday at 5:30 on the following subjects: "Le régime des minorités ethniques et les traités d'après guerre;" "Le rajustement économique de l'Europe Centrale."

From time to time Dr. Tibal invites to give a lecture some eminent authority who through his recognized ability can contribute the result of his experience and reflections to the study of the subject treated in the course. These lectures are followed by discussions in which all those present are at liberty to take part. In these audiences are found most of the nationalities of Europe represented by men and women who through their place in the social, political or journalistic world form a well-informed and exacting group. It has been found possible to discuss before them, in an atmosphere of serenity, subjects which touch their most legitimate interests and their deepest passions, which is the best proof of the quality of this instruction and at the same time of its worth and importance. The attendance is constantly increasing, in fact the lecture hall does not have sufficient room to accommodate all those who wish to be present.

The Chaire Carnegie at Berlin has followed a different plan from that at Paris. Since the Carnegie Endowment does not have headquarters in Berlin at which a series of conferences may be carried out, an agreement was made with the Directors of the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik (Dr. Jäckh and Dr. Simons), whereby a number of lecturers belonging to different countries give a course known as the Chaire Carnegie. During the year 1928 and 1929, the following lectures have been and are being given:

THADDAUS ZIELINSKI, Staatsrat Professor, de Varsovie	Eléments internationaux de notre culture
Dr. ALFRED WEBER, Professeur à Heidelberg	Possibilités et limites de l'idée européenne
FRANCESCO RUFFINI, Sénateur, Professeur à Turin	Union internationale et pacte
G. P. GOOCH, Professeur à Londres	La politique étrangère de Sir Edward Grey

Library

The library at the Centre Européen is the outgrowth of the Frédéric Passy Library, purchased by the Carnegie Endowment from the estate of the late Frédéric Passy and preserved as a memorial to the work of this eminent Frenchman whose services to the cause of international understanding and peace are so well known. Mlle. Amelot, who was formerly secretary to M. Passy, has been its faithful librarian ever since. It has been prudently and carefully enlarged and now holds a unique place in Paris. It has acquired such fame in University quarters and among the various Ministries in Paris that additional space has been assigned to it at the Centre Européen, and for several months it has been open every day from ten to six and often later. Fifty visitors at least come to the library each day, not counting those who are sent especially from the Ministries for research work. Being so highly specialized, it contains documents that cannot be found anywhere else in Paris. The best commentary that can be made upon the usefulness of the library under Mlle. Amelot's efficient supervision may be shown from the following letter which has been selected from many similar ones:

> PARIS, *le 15 Juillet 1928.*
>
> MONSIEUR LE DIRECTEUR,
>
> A la fin de mon séjour à Paris je me permets de vous remercier de la réception qui m'a été faite à l'Institut Carnegie. Pendant six mois j'y ai régulièrement travaillé sur la question de la souveraineté dans les pays sous le mandat de la Société des Nations en préparant ma thèse pour le doctorat en Allemagne. Je m'empresse de vous assurer que l'Institut Carnegie est la seule bibliothèque où j'ai pu travailler si commodément et où j'ai trouvé une littérature si complète sur la question qui m'intéresse. L'atmosphère agréable et l'occasion de se procurer soi-même et immédiatement les livres nécessaires ont beaucoup contribué à faciliter mon travail. Il me parait spécialement un devoir de souligner la gentillesse de votre excellente bibliothécaire Mlle. Amelot qui, au courant de toutes les questions, m'a aidé presque chaque jour avec une amabilité et patience admirables.
>
> Je vous assure, Monsieur le Directeur, que je garderai le meilleur souvenir de votre Institut.
>
> Agréez, Monsieur, mes salutations distinguées.
>
> ERNST SUNTNER MOUR,
> *Waldheim (Saxe), Allemagne*

Reading Room

Visitors to the Centre Européen entering from the street pass through the vaulted entrance leading to the courtyard. At their left they find a door which opens into the reading room. Here visitors at any time during the academic season can be found to the number of 100 a day. They may originally have been attracted to the reading room by the display of the Endowment's publications in the windows that face the street, which are shut off only by a screen from the busy readers in the Salle de Lecture. This room was opened in 1926, in order to complete the organization of the courses given at the Centre Européen. It was at once patronized by students in search of current information for in it they find the most important journals of the world and the principal political and economic reviews. In addition if they wish to be put in communication with contemporary international documents deposited by the French nation at the Chateau de Vincennes they have only to advise the Carnegie representative in charge of the reading room and these documents will be brought to the Centre for their use. This is made possible through a reciprocal arrangement with the Bibliothèque de Vincennes whereby in exchange for this exceptional service the Centre Européen sends to the Bibliothèque de Vincennes its magazines and newspapers after they have served for current purposes. Those who come to the reading room are representatives of the press, students, and sometimes casual visitors. Eleven hundred membership cards have been issued representing 54 different nationalities. In order to obtain such a card students must show their *carte d'étudiant*, journalists their press cards, and foreigners their passports or identity cards. Miss Matthews, who is in charge of this work is admirably fitted for her task. An English woman, long resident in France, she is perfectly familiar not only with both languages but with the customs and view-points of both the French and the English. Miss Matthews, through her daily contact with the newspapers of the world is able to keep the Director advised of the principal observations made in the international press and he is glad to record here his satisfaction in this excellent service.

L'Esprit International

The review *L'Esprit International* is the official organ of the Centre Européen and appears quarterly, the numbers for 1928 forming Volume II. This publication is essentially international in character. Each number contains six articles relative to present problems of international life written in a strictly objective spirit. Although it is published in Paris, it is seldom that any one issue contains more than one article written by a Frenchman. Germans, English and Americans have already proved welcome collaborators. The Editorial Committee, of which M. Georges Lechartier is the President, has succeeded in obtaining as contributors eminent statesmen, whose names are universally known and whose articles are of immediate and outstanding importance. A chronicle of contemporary events appears in each number. This does not attempt to interpret facts or even to suggest explanations. It gives simply an impartial summary of the events of the period under review in international, political, economic and social life. Professor Pierre Renouvin, Secretary General of the Editorial Committee, conducts a department which occupies about 30 pages of each number, in which are reproduced the most important documents to which the chronicle makes allusions, including texts of treaties, of diplomatic notes and of reports presented to the League of Nations. The bibliography presents not only reviews of new publications but, under the special heading "Revue des Revues," passes critical comment upon about fifty periodicals which represent the best of European production. *L'Esprit International* reaches the cultivated public of many countries and is gradually finding a place for itself in all the corners of the world. An international public opinion is beginning to develop which demands just such an impartial review. All those who feel the need of enlarging their field of vision and their sources of information find it helpful to have at hand so reliable a publication as *L'Esprit International* upon which to depend. The subscription price is nominal and through a system of exchange a selected number of each issue is distributed gratuitously. Subscribers should address all communications to Librairie Hachette, 79 Boulevard St.-Germain, Paris, VI^e. The editorial offices are located at number 173 of the same boulevard at the Centre Européen.

Conciliation Internationale

During the period under review the following bulletins have been issued in the Conciliation Internationale series:

Bulletin Number 1, 1928	
Le terre du réalisme L'esprit américain Machinisme et standardisation L'opinion publique américaine	par Thomas S. Baker, Président du Carnegie Institute of Technology de Pittsburgh
Bulletin Number 2, 1928	
Les civilisations des nouveaux Etats de la Baltique	par M. Antoine Meillet
Les détroits baltiques et leurs problèmes politiques	par M. F. de Jessen
La Russie des Soviets et les Etats Baltiques	par M. André Tibal

Cercles des Relations Internationales et Collections de la Pensée Internationale

Under these two titles are described what in the United States are known as the International Relations Clubs and International Mind Alcoves. As was stated in last year's report Miss Florence Wilson, for several years Librarian of the League of Nations at Geneva, has become a member of the Staff at the Centre Européen for the special purpose of encouraging cooperation with the libraries and the educational institutions in Europe and the Near East and wherever possible, in connection with this work, to develop International Relations Clubs and International Mind Alcoves. As the first step in organizing this work, Miss Wilson made a trip to the Near East in the spring of 1927, and her interesting and informing report has been published under the title "Near East Educational Survey" which will be sent to anyone who may apply for it at the Centre Européen. Miss Wilson made in the fall of 1928 a second visit to the Near East including the Balkans, and, as a result of these two visits, International Relations Clubs and International Mind Alcoves have been established in the following institutions:

International Relations Clubs
- Université Libre, Sofia, Bulgaria
- Université de Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia
- Université de Belgrade, Belgrade, Yugoslavia
- Université de Stamboul, Constantinople, Turkey
- Y. W. C. A. Centre, Constantinople, Turkey

International Mind Alcoves
- The American Academy for Girls, Scutari, Constantinople
- The American College for Girls, Old Phateron, Athens, Greece
- Athens College, Athens, Greece
- The Salonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, Salonica

Before taking up the work in Great Britain and on the Continent, Miss Wilson tried to discover whether it would not be possible to cooperate with existing organizations thereby avoiding duplication of work and effort. The British Universities League of Nations Societies announced their aims as follows: "To promote international understanding, to study international relations, to make known the aims and actions of the League of Nations and the terms of its covenant." As it, therefore, seemed clear that the Clubs already formed by these associations were doing work exactly parallel to that of the International Relations Clubs in the United States, Miss Wilson took up the matter with the authorities at the Central Offices of the British Universities' Organization and her offer of cooperation was gladly accepted. Since then she has kept in close touch with the work and has on her own initiative organized the following clubs in the English universities:

University College, Exeter, England
The University, Manchester, England
The University College, Southampton, England

An International Mind Alcove has been established at The Gilstrap Public Library, Newark-on-Trent, England. Five other Alcoves in the British Isles have also been transferred to Miss Wilson's charge from the Division Headquarters in New York.

The value of this pioneer work can in no way be measured even by the excellent results listed above. Through Miss Wilson's personal interest and her technical knowledge she has been able to smooth the path for many librarians far removed from the great library centres of the world. Because of contacts made while she was connected with the League of Nations, she has been able to accomplish what would not have been possible for anyone else to do. It is a satisfaction to the Director that Miss Wilson and the Division Assistant are working out practical plans for cooperation between the Club and Alcove work as directed from New York and from Paris. One of the striking evidences of this is in the plans now being made for the British-American Students Conference already mentioned.

From the above report on the administration of the Division in Europe the reader will gather something of the importance of the activities of the Centre Européen. No attempt has been made to give a detailed account of all these activities, but rather to give some suggestion of the work as a whole. The Director is happy to record here his high appreciation of the admirable cooperation of the Sécretaire Générale and of her able assistant, Madame Perreux, and of all those at the Centre who unselfishly devote their time and energy to the furtherance of the work.

INSTITUTES AND CONGRESSES

Under the above heading there have been grouped in this report all those projects aided by the Division in the year 1928 designated as Institutes or Congresses. Everyone is familiar with the special purpose of annual congresses held by societies and associations all over the world, and with the significance of the word "institute" as it applies to permanent organizations such as the Institute of

Pacific Relations and the Austro-American Institute of Education described below. This term, however, has taken on a new significance since the Williamstown Institute of Politics held its first meeting for the study and discussion of international affairs. Since that time, similar institutes have sprung up in various parts of the United States, which, in spite of difficulties encountered in raising funds and in arousing interest, have succeeded in holding useful and influential meetings similar to those at Williamstown, although on a much more modest scale. The Endowment has felt the imperative necessity of aiding quickly and widely, so far as available funds have permitted, these important and progressive groups that are trying to build up all over the land a knowledge of international relations and interest in them.

Austro-American Institute

The Second Vacation Summer School at the University of Vienna was formally opened on July 16, 1928, by the Rector Magnificus of the University of Vienna, Hofrat Professor Dr. Heinrich Peham, in the great festival hall of the University, in the presence of a number of official visitors. In the name of the Federal Government of Austria, the Chancellor of the Republic, Dr. I. Seipel, gave a cordial welcome to the American visitors.

This school, which was held for four weeks, was carried on under the auspices of the Austro-American Institute of Education, of which Professor Paul L. Dengler is the Director. The work of the Institute is mainly taken up in the winter months with preparation for the summer school, including the organization of the courses, although attention to the reception of American visitors to Vienna is never relaxed. No American who is in touch with the Austro-American Institute, need feel at a loss in Vienna: everything is done to make his visit agreeable and instructive, and to put him in touch with the Austrian people. This was fully realized by the Carnegie Endowment in the summer of 1927 during the visit to Vienna of the party of American journalists who were traveling as the Endowment's guests. Through the efficient cooperation of the Institute, programs were arranged, interviews and visits exchanged, and opportunities offered at every hand to learn more of the ways of Austrian life and opinion. Nevertheless the work of the summer school may be regarded as the most important part of the Institute's work. As the summer approaches, this work becomes more and more intensive until it reaches its climax in July and August.

In 1928 the summer school was held from July 16 to August 12, and included in the faculty were the Chancellor of the Austrian Republic; professors of the University of Vienna, of the University of Czernowitch, of Columbia University, of the University of Graz; the former Austrian Minister to China; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria; the Director of the National Museum of Art and of the School of Applied Art; and many others. The subjects studied included: The Cultural History of Vienna; New Education in Austria; Austrian Art; The Vienna Children's Clinics; Housing Problem of the Community of Vienna; and Freud and Psychoanalysis. The student body was composed of teachers, social workers and also students of every branch of science. The courses were in English and there were sixty-nine registered students, including those from all parts of the United States, from England, Scotland and Sweden.

Owing to its position as an outpost of western culture, Vienna seems destined to become the cultural centre for the Americans in the Near East, who—cut off from the world—are absorbed in their work during the year and wish to use their vacations to follow the progress in their respective fields without traveling further than necessary. Vienna offers them not only great opportunities of meeting their wishes, but also of finding in its charming environment, recreation and entertainment. It is therefore significant that a considerable number of members of the summer school in addition to those mentioned above, were teachers from the colleges in the Near East.

The Carnegie Endowment contributed $6,000 toward the cost of maintaining the work of the Austro-American Institute.

Geneva Institute of International Relations, American Committee

Geneva is preeminently the centre of international organizations, official and unofficial, and, among the latter, the American Committee of the Geneva Institute of International Relations may be counted as one of the most effective. Its objects are the following: (*a*) to cooperate in maintaining the Geneva Institute of International Relations; (*b*) to meet the needs of American visitors in Geneva; (*c*) to furnish information to people in America concerning the current work of the League of Nations.

The record of what has been accomplished by this Committee since 1914 gives evidence of the need for just such work as it is doing so effectively. American visitors, including many serious minded students, have been cordially received at the headquarters of the Committee, and every effort has been made to help them make the contacts they wish, and to give them an opportunity to study the work of the League of Nations through personal visits to the League and through attendance at the Geneva Institute of International Relations. This Institute has come to occupy an important place in the life of the international community in Geneva. The number of applicants is increasing each year. In 1928 it was attended by 311 people. The principal addresses are published each year by the Oxford University Press in a book entitled *Problems of Peace*.

Since many American visitors who come to Geneva for the purpose of studying international organization remain in that city for several months, the American Committee during the past year has maintained its office at the International Club in Geneva throughout the year instead of during the summer months only. An addition to the Club building, erected by the City of Geneva, has enabled the work to be done much more adequately than heretofore. The Committee has enlarged its staff and appointed as representative in Geneva, for the twelve months of the year 1928, Mrs. F. H. Whitin of New York. Mrs. Whitin is in touch with the permanent officials in all the international organizations in Geneva, and is well qualified to work with them on behalf of American organizations and American interests.

During the months of July and August 1928, 6,739 visitors to the Secretariat of the League of Nations were served by the American Committee; 5,995 visited the International Labour Office under the same auspices. One of the most interesting features in the last two years has been the development of the Committee work at the International Labour Office. This has been recognized as so important by the officials of the Labour Office that special rooms on the ground floor, near the entrance, have been placed at its disposal. During the past two years this work has been superintended by Dr. Alice S. Cheyney, Professor of Economics at Bryn Mawr College. Dr. Cheyney, with two assistants, has devoted her entire time to Americans who desire to study the work of the International Labour Office.

The Carnegie Endowment contributed $8,000 toward the support of the work, in 1928, of the American Committee of the Geneva Institute of International Relations.

Institute of Pacific Relations

It is the plan of the Institute of Pacific Relations to hold international conferences every other year. As recorded in the last report of the Director of this Division, the last conference took place in July 1927, and therefore none was held in 1928. Important as these conferences are, however, this is by no means the sole function of the Institute. It is now a permanently established organization and continues its work month by month. Perhaps the best way to tell of what is being done is to quote from the brochure issued by the American Council of the Institute, 129 East 52nd Street, New York, N. Y., entitled *The Origin and Present Activity of the Institute of Pacific Relations:* "'To study the conditions of the Pacific peoples with a view to the improvement of their mutual relations' is the declared object of the Institute of Pacific Relations. This is, in fact, a concise statement of its controlling principle. Being an official body it can have no part, nor does it seek a part, as mediator between governments. It passes no resolutions, makes no pronouncements. It does, however, aspire to serve the peoples of the Pacific countries and indirectly their governments by undertaking studies of economic, social and political problems, particularly of those matters which seem chiefly to endanger the friendly relations of governments and peoples. As a means to this end, the Institute holds biennial conferences, promotes and coordinates research by other agencies, conducts research through its own Secretariat and endeavors to stimulate the mood of inquiry regarding Pacific problems on the part of the public generally."

The need for work of this kind is apparent to all internationally-minded men and women. The Carnegie Endowment, pursuant to its policy of aiding, when possible, organized efforts for intelligent international cooperation, granted an allotment of $15,000 to be applied to the expenses of the Secretariat of the Institute of Pacific Relations in arranging for the Third Biennial Conference to be held in Japan in the fall of 1929, and to the support or promotion of research work bearing on the agenda of that conference.

Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations, Athens, Georgia

An Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations was held at the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, during a most successful two weeks' session from July 9–24, 1928. This Institute which was held during the summer school session attracted teachers, county superintendents, and officials who attended the session to the number of twenty-five hundred and who made up in large part the audiences and the round tables membership. In addition to this group of thoughtful people who were interesting themselves in matters pertaining to public and foreign affairs, leaders of opinion from all over the South were attracted to the Institute by the presence of a number of distinguished foreigners.

The program included round tables and conferences with occasional open forums and included the following speakers:

Dr. J. W. GARNER, Professor of Political Science, University of Illinois, former President of American Political Science Association. *Subject:* The Office of President of the United States.

His Excellency, PIERRE POROHOVSHIKOV, University of Moscow, former Judge in the High Court of Justice, Petrograd, Russia; given the highest award in Russia, the Pushkin Prize of Imperial Academy of Science. *Subject:* Russia, Past and Present.

Hon. SAM J. SLATE, Auditor of the State of Georgia. *Subject:* Responsible Government and How to Secure It in Georgia.

Hon. R. C. NORMAN, State Commissioner of Taxation. *Subject:* Taxation in Georgia.

Hon. HAL M. STANLEY, Secretary of the Department of Labor of the State of Georgia. *Subject.* Labor Problems in Georgia.

Dr. WILL W. ALEXANDER, Secretary, Southern Interracial Commission. *Subject:* International Aspects of Race.

ADAMANTIOS TH. POLYZOIDES, Editor of *Atlantis*, Greek newspaper in New York City. *Subject:* Present Conditions in Europe.

Mr. ROBERT LATHAN, Editor, Asheville *Citizen*, winner of the Pulitzer Prize, 1924. *Subject:* The South's Political Objectives.

Count CARLO SFORZA, former Minister of Foreign Affairs in Italy, former Ambassador to France. *Subject:* The Problem of Peace in Europe: European Problems.

Dr. ASHBY JONES, Pastor of the Second Baptist Church, St. Louis, Missouri. *Subject:* United States and the World Peace.

Mrs. R. L. TURMAN, Regional Director of the League of Women Voters, past President of the Atlanta League of Women Voters. *Subject:* Women and Politics.

The Carnegie Endowment regarded this Institute as an opportunity for furthering the cause of international understanding and, to emphasize the importance of these meetings, was glad to make an allotment toward the expense of bringing to Georgia the distinguished Italian statesman and diplomat, Count Sforza, who gave two lectures and held four round table conferences. In referring to Count Sforza, Chancellor Snelling writes as follows: "He is not only valuably informing but charming with it all. He made a host of friends for himself and his country by his visit. His intimate knowledge of European affairs and his sympathetic and understanding personality made a deep impression on our people."

It is gratifying to report that the general interest awakened brought much publicity in the press of Georgia and of adjoining states, and that even in other sections of the country news columns and editorials were devoted to an account of the meetings.

The Carnegie Endowment allotted $1,500, to cover the cooperation with the Institute mentioned above.

Institute of Public Affairs, Charlottesville, Virginia

On August 5–18, 1928, there was held at the University of Virginia an Institute of Public Affairs for the study and discussion of the outstanding current issues in national, state and local governmental policies and the economic and social problems underlying them. The program of the Institute consisted of three features: (1) Selected round tables, continuing through the entire session of the Institute for the more serious and consistent study of the questions selected; (2) An open forum conducted each day from eleven to one o'clock, by men and women distinguished through their achievements in practical politics and public service and through their studies relating thereto; (3) Daily addresses in the evening on public questions by men of national reputation.

While the Institute was devoted primarily to national, state and local affairs, one section was devoted to Latin-American relations, which are so intimately connected with our economic and industrial progress as well as our national policy. This proved one of the most interesting features of the Institute. The round table was especially fortunate in the leadership of Dr. Latané, who had brought together some of the best experienced experts in this field, including persons who had had long and practical contacts, economic and otherwise, in the countries in question. Dr. Latané brought out all points of view, however divergent, and although the subjects of discussion were at times highly controversial, the general spirit was friendly and tolerant at all times. The subjects included American Investments in Latin America, American Business Enterprise, American Recognition or Non-Recognition of Governments, Pacific Settlement of International Disputes in Latin America, and Codification of American International Law.

Very wide publicity was given in the American newspapers. Through arrangements made with the United Press Association, the Latin-American session was reported upon in more than seventy-five papers in South America. The Latin-American press was also represented at the meetings by a special correspondent so that all the leading newspapers carried accounts of the daily program.

Count Sforza, to whom reference has been made elsewhere in this report,[1] was present at this Institute and contributed vitally to its program and discussions. Dean Charles G. Maphis writes: "In addition to delivering these two addresses Count Sforza participated in many of the discussions which took place in the round tables. He was regarded as one of the outstanding figures of the Institute and what he said was most favorably received as authoritative statements. We have not had a man before the Institute who was more popular in every respect than Count Sforza. I was particularly impressed with the world estimate of Jefferson which he gave in a brief talk."

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[1] See *ante*, pp. 57, 110.

Pursuant to its policy of aiding wherever possible activities which might contribute to a better understanding of Latin America by the people of the United States, the Endowment was glad to make an allotment of $5,000 in support of the work of the Institute as it related to the Latin-American round table, and an allotment of $1,500 to cover the attendance of Count Sforza.

Northwest Institute of International Relations

An Institute of International Relations, under the auspices of the Social Science Faculty of the University of Washington, was held at that University, July 22–27, 1928. There participated in the Institute a distinguished group of experts from the institutions of learning of the Pacific Coast, as well as authoritative representatives of public and private organizations in that region interested in international problems. The Institute was, however, in no sense exclusively an affair of the University of Washington or the Northwest, but comprehended the entire Pacific rim, including outstanding personalities from the Orient as well as from the United States. The purpose of the Institute was officially announced as follows: "The Institute has for its purpose the serious study of the problems involved in international relations, in the belief that an understanding of such problems is the greatest single need of the present decade. While the interest of the Institute is in general international relations, the summer conference will stress the problems of the Pacific and the Orient, relations with the British Empire, and problems in international education, international organization, international commerce and finance. It is an attempt to provide on a modest scale, for the people of the Pacific Coast, the opportunities for instruction and discussion as are provided through the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu, Hawaii, and the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Massachusetts."

The work was divided into three categories: special evening lectures, afternoon conferences and morning round tables. The special lectures were an important feature and were held each evening at the University Temple, a large and commodious auditorium adjoining the campus of the University of Washington. The public eagerly availed itself of the opportunity to hear distinguished and authoritative leaders of international affairs, including such speakers as Honorable Howard Huston, Chief of Personnel and Internal Services, League of Nations; Honorable Silas H. Strawn, President of the American Bar Association and Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Dr. John Huston Finley, Editor, *The New York Times;* Honorable José Vasconcelos, formerly Minister of Education, Mexico; Honorable J. T. Thorson, Member, Canadian Parliament; Dr. C. C. Wu, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, China; and others. Mr. Alfred

Holman and Mr. William A. Peters, both Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, were present during the entire period of the Institute.

The afternoon conferences and morning round tables dealt with special problems of international relations and were attended only by members of the Institute. This membership was open "to those whose interest and experience enable them to contribute and profit from the round table discussions." The subjects discussed included: China; Japan; the British Empire; International Education; International Law, Policy and Organization; International Commerce and Finance; Latin-American Affairs; Disarmament and National Defense; International Social, Ethical and Racial Relations; International Research and Information.

Special luncheons and dinners were given by local organizations such as the University of Washington Social Science Faculty, the China Club, the Japan Society, the British-American Society and the Alliance Française.

The Institute was well planned and carried out. The fact that the American Bar Association held its annual meeting on the Pacific Coast during the same month made it possible to bring a number of international jurists to Seattle. Visiting international authorities at some of the Pacific Coast universities were able to leave their work for the week in order to participate in the program of the Institute, and American scholars who were on the faculty of the summer school of the University of Washington contributed largely to the success of the program. The attendance and the interest manifested during these five days in July at the University of Washington indicate that the purpose of the Institute was admirably achieved.

The proceedings of this conference have been printed and distributed. This publication was made a memorial to the late Judge Thomas Burke, a former Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment, whose devotion to the cause of better international relations, especially with our friends in the Orient, is well known.

The Carnegie Endowment contributed $5,000 toward the expenses of this conference.

Fourth International Congress on Entomology

The science of entomology has its experts all over the world and is one of the most important branches of biology. Its relation to agriculture, to transmittable disease and to some of the arts is now recognized by the leading nations of the world, all of whom have found it necessary and advantageous to create in connection with their work bureaus of entomology and entomological commissions, so that thousands of men are directly or indirectly engaged in entomological investigations. Entomological problems in the last decade have assumed an international rôle and the necessity of world-wide cooperation and interest in this science has been keenly felt.

To meet this necessity, experts who are called upon to furnish entomological data which will govern the various nations in developing their policies and attitude in these matters have from time to time been brought together in order that a full discussion of these problems may permit a better understanding of each other's point of view and lead to intelligent and practical agreement.

The First International Congress of Entomology was held at Brussels in 1910. It was attended by about four hundred delegates. This Congress was followed two years later by one at Oxford, England, and the Third Congress, due to the World War, was delayed until July, 1925, when it was held at Zurich, Switzerland.

The Fourth International Congress on Entomology was held at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, July 12–18, 1928. While plans were being made for this Congress it was learned, through the chairman of the committee on arrangements, that while official delegates were to be sent by various European governments, as is customary at such conferences, the expenses of authorized delegates of the principal entomological societies in the several countries were proving difficult to cover. Among those delegates were counted men especially noted in their work, who were of the greatest influence and who would be especially welcomed at the Congress. Through an allotment made by the Carnegie Endowment, this difficulty was overcome and representatives from the following countries attended: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, France, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, Russia, Poland, Spain and Sweden.

Mr. Karl Jordan, permanent secretary of the Congress, in submitting his report on November 3, 1928, made the following statement:

> I have much pleasure in submitting to you a report on the expenditure of the $5,000.00 kindly appropriated by your Committee as a travelling fund for the European members of the Ithaca Congress of Entomologists. This fund was of the utmost value in helping to make the Congress a truly international one. The fund not only provided free transportation for 24 Europeans (including one complimentary ticket granted by the steamship company), but enabled us to give some small additional financial assistance to a few European members of the Congress.
>
> By drawing the attention of Governments and Institutes to the generous support received from you, the Executive Committee was able to induce many of these bodies to send delegates to the Congress at official expense. The fact that the number of Europeans attending the Ithaca meeting was considerably larger than the Organizing Committee in U. S. A. had anticipated was therefore in the first instance due to your generosity. The Committee and the members of the Congress who profited by the fund wish me to express to you their most sincere gratitude.

The Carnegie Endowment contributed $5,000 toward the expenses of this Congress.

The Twenty-Third International Congress of Americanists

The Twenty-Third International Congress of Americanists met in New York City, September 17–22, 1928. The purpose of these congresses is to contribute to the progress of the ethnological, linguistic and historic studies related to the two Americas, especially in regard to the period before the time of Columbus. Since one of the great questions challenging scholarship is to discover in what way the American Indians are related to the races of the Old World, these questions attract the interest of many distinguished scholars of both Europe and America.

At first the meetings of the Congress were held in Europe but in 1900 this policy was changed and it was decided to hold each alternate meeting in the New World. Since that time the meetings have been held in Mexico, South America, Canada and twice, 1902 and 1915, in the United States.

The Twenty-Third Congress was one of the most successful ever held and was well attended by North American, Central American, South American and European scientists. The meetings took place at the American Museum of Natural History, at the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, at the American Geographical Society, at Columbia University, and at the Brooklyn Museum. The Congress met as a whole each day to consider papers of general interest and met in sections for the hearing of more special papers. The subjects considered were: The races of America and their relationship to other peoples; The archæological remains found in America, and time relations as revealed by them; The habits and customs of the various groups of American Indians, and questions of the origin and distribution of these in the Old and New Worlds; The native languages of America; The early history of America, especially in regard to its discovery and early settlement; Geographical and geological questions, especially as related to prehistoric human activities.

It was the privilege of the Carnegie Endowment to cooperate in the work of this important gathering of international scientists through an allotment of $2,500 toward the expenses of foreign delegates who were in attendance. Writing after the Congress had closed, Professor Franz Boas, President of the Congress, expressed himself as follows:

> NEW YORK,
> *September 24, 1928.*
>
> At the closing meeting of the International Congress of Americanists we gave expression to our sincere thanks for the assistance of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Your financial assistance enabled us to make the session a successful one. May I offer my personal thanks for this aid.

COOPERATION IN LIBRARY WORK

Vatican Library

When the last Annual Report was issued a group of American library officials had just arrived in Italy on the invitation of the Vatican authorities to cooperate in the task of classifying and cataloging, as a model, a small section of the Vatican Library. This group, which reached Rome on February 22, 1928, consisted of: Dr. William Warner Bishop, Librarian of the University of Michigan; Mr. Charles Martel, Chief of the Catalog Division of the Library of Congress; and Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, Acting Director of the University of Chicago Libraries. Mr. William Madison Randall of the Kennedy School of Missions Library, Hartford, Connecticut, joined the party ten days later. Mr. Milton E. Lord, Librarian of the American Academy in Rome, also took part in the work.

The task set for the American visitors met with the fullest approval of His

Holiness who shortly after the arrival of the party in Rome received them in private audience and gave assurance of his benevolent and kindly interest in their work. It will be remembered that His Holiness was over thirty years librarian before he was made first Nuncio, then Cardinal, and finally elevated to the Papacy in 1922. His interest in library matters, acquired during his long service as Prefect, first of the Ambrosian Library at Milan, and later of the great Vatican Library in Rome, has never ceased and, as will be seen later in this report, he has given most practical demonstration of this interest.

Immediately upon their arrival at Rome the party made a call upon Cardinal Gasquet, who received them at tea and later called on Cardinal Ehrle, Cardinal Ceretti, and Cardinal Gasparri. They also visited the Library of American Studies, called upon the Director of the American Academy, and, in company with the Director General of Libraries and Academies, visited the various Italian governmental librarians.

Upon their first visit to the Vatican, the American party found every indication that in their desire to begin this new and important work the Vatican authorities had made every possible preparation. No pains had been spared in preparing suitable space in which the American group might conduct its work. Partitions had been removed, walls strengthened, staircases installed and windows enlarged. A large room on the ground floor of the east wing of the Vatican, which had been cleared of its accumulation of books and installed with steam heat and electric lights, was offered as quarters for the American group and their successors. A doorway has since been cut through the wall of this room to make possible direct communication with the large room 245 feet long, in which steel bookstacks have now been installed. These stacks are of American manufacture, of the same type as those used in the Library of Congress, in the New York Public Library and in the new Yale University Library, and include stack elevators and booklifts with provision for the necessary machinery to operate by electric power. They have been erected at right angles in the side of the room formed by the wall of an old fortification built in the time of Julius II, about 1502. This wall is fifteen feet thick at the bottom and eight feet at the top, and buried in the ground at the east end. This circumstance taken in connection with the climate of Rome made it necessary for some ventilating apparatus to be installed which would prevent excessive humidity and also guard against undue dryness. Every effort was made to secure a thoroughly workable system for air filtering and air humidifying and the Carnegie Endowment was glad to assist in meeting the expense of purchasing and installing this ventilating system for the stacks.

Printed Books. The first days were devoted to a study of the whole problem of the catalog of the printed books of the Vatican Library on the part of Dr. Bishop, Mr. Hanson and Mr. Martel, in conjunction with Mgr. Mercati and Mgr. Tisserant.

Thanks in large part to the preliminary work in America and on the steamer, and to the unusual abilities of Mgr. Mercati and Mgr. Tisserant, the party was quickly able to agree upon a system of cataloging rules. They went over the Italian rules page by page and line by line, compared them with the American Library Association rules and the Library of Congress practice, and reached an agreement satisfactory to all. This agreement on rules made possible the use of printed cards from the Library of Congress and caused Dr. Bishop to write: "I regard this agreement on cataloging principles as an international undertaking of great importance which will advance the practice of international cataloging at least fifty years."

Mention was made in last year's report of the gift by the Librarian of Congress of cards representing books of reference located in the catalog room of the Library of Congress as well as a complete set of the entire series of printed cards of the Library of Congress, the only condition being that these cards should be accessible, on request, to scholars and to librarians. It seemed best to have the work of alphabetizing done, before the cards were shipped, by experts in Washington familiar with it in their daily practice, and the Endowment assumed the expense of this work. The feat of withdrawing over 1,100,000 cards from stock, alphabetizing them, and shipping them in the brief space of two months was an unprecedented one. The cards were in Rome early in the spring of 1928, and were installed in two thousand steel trays, provided by the Vatican authorities, in the workroom mentioned above.

This gift of the catalog of the Library of Congress, of which the Vatican is the sole depository in Italy, providing as it does the tools for intellectual work, made possible progress which would otherwise have gone very slowly. No more valuable bibliographical instrument could have been offered with the view to recataloging operations. Dr. Bishop writes: "This is the biggest thing in the way of introducing American library methods into Europe that has ever happened. It means that we can make an actual demonstration of the value of printed catalog cards and their use in cooperative cataloging, instead of talking about it in a theoretical way. I need scarcely point out the immense advantage that will accrue to the Vatican Library in its work of recataloging from being in a position to know definitely whether or not cards can be obtained from Washington for its catalogs." At the time the American group arrived this vast shipment of cards had not yet come, but a preliminary supply made it possible to begin cataloging at once.

The work of the party proceeded rapidly. When substantial progress had been made, His Holiness came personally to the Library by appointment and inspected the work on the spot. He came with but two attendants and was met at the entrance to the Library by Mgr. Mercati and Mgr. Tisserant who conducted him to the workroom. He remained for about forty minutes and examined the work which had been done, going into details with great particularity, and finally expressing his cordial approval of the methods adopted.

Dr. Bishop left Rome in April to return to America, but the work was continued under Mr. Hanson's expert direction until June. Before Mr. Hanson's departure a young Norwegian librarian, Mr. John Ansteinsson, librarian of the Technical High School of Trondhjem, was engaged to assist Mgr. Tisserant. Mr. Ansteinsson received his training at the New York State Library School in Albany and had worked in the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library. He accomplished his task so satisfactorily that he was invited to return in October to Rome, and is engaged to work until July, 1929, at which time it is hoped that a correct and practical routine for the cataloging of the printed books of the Vatican, according to the rules adopted in the spring of 1928, will be established. The work will then continue under the supervision of Mgr. Tisserant with the aid of the four representatives of the Vatican staff who came to America to study in the winter of 1927 and 1928.[1] Dr. Bishop holds himself always in readiness to help if his advice is needed, but a practical plan for the cataloging of the printed books seems now to have been satisfactorily demonstrated.

Manuscripts. While in Rome Dr. Bishop consulted with Mgr. Mercati regarding a possible plan for the cataloging of manuscripts which had been worked out in America and the demonstration of which he brought on cards to submit to Mgr. Mercati. Naturally the task of compiling a summary author index of manuscripts was found to present great difficulties of a technical nature, but in a short time, through Mgr. Mercati's very useful and constructive suggestions, a provisional agreement was reached, subject to modifications as the work progressed. The index will, in fact, be more of a finding list than a catalog. The object is first of all to list the manuscripts in the Library, many of which are unknown even to the Vatican authorities themselves. It was agreed that the manuscripts which presented the greatest difficulty in listing should be set aside and that those which could be more easily cataloged should be recorded first. It soon developed that only about one in twenty presented serious difficulties and that the other nineteen could be listed very easily and quickly; and work has proceeded upon this basis with gratifying results. Dr. Valentino Capocci, an expert paleographer and Professor of Roman Law in the University of Urbino, began working on this index under the direction of Mgr. Mercati in April, and three experts are now engaged on this task.

The work has been under way for about eight months and several thousand cards have been written. These have been found so valuable that they are being placed at once at the disposal of scholars. Dr. Bishop writes: "There is no single feature of the work undertaken by the Endowment so important and so likely to prove beneficial to scholars as this Summary Index. I regard it as a real achievement to have interested the Vatican Library officials to begin it and I am very happy to report that they are enthusiastic in their belief in the merits of the project." The Endowment has assumed the expense of this work in connection with the manuscripts.

In addition to the finding list, Mgr. Mercati has now undertaken, with the help of the Carnegie Endowment, a plan for hastening the scientific cataloging of the uncataloged manuscripts. Dr. Bishop writes: "I am convinced that this aid will not only go far towards revealing the treasures of the Library to the world of scholars, but will be of substantial service in building up at the Vatican Library a competent and skilled staff of paleographers who in time may be of great service to other libraries throughout the world. They are all too scarce at the present moment." Three accomplished scholars of distinction and reputation are now at work in addition to the regular staff of the Library on this cataloging and the progress made has been most satisfactory to the authorities of the Vatican as well as to the American experts. There has never been a complete index of these manuscripts, although various partial catalogs are in existence.

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[1] See Year Book, 1928, p. 84.

Incunabula. The work on the incunabula proceeded rapidly during the year under the direction of Mgr. Gramatica, formerly Prefect of the Ambrosian Library at Milan and now Canon of St. Peter's. He discovered something over five hundred volumes of incunabula in various parts of the Vatican Library, not previously enumerated, raising the number of fifteenth century books to something over seven thousand. He further established the fact that a large number of these are duplicates. He has also discovered a considerable mass of fifteenth century pamphlets, many of which will probably prove to be unknown up to this time.

In March, Dr. Isak Collijn, Director of the Royal Library of Sweden at Stockholm and a member of the Prussian Incunabula Commission came to Rome, at the expense of the Endowment, to give expert advice on the method of cataloging the incunabula. He devoted three weeks to a study of the method there in vogue, and made an extremely interesting and elaborate report to Mgr. Mercati. On the basis of his recommendations the Prefect of the Vatican Library has personally taken in hand the task of directing the Incunabula Catalog and expects to publish it in two volumes within the next three or four years. He is following a modification of the method suggested by Dr. Collijn, after conferring at some length by correspondence with Dr. Bishop. The Rev. Sig. Accurti is to work on this catalog and the Vatican authorities will consult with Dr. Collijn should any occasion arise, although he will not be asked to make a special study of the problem a second time.

Reference has already been made to the structural changes made in the Vatican in connection with the development of the cataloging of the Library. Due to the interest of His Holiness in the whole library project, an opening for a new and more accessible entrance, which saves the trip which was before necessary around St. Peter's, was made to the library quarters on the east side near the gate of St. Anna. This entrance was formally opened on December 20, by Pope Pius XI, who was attended by sixteen cardinals and all the highest Vatican officials. His Holiness passed down the new quarters for the Vatican Library with its shelving to hold 250,000 volumes and examined minutely every detail. He then went into the Belvedere Courtyard, where he unveiled two tablets, commemorating the extension of the Library during his Pontificate.

Because of its international importance and aspect this whole project has awakened extraordinary interest both in America and in Europe. At every turn requests to various persons to lend aid have been met by an immediate and cordial response. The interest among American scholars has been very great. It appears to have aroused equal interest in London, Paris, Berlin and in Scandinavian cities.

This reorganization will place the Vatican Library in an excellent position to serve the international body of scholars who come to Rome, all of whom will find in the course of a few years their tasks of identifying and securing manuscripts and printed books which they wish to consult far more simple. America has already gained much from this collaboration and in the future will gain more. As a practical expression of international good-will and understanding, and as a constructive contribution to international scholarship, this work has proved to be of first importance. The cost of the work of the Endowment at the Vatican Library for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, was $35,773.69.

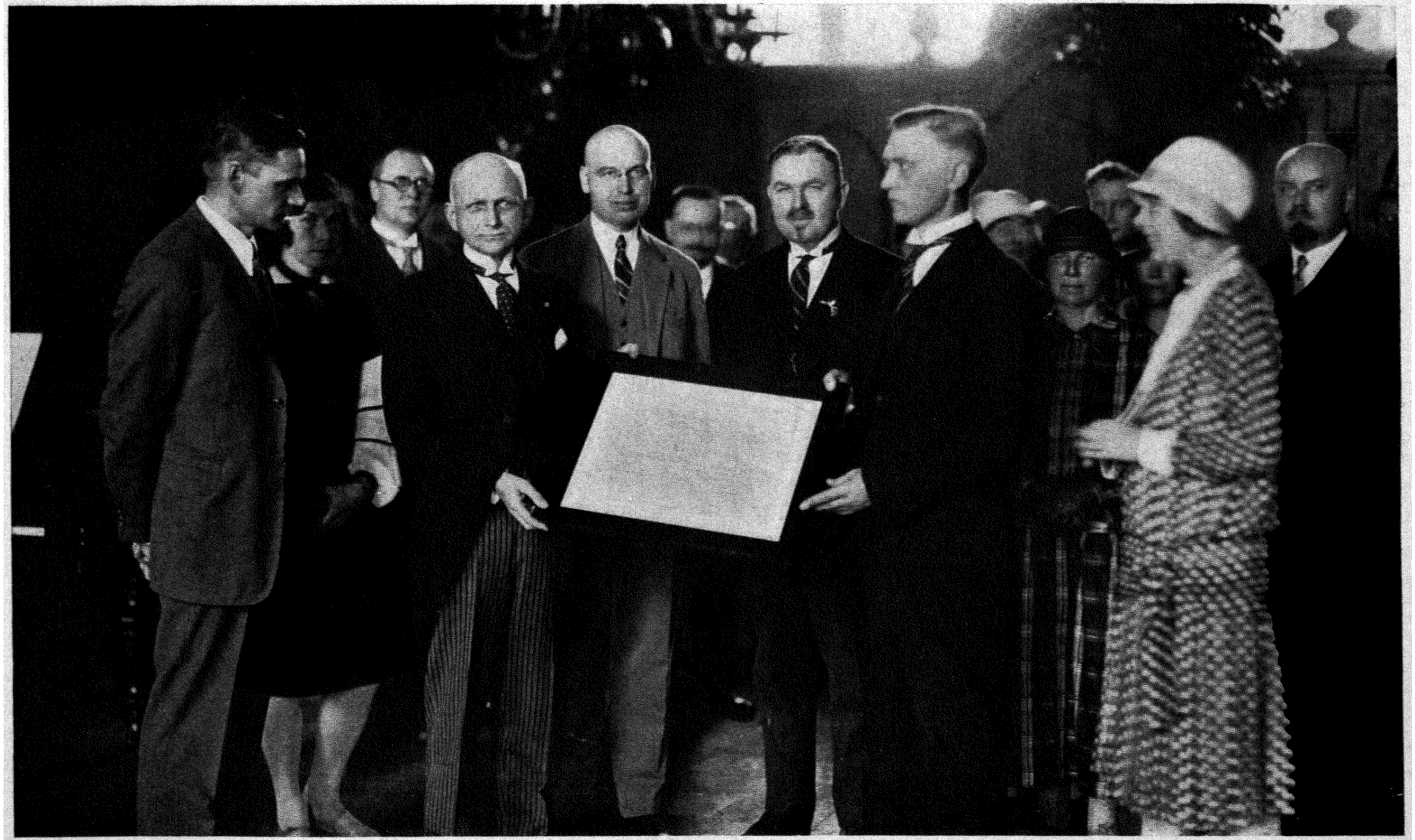
Library to Tallinn, Estonia

On March 12, 1928, a letter was sent to Dr. Moettus, Minister of Education in Tallinn, Estonia, stating that if agreeable to the Estonian government the Carnegie Endowment proposed to send a collection of twelve hundred books on American history and culture to be placed in the Central Library of Tallinn as an expression of cordial friendship and good-will of the people of the United States to the people of Estonia. In behalf of Dr. Moettus, the Consul-General of Estonia, Colonel Victor Mutt, in New York expressed his conviction that "this fine way of expression of the friendly feeling by the American people for the people of Estonia will be very greatly appreciated in Estonia, and through this present Estonian people will become better acquainted with American history and culture which are of great interest to our people."

Owing to the proposed visit of Mr. Andrew Pranspill[1] to Estonia, the books were shipped to reach Tallinn at the time when Mr. Pranspill could deliver by hand to the American Minister to Estonia the engrossed Deed of Gift, to be presented with the books. The ceremony of formal presentation took place at the City Hall of Tallinn on June 30, 1928. The Mayor of Tallinn, M. A. Uesson, made a cordial response to the American Minister's address of presentation and Mr. Pranspill made a short address. The Estonian Foreign Minister, who was present at the ceremony, requested the American Minister to express to the Carnegie Endowment the warm appreciation of the Estonian Government.

It was felt that the books would be most widely read if placed in the Tallinn Central Library where they would be used not only by people living in Tallinn, numbering about 125,000, but would also be accessible to the inhabitants of the whole country, through what in the United States would be called the "extension system" of lending books. The following table, sent by the librarian early in 1928, gives the record of the library regarding books in English, many of them cheap Tauchnitz editions:

[1] See *ante*, p. 70.



PRESENTATION OF THE DEED OF GIFT OF AMERICAN LIBRARY TO CITY OF TALLINN, ESTONIA, AT THE CITY HALL ON JUNE 30, 1928

HOLDING THE DEED AT LEFT, AMERICAN MINISTER, HON. FREDERICK B. W. COLEMAN; AT RIGHT, HON. A. UESSON, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF TALLINN. BETWEEN THESE TWO, LEFT, MR. A. SIBUL, CHIEF LIBRARIAN; RIGHT, MR. A. WEIDERMAN, DIRECTOR OF THE CITY SCHOOLS. AT THE EXTREME LEFT, MR. ANDREW PRANSPILL

YEARS	NO. OF VOLUMES	NO. OF TIMES READ
1925	332	996
1926	477	1640
1927	509	2613

Owing to the new impetus given to the study of English through the issuance of instructions on July 4 by the Minister of Education to the effect that beginning with the new school year the English language should be given a more prominent place in the curriculum of certain classes, it is felt that the additional twelve hundred books on American institutions and culture will be well and effectively used. An allotment of $4,000 was made by the Endowment for the purpose of establishing this collection of American books in the Central Library at Tallinn and to meet expenses incidental to its installation.

Library to Budapest, Hungary

Due to a number of reasons including absence or ill health of certain of those who were to participate in the ceremony of the presentation of the Deed of Gift of the Carnegie Endowment transferring to the Budapest Library a collection of 1200 volumes on American history and culture to which reference was made in last year's report, this matter was delayed until January 13, 1929. As this date falls so nearly within the period covered by this report, it seems appropriate to note it here.

Reference to last year's Annual Report will show that this American Library was received in Budapest early in 1928 and was accompanied by a card catalog giving the full titles and bibliographical descriptions of the volumes. A very attractive and well-edited catalog of the collection was soon afterward published by the Hungarian authorities and was in circulation during 1928. The use of the books had therefore been in no way delayed by the inevitable postponement of the formal inauguration. Early in January 1929 an invitation was extended in the name of the Rector and the Senate of the Royal Hungarian University to a selected group of Hungarians and to Americans resident in Budapest to take part in the ceremony of presentation to be held at the University on January 13. In response to this invitation a distinguished company gathered at 12 o'clock noon on Sunday, January 13, in the Great Hall of the University Library. The engrossed Deed of Gift signed by the President and by the Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and suitably framed was presented in the name of the Endowment by the American Minister, Mr. Butler Wright. It was officially accepted on behalf of the Government by the Secretary of State of the Ministry of Cults and Public Instruction, and on behalf of the University by the Rector and the University Librarian. With these formal official acceptances of the gift, the American Library at Budapest became an integral part of the University Library, which has established a separate Americana Section with the gift of the Carnegie Endowment as a nucleus. This section will absorb the whole material of the library relating to the United States and North America and the books formally transferred by the ceremony described above have therefore laid a foundation in

Hungary for an American Library which will be the third of its kind in Europe — the other two being in Hamburg and Vienna.

The ceremony of presentation of the American books received very favorable notice in the press at Budapest and, although interest had been manifested in the collection ever since its arrival at the University, the public responded quickly to this new stimulus and the books are constantly in demand.

An allotment of $5,000 was made for the purpose of establishing this collection of American books at the University Library at Budapest and to meet expenses incidental to its installation.

Visit of M. P. R. Roland-Marcel

M. P. R. Roland-Marcel, l'Administrateur-Général de la Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, came to the United States in the spring of 1928 as the guest of the Carnegie Endowment. The object of his visit was to study the organization and functions of American libraries. From his important article entitled "La Bibliothèque aux Etats-Unis," appearing in the July 15, 1928 issue of *Revue de Paris*, it seems evident that this distinguished representative of the most ancient library in France felt that his visit was useful and helpful. He reached New York on April 11, and during a stay of five days was received by the leading librarians of that city and inspected the work and methods of the institutions over which they preside. Following these contacts in New York, M. Roland-Marcel made a short tour as far west as Michigan, visiting New Haven, Boston, Cambridge, Buffalo, Chicago, Ann Arbor, Detroit, Cleveland, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Princeton. During this trip he inspected public and private libraries as well as those of the leading universities, where he was received by the presidents and faculty members and was the guest of the librarians. He gave various addresses on the history, organization and wealth of material of the National Library in Paris, and on French library work in general. He returned to New York on May 5, and on May 8 sailed for home. Through visits of this kind, library work is strengthened along international lines more perhaps than through any other way. Trained experts grasp essentials easily and rapidly, and the ultimate value of such a visit as that made by M. P. R. Roland-Marcel to himself and to those who were so fortunate as to come in touch with his engaging and enthusiastic personality cannot be overestimated.

The Carnegie Endowment allotted $2,000 to cover the expenses of this visit.

American Library Association—Foreign Work

The American Library Association receives many requests for assistance of which the following, selected from the report of the Secretary of the American Library Association, may be taken as typical: (*a*) Requests from the Minister of Public Instruction in Sofia, Bulgaria, to whom were sent more than fifty American Library Association publications, comprising brief circulars and large volumes, on almost the whole range of American library activities; (*b*) Requests from the Paris

Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, for report on library extension and survey of libraries in the United States and Canada; (*c*) Request from a member of the faculty of the University of Strasbourg for material to be used in a course on library work with children; (*d*) A librarian of Lwow, Poland, asks for printed material and statistics which will assist him in writing a long article on the organization of libraries in America and France for an important review; (*e*) A librarian in Palestine requests library manuals and catalog rules to help in the organization of the library; (*f*) Request from the U. S. R. R. Society of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries to whom were sent numbers of the American Library Association Bulletin, including the proceedings of the conference; (*g*) Request for our publications from Madame L. Haffkin Hamburger, Director of the Institute for Library Science of the Lenin Memorial Library, Moscow—several of the publications were exhibited at the Conference of Public Librarians in Moscow, December 18–23, 1927; (*h*) Posters, slides, sample publications and leaflets for distribution have been sent to the Sun Yat Sen Library, Canton, for an exhibit in January. Similar material was sent to Bulgaria for "good book day."

Many requests for information about American books, about the activities of the Association in the fields of education for librarianship, adult education and library extension come from India, South America, Africa, Australia and the countries of Europe. Most of them are from librarians, educators, journalists and public officials. Usually these requests can be answered in part with publications but require also letters giving information not yet available in print.

The following instances are illustrative of library needs: Mr. J. C. B. Kwei at Columbia University writes as follows: "It is nearly two years since I came to America. I am planning to return to China by way of Europe at the end of June. During my stay here I realize the power behind the American library movement is the American Library Association. I wish very much to show some of the library conditions in this country to my fellow-countrymen through lantern slides. For this purpose I am thinking of getting some through you. On the one hand, you will have your influence felt not only in Europe, as American Library in Paris, but also in the Orient. On the other hand, I may be able to accelerate the library movement in China. I hope you may cooperate with me and I wish to spend about fifteen dollars for this purpose. I trust I may hear from you."

A set of sixty-five pictures illustrating American libraries and library methods was gathered together and sent to Dr. Bergmann, Director of the new Library School at the Jewish National and Hebrew University in Jerusalem. In acknowledging the pictures on behalf of the School, Dr. Bergmann added: "The pictures will also help us in solving some questions connected with the inner arrangements in our new library building which is being erected on Mount Scopus."

The Director, from the Division's allotment "to cover the cost of library work of an international character" set aside the sum of $1,833.90 to meet the cost of the administrative undertakings reported above.

It has not been easy to compress into reasonable compass even a summary statement of the many-sided activities of the Division of Intercourse and Education during the year. Almost every country in the world is reached directly or indirectly, and helpful, stimulating contacts which make for international understanding and which promote international cooperation for high purposes are multiplied month by month and almost week by week. Through the effective news service which has been established, public opinion in the United States is increasingly kept informed of what the Endowment is doing and of some of the more obvious results of its efforts to instruct and to stabilize public opinion in support of the peace, good order and progress of the world.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
Director.

NEW YORK,
April 10, 1929.

APPENDIX

Statement of Disbursements for Year Ended June 30, 1928

Administration of the Division in New York		$30,134.36
Publication and distribution of International Conciliation documents		14,398.36
Grants in aid of		
American Anthology in Estonia	$1,500.00	
American Library for Estonia	3,207.35	
American Library for Hungary	3,550.38	
Austro-American Institute, Austria	6,000.00	
Books Abroad (Review published at University of Oklahoma)	2,000.00	
Conciliation Internationale, Paris	3,500.00	
Dunford House, England	5,000.00	
Fourth International Congress on Entomology	5,000.00	
Geneva Institute of International Relations	8,000.00	
Institute of Pacific Relations	15,000.00	
International Arbitration League, London, £200	975.62	
International Library Work	9,000.00	
Interparliamentary Union, American Group	6,000.00	
Interparliamentary Union Conferences, Endowment representation at	5,000.00	
La Bienvenue Française, American Branch	6,000.00	
Northwest Institute of International Relations, Seattle	5,000.00	
Russian work	11,000.00	
Visits of Foreign Delegations to the United States	3,200.00	
[*Total of grants in aid*]		[*98,933.35*]
European trip of American journalists		35,594.38
International Mind Alcoves and other work through publications		16,119.87
International Relations Clubs		7,400.00
Interamerican Section, administration and maintenance		11,435.58
Latin-American work		21,847.37
European Centre, administration and maintenance		15,000.00
European Centre, work through		45,000.00
Special Correspondents, honoraria		4,500.00
Public information		15,000.00
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors		3,132.00
Vatican Library catalog system		35,773.69
Visiting Carnegie Professors of International Relations		24,600.00
Total disbursements of Division of Intercourse and Education for year ended June 30, 1928		$378,868.96

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the Board of Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to present a report on the nature and extent of the activities of the Division of International Law during the past year. These varied activities have as one of their main objects the development of the system of international law to such a degree of perfection as to avert disputes and where they do occur to bring about pacific adjustment. It is worth while to take a glance backward in order that we may see in better relation the events of the present day which must so fully occupy our daily thoughts.

The Due Process of Law Among Nations

We are so near the present that we fail to see its relation to the past; indeed, we not only fail to see its relation to the past, but also the relations of things to the very present in which we live. If, however, we take a turning point in the world's history, such as the discovery of America, and compare ourselves with the people of that early date, and with their manner of life and their thought as they have come down to us, we see that it is not only a difference of time and of circumstances, but of the conception of man's relation to man and to the universe. Yet four hundred and thirty-seven years are but a breathing space, as it were, in the world's history.

If we look back to 1776 (a date only less important in the world's history, we are inclined to think, than that of the discovery of the New World, and about a third of the distance between us and the discovery of the New World), what changes had taken place? The unknown world was not only known but settled—a union of free and independent states was coming into being, with a political and international doctrine which may yet be of inestimable benefit to mankind: the simple conception that under the "Laws of Nature and of Nature's God" all men were equal, that they were endowed by their Creator "with certain unalienable Rights" such as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, to obtain and preserve which governments were constituted of men, and that when they failed of their purpose, they were to be replaced by governments more to their liking. These "unalienable" rights claimed by struggling colonies of the Western World are now, as it were, a common possession; they are recognized and preserved by governments in all of the civilized countries; and the laws of nature and of nature's God, as the colonial statesmen of our Federal Republic conceived them, are extending to nations these rights which they had considered "unalienable" among men. Who of 1492 could have foreseen the Declaration of 1776, and who among those who proclaimed that doctrine could have dreamed of its international destiny? It is only by looking backward that we see human progress. It is only by continuing the progress of the past that the future can be expected to incorporate the ideals which seem to be implicit in human progress.

We are but a decade removed from the conclusion of the World War, and who may say what will be the results of the efforts of those lovers of their kind who are devising ways and means to prevent the recurrence of a like or even more fatal catastrophe by substituting peaceful settlement through a variety of agencies appropriate to each and every dispute between nations without recourse to arms. If, however, we take the discovery of America and its consequences as a point of departure for our generalizations, we would not be wide of the mark if we should characterize this period as a tendency, in part realized, towards due process of law with nations as with individuals, through various agencies culminating in judicial settlement of international disputes between nations, which agencies everywhere exist within nations for every dispute between individuals depending upon a question of legal right. Therefore, the Director devotes this part of the Annual Report which he is privileged to present to the Trustees, to a consideration of certain factors which are believed to be essential to the realization of due process of law between nations.

The present world is in an aftermath of the War, and those living through great wars today as in the past, are more impressed than those in the piping days of peace, with the necessity of finding ways of preserving permanently the peace which has followed the inevitable destruction of war, which on more than one occasion, from the discovery of America, has jeopardized the world's civilization, and has indeed seemed to forecast its destruction. They feel that we must get rid of,

"The simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

Therefore plans have been proposed—some of them ambitious, which, although they have failed of adoption, are nevertheless landmarks—together with modest suggestions which have been adopted in international law and incorporated into the practice of nations. To justify this statement and the endeavors of the present day, it is only necessary to mention in passing the *Nouveau Cynée* of Eméric Crucé (1623), and the *Great Design* of Henry IV (1662), in reality the project of the Duc de Sully, which that statesman attributed to his royal master in order to give it greater weight. These are apparently products of the Thirty Years' War, which involved at one time or another most of the States of Europe. In like manner William Penn's *Essay Towards the Present and Future Peace in Europe* (1693–1694) made its appearance during the series of wars of Louis XIV ending with that of the Spanish Succession, which brought forth the *Projet de Paix Perpétuelle* of the Abbé de St.-Pierre (1713). The wars of the French Revolution caused Immanuel Kant to draft his scheme of perpetual peace—a classic among classics—and the Napoleonic Wars led Alexander I of Russia to suggest a union of the great Powers—irreverently termed "The Holy Alliance"—to which all of the nations should be invited to adhere (1815). The signatures to the Armistice of November 11, 1918, ending hostilities of what is called the World War, were hardly dry before President Wilson proposed to the Conference of Paris a project for the organization of the belligerent nations—to which should be added the neutrals—into a League, in order that the world might be united in the future for the purpose of preserving peace. Upon the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, of which the Covenant of the League is an integral part, the so-called League of Nations came into being for the Powers ratifying the treaty, also for the additional Powers specified in the annex to the Covenant, and later for such other Powers as have been invited to adhere to this world-wide organization.

In the past it has been found impossible to embody in permanent institutions the generous projects which great wars have engendered. It is, however, earnestly to be hoped that the lessons of the recent World War, which is considered by competent judges to have been the greatest catastrophe of its kind, should not need to be learned anew through as great or an even greater catastrophe in the future. If the present generation can only harvest the seed of the past, and if institutions can come into being to render effective the peaceful agencies which exist, and others which will necessarily result from the mobilization of the spirit of peace with which we of the present day are permeated, it may well be that the future generation will find itself in possession of agencies which have already justified themselves, and which therefore we may expect to be continued and to be rendered even more adequate as the result of universal experience.

I

International law must be considered as a legal system before it can be expected to control the conduct of nations. A consequence of the Pact of Paris involves recognition of international law upon a footing of equality with other branches of jurisprudence.

It has been the custom for lawyers with whom "form" counts more than "substance" to consider the law of nations as a word of advice because it is not a rule of conduct imposed by a supreme power. There is no truer statement in Roman law than that which holds all definitions to be dangerous. Without, therefore, attempting to maintain that the requirements of international law should be the same as those of municipal law, it is sufficient for present purposes to add that lawyers busied with international affairs are of the opinion that they are dealing with law, notwithstanding assertions of their municipal brethren to the contrary. The way out of the dilemma was until recently that nations had in the absence of a superior, looked upon their agreements as having the nature and the force of law. Without dwelling upon this phase of the matter, it is, however, advisable to invoke two authorities, both of the English-speaking world, which seems to have accepted as essential to the conception of law the existence of physical sanction to enforce it.

The first is that of Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, in an address which he delivered before the American Bar Association, in 1896, on the subject of international law and arbitration. To the question which he himself had put, "What, then, is international law?" Lord Russell, who had previously been Attorney General and had represented his country in the Venezuelan arbitration, answered, "I know no better definition of it than that it is the sum of the rules or usages which civilized states have agreed shall be binding upon them in their dealings with one another."

The second authority is that of an acting Chief Justice, but the statement was made by him in a judgment rendered in the performance of his judicial duty. In deciding the case of the *Prometheus* (Supreme Court of Hongkong, 1906, 2 Hongkong Law Reports, 207) Sir Henry Berkeley found it necessary to declare that, in his opinion, the absence of a sanction did not prevent the law of nations from being law in the technical sense of the word. "It was contended on behalf of the owners of the *Prometheus* that the term 'law' as applied to this recognised system of principles and rules known as international law is an inexact expression, that there is, in other words, no such thing as international law; that there can be no such law binding upon all nations inasmuch as there is no sanction for such law, that is to say that there is no means by which obedience to such law can be imposed upon any given nation refusing obedience thereto." His Lordship here stated the contention of the analytical school of jurisprudence and of the larger public which habitually associates a physical sanction with a rule of law. Their views he expressly repudiates in a passage of his judgment which must be considered not merely as relevant but as essential to the decision of the question before the court. "I do not concur in that contention. In my opinion a law may be established and become international, that is to say binding upon all nations, by the agreement of such nations to be bound thereby, although it may be impossible to enforce obedience thereto by any given nation party to the agreement. The resistance of a nation to a law to which it has agreed does not derogate from the authority of the law because that resistance cannot, perhaps, be overcome. Such resistance merely makes the resisting nation a breaker of the law to which it has given its adherence, but it leaves the law, to the establishment of which the resisting nation was a party, still subsisting."

If the learned judge had stopped here, it might plausibly be contended that his remarks were directed to international law, and that he was not addressing himself to municipal law as well. "Could it be successfully contended," he continues, "that because any given person or body of persons possessed for the time being power to resist an established municipal law such law had no existence?" There is the very difficulty which confronts the international lawyer, and the reply of the learned Chief Justice is as if it had been prepared for a text book on the law of nations. "The answer to such a contention would be that the law still existed, though it might not for the time being be possible to enforce obedience to it."

The Pact of Paris

But however the matter may appear to have been before the immediate present, there can be no doubt that at the present moment international law is entitled to be considered equally with municipal law as a branch of jurisprudence. "The renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy," a phrase adopted by His Excellency M. Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, upon the suggestion, it is believed, of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and transmitted by M. Briand to the Honorable Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States, was the basis of a treaty between the two Republics, and extended to all of the nations of the world by the Pact of Paris signed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of that city on August 27, 1928. The result, therefore, is that war as an instrument of national policy is renounced between nations, just as private war between individuals has been renounced within nations, permitting, however, in either case the use of force in self-defense.

The reason why a resort to force was repudiated within the nations was and is because there were in each and every one of them courts of the prince or superior to which disputes could be submitted for settlement in accordance with due process of law, allowing, however, force to repel force in defense of life, liberty, or property. The interpretation of the Pact of Paris given by Secretary Kellogg in his address on April 28, 1928, at the annual banquet of the American Society of International Law, to the effect that self-defense is inherent in nations, and the existence of the court of the superior—the Permanent Court of International Justice of The Hague—created by contract between the nations, seem to place international law upon a footing of equality with municipal law. It is, indeed, true that the court of the superior within the State differs from the contractual court between nations, in that the sentence of one may, if necessary, be executed by force, whereas it may be said that the Permanent Court of International Justice lacks the force which is held in some quarters to be required for its successful operation. In reply to this assertion it may be remarked that if the experience with international arbitration is to count for anything, force has not been needed to secure the acceptance of a compliance with international awards, and every judgment, including advisory opinions, so far rendered by the Permanent Court of International Justice has been complied with. If a further reply is thought to be necessary, the League of Nations is, it is believed, not without authority to take the measures necessary to secure the acceptance of the judgment of the International Court. And if a final reply should be thought desirable, it is that, irrespective of the League of Nations, the mere coexistence of the States of the world forming an international community is, in the nature of things, possessed of the power to impose its will upon its members on the simple theory that the whole is larger than and superior to any of its parts.

This is not a suggestion born of the moment in order to meet an embarrassing difficulty. It is the measured language of Francisco de Vitoria, who is thought by many persons of this day and generation to have founded the modern system of international law as early as the sixteenth century. In his disquisition delivered at the University of Salamanca as professor of that learned and venerable institution, he stated it all in a single sentence: "It is not to be doubted that the whole world, which in a certain sense is a single community, possesses the right to prescribe equitable and appropriate laws for its members, like those which constitute the law of nations. Hence it is that the violators of international law sin mortally as well in peace as in war, and that in important matters, like the inviolability of ambassadors, it is not lawful for any nation to refuse to observe the law of nations."

The past is indeed very real in the present. The parties to the Pact of Paris "condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another." If this renunciation stood alone it would be deserving of outspoken approval, but the triumph would not be complete. It is not enough to renounce war, there must be a substitute which the nations are willing to accept in lieu of war. Therefore in the second article the signatories agree "that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means." Here we have a negative, in so far as war is concerned, and a positive obligation of peaceful settlement of all controversies between the contracting Powers. They were, in first instance, Germany; the United States; Belgium; France; Great Britain, including the British dominions beyond the seas, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and India; Italy; Japan; Poland; and Czechoslovakia. The treaty is to go into effect when ratified by the fifteen signatories, and it is open to the adherence of all nations.

In the system of international law which had grown up within the Christian Church and which was advocated by the Spanish publicists who founded the modern school, as well as in the treatise of Grotius, which is itself based upon and incorporates their views, the cause of war was only "just" when it would have been accepted by a national law court and would have produced a judgment in favor of the plaintiff, and only "justified" between nations because of the absence of the court of the superior. The creation and successful operation of the present Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague would in itself, according to the founders of international law, have deprived war of its justification. The Pact of Paris does this expressly. Due process of law is now international as well as national.

II

International law should be stated by and with the cooperation of the nations whose conduct it is to control. In the language of our day, international law is to be codified. It is being codified in Europe by international agencies of an official charac-

ter, such as the Hague Peace Conferences, and by a scientific organization, the Institut de Droit International; in America by official agencies such as the International Commission of Jurists at Rio de Janeiro, the Sixth Pan American Conference of Habana, by the Research in International Law of the Harvard Law School—a learned and unofficial body composed of members from one country (the United States)—and the American Institute of International Law, a scientific organization with representatives from each of the twenty-one Republics of the Western World.

The Hague Peace Conferences

There have been two of these conferences, the first meeting at The Hague, May 18–July 29, 1899, in which twenty-six Powers were represented; the second, likewise meeting at The Hague, from June 15 to October 18, 1907. A third conference at The Hague for the codification of international law—expressed in the name, as the others were in fact—is, it is understood, to meet in the course of 1930.

A resort to arms as a means of settling international disputes had caused nation after nation since the Franco-Prussian War to increase its armament, with the result that the late Czar of Russia, Nicholas II, felt that the nations of the world were being crushed by the weight of armament as surely as they would be by its employment. Therefore, under the advice of his counselors, he issued under date of August 12/24, 1898, an appeal to the Powers represented in St. Petersburg to meet in conference, in order to see what measures might be devised to lessen the burden, and, by so much, to advance the cause of peace. But apparently armament would have to do its work before being renounced.

The answers to the Czar's invitation were such as to cause him to enlarge his program, so that, while keeping the limitation of armament to the fore, to include also a series of subjects which would of themselves justify the conference, and upon which agreement might be considered possible—such as a renunciation of certain agencies in land and naval warfare; the adaptation to maritime warfare of the Geneva Convention of 1864; the "neutralization" of vessels engaged in the rescue of those shipwrecked by naval operations; a revision of the unratified declaration of the laws and customs of war prepared in 1874 by the Brussels Conference, and above and beyond all, acceptance, in principle, of the use of good offices, mediation, and voluntary arbitration, in cases where they were applicable, the purpose of preventing armed conflicts between nations; understanding in relation to their mode of application and establishment of a uniform practice in employing them.

Therefore, in a modified circular under date of December 30, 1898/January 11, 1899, invitations were sent out to the members of the diplomatic corps in the capital of all the Russias, and accepted, with the exception, it would seem, of Brazil; so that the representatives of twenty-six nations, including Mexico and the United States of America, met in what was popularly and properly called and officially accepted as an international peace conference, to consider the second of the Czar's programs. The result was, as was foreseen, a failure as regards armament and its limitation, but conventions were adopted on the laws and customs of war on land; for the adaptation of the principles of the Geneva Convention to maritime warfare; three declarations respectively prohibiting the discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons, concerning asphyxiating gases; and expanding bullets. These various conventions and declarations would, from the military and naval standpoint, have justified the conference, but it could hardly have merited the name of a peace gathering had it not been for a convention on the peaceful settlement of international disputes. The three conventions and the three declarations were an attempt at codification in the sense that they stated rules of law in the form of articles which would have been in place had they been found in a conscious code of international law. They were, in another sense, specimens of codification in that they were for the most part statements of the actual practice of nations, which is another way of saying that they were regarded by the nations as law. And, in the third place, they were models of codification in the popular acceptance of the term, in that they laid down principles which here and there had practice in their behalf, in order to make them rules of law when adopted by the contracting States. They are, therefore, examples of the restatement of the law of nations which set forth in articulated form existing law, but with additions and modifications to render them more adequate to international needs, as proper in a diplomatic conference which is in reality a legislature *ad referendum*. A mere restatement is valuable as giving form and precision to generally accepted principles; but, if limited to a restatement, it would add but precision without marking necessary advances in the international domain.

The First Hague Conference adjourned with the expectation on the part of the public that a successor would be forthcoming in the near future. Years passed without a step taken in that direction. Then the war between Russia and Japan broke out, which would have postponed the holding of a conference if it had indeed been called. In 1904 the World's Fair was held at St. Louis, to celebrate the centenary of the acquisition by the United States of that vast domain known as the Louisiana Purchase. In the Committee on International Law of this Fair, of which the undersigned was chairman, a proposal was made to request of President Roosevelt the calling of a second Hague Conference. A member of this committee (a foreigner, be it said) objected on the ground that the Committee on International Law was incompetent to make such a suggestion to the President of the United States, although it would seem that a committee meeting in America, under the chairmanship of an American, might entertain a motion of an American to be submitted to the President of the United States. At any event, the foreign member in question left the Committee on International Law of the Fair and hurriedly repaired to the Interparliamentary Union, of which he was likewise a member, where the proposition to have President Roosevelt call a second conference in succession to the first at The Hague was adopted and eventually laid before President Roosevelt by a Committee of the Interparliamentary Union. Leaving out the question of proprieties, the President was asked to set the machinery in motion, although it was to be by the Interparliamentary Union instead of the Committee on International Law of the World's Fair. The President adopted the suggestion, sounding the Powers through Secretary of State Hay, but generously desisting from further proceedings when the war was terminated, and the Russian Ambassador had informed him that his government, now in a position to call the conference, would be pleased to learn that President Roosevelt would accept on behalf of the United States an invitation to send delegates to the gathering at The Hague.

On June 15, 1907, the representatives of forty-four States met at The Hague, including those of nineteen American Republics. There were two absentees, Costa Rica and Honduras, otherwise the American representation would have been complete. The three conventions of 1899 were revised and enlarged in the light of experience. A declaration prohibiting the discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons was adopted in a modified form, but failed of ratification by some of the great Powers. Great Britain was not a party to the original of 1899, but both a signatory and ratifying Power in 1907; otherwise the United States was the only one of the larger Powers ratifying both. In addition there were ten new conventions on: the limitation of the employment of force for the recovery of contract debts; the opening of hostilities; the rights and duties of neutral Powers and persons in case of war on land; the status of enemy merchant ships at the outbreak of hostilities; the conversion of merchant ships into warships; the laying of automatic submarine contact mines; the bombardment by naval forces in time of war; restrictions with regard to the exercise of the right of capture in naval war; creation of an international prize court; and the rights and duties of neutral Powers in naval war.

It is to be observed that most of these conventions deal with war which, apparently, was the subject-matter uppermost in the minds of the governments of the day. Had not Grotius entitled his book *The Law of War and of Peace?* As in the first, so in the second conference, the conventions were largely a restatement of generally recognized principles, with, however, additions and modifications which, when accepted, would be law, even though they were not law when proposed.

It will be observed that among the conventions was one for the creation of an international prize court. In its seventh article the convention determined that treaties and rules of international law were to be applied by the judges, but that "If no generally recognized rule exists, the court shall give judgment in accordance with the general principles of justice and equity." This provision was contained in the project which Great Britain laid before the conference. The convention was signed by Great Britain; but the government of that country found itself unable to secure its ratification unless the law, which the judges should apply to the concrete cases laid before them for decision, was actually framed and accepted in advance by the parties to the court. To agree upon this law Great Britain invited certain maritime Powers (nine in addition to itself) to meet in London for this purpose. Their representatives met on December 4, 1908, and adjourned on February 26, 1909, with the Declaration of London to their credit or discredit, according to the view of the reader.

The Declaration was not a codification in the sense of a restatement. While stating generally accepted principles upon which agreement was possible, it attempted to compromise inconsistent views where large interests were involved. The concessions made by Great Britain were unacceptable to its government. However, the Senate of the United States upon the insistence of Senator Root, then President of the Endowment, advised and consented to its ratification. The instrument permitting the United States to exchange ratifications was transmitted to the State Department, where it now lies. The Declaration is mentioned, not in criticism of the articles which it contains, but to indicate that the success of codification depends upon the subject being ripe for codification, and to show by a concrete example the difficulty of securing the acceptance of diplomatic compromises which do not, in the opinion of the interested parties, sufficiently safeguard their interests. This is especially the case in matters relating to war and its conduct.

The second of the Hague Peace Conferences awaits a successor, although it was in preparation upon the outbreak of the World War. The Conference for the Codification of International Law, which is proposed to meet in the near future is, in the opinion of the undersigned, a Third Hague Conference of a more limited scope, having for its program the questions of responsibility of States for damages to aliens, territorial waters, and nationality. However, it is encouraging that the Old World is busying itself again with international gatherings of the Hague type.

L'Institut de Droit International

The Institut de Droit International is a scientific organization which was founded in 1873 at Ghent, by a number of publicists, upon, it would seem, the proposal of Francis Lieber, a distinguished American publicist of Prussian origin, and which the distinguished American publicist of English origin, David Dudley Field, attended in person. It would be inappropriate in the few pages at the Director's disposal to enter upon a summary of the Institute's labors. It is mentioned in connection with the codification of international law, in that this was one of the conscious purposes for which it was founded, and to this purpose it has been constant and true.

The Institute may not have, at any one time, more than sixty members and sixty associates—one hundred and twenty in all—with a fringe of honorary members. They are mostly selected from the European countries, with, however, a representation of the American Republics and a recognition of Japan and China.

In addition to public international law, the Institute has dealt with private international law, which is generally called the conflict of laws in English-speaking countries. Although it is an unofficial body of publicists, it has had very great influence with official bodies such as the Hague Conferences, and with ministries of foreign affairs throughout the world, not to speak of the esteem in which its resolutions are held by teachers and students of the law of nations. Among the many subjects which it has treated are: international arbitral procedure; organization of an international prize court; international protection of the Suez Canal; submarine cables; laws and customs of war on land and sea; maritime law and marine insurance; admission and expulsion of aliens; maritime slave trade; extradition; status of the territorial sea; diplomatic and consular immunities; contraband of war; opening of hostilities; air craft, and effect of war on treaties. It is the simple truth that the Hague Conferences would not have been able to accomplish the results which they have to their credit had it not been for the resolutions of the Institute *in pari materia*. And it should be mentioned, although it may only be in passing, that not the least effective of the representatives at The Hague were themselves members of the Institut de Droit International.

Pan American codification of international law

The codification of the law of nations has long been a favorite American ambition. In the first gathering of the representatives of the American Republics forming the Congress of Panama of 1825, the plan of Bolívar, then President of Peru, was to have the law of nations codified without departing from the international law of Europe. For reasons which need not be stated in this connection, the congress failed, but at least a proposal had been made for the codification of international law through international conferences.

Secretary of State Blaine's proposal of 1881 to invite the Republics of America to confer in Washington, on a footing of equality, to replace the settlement by force by arbitration was realized by the meeting of the first Pan American Conference in Washington in 1889–1890, during his second tenure of office as Secretary of State. This was the first of the Pan American Conferences in the present sense of the term. They are expected to meet at intervals of five years. The sixth met in the City of Habana, Cuba, January 16–February 20, 1928, and the seventh is scheduled for Montevideo in 1933.

At the Second Pan American Conference meeting in the City of Mexico in 1901–1902, a delegate from Brazil proposed, in behalf of his government, the codification of international law, and a convention to that end was adopted. It failed of general ratification. At the third conference, however, held at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, a convention was drafted for the codification of public and private international law, signed by nineteen and ratified by fourteen Powers, among which was the Government of the United States. It provided for a Commission of Jurists with a representative, later increased to two, from each of the American Republics. It met several years later, in 1912. The Brazilian Government had two codes, one of public and the other of private international law, submitted to the members present, representing some seventeen Republics. Unfortunately, the delegates to the conference had not had the opportunity of familiarizing themselves in advance with the provisions of the proposed codes. In addition, it was felt that it would be impossible for a commission with a limited time at its disposal to take up the entire subject-matter of public and private international law, and to put it in acceptable codified form. It was the genuine opinion of the delegates that some subjects might need to be discussed, that others were not yet ripe for discussion, and that the views of the governments should be had in advance upon the projects to be submitted. The result was that the commission, after much discussion, decided upon progressive and gradual codification instead of what may be called immediate and global codification. It formed a number of commissions to which it assigned phases of international law, public and private, the chairmen of which were to obtain expressions of opinion from the American governments on the matters which had been confided to them. They were later to meet and proceed to the gradual and progressive codification of international law. The outbreak of the World War in 1914 interrupted their labors, but it is to be said that the governments, although asked to communicate their views upon the questions presented to them and to supply information needed by the commission, neither before nor after that date have complied with the request.

There was nothing new in the idea of gradual and progressive codification. This method was that adopted by the Institut de Droit International at the meeting of Ghent, in 1873, when it was founded, and consciously continued by it during the fifty-six years of its existence.

So matters stood when the Advisory Commission of Jurists to frame a plan for a permanent court of international justice met at The Hague in the summer of 1920. At that gathering Mr. Elihu Root, profoundly convinced of the need of a codified law of nations to be interpreted and applied by the judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice to cases brought before it, suggested a meeting of successive conferences of the Hague type, in order to advance the development of international law. The resolution was unanimously adopted, but was modified by the Council and rejected by the Assembly of the League at its first meeting thereafter, in December, 1920.

Within three years, to be specific, from March 25 to May 3, 1923, the representatives of eighteen of the American Republics meeting in Santiago de Chile adopted a resolution to submit the codification of public and private international law to a commission composed of two members from each of the American Republics, which was to meet in Rio de Janeiro for that purpose in 1925.

How was the success of the commission to be assured? It had been demonstrated that codes covering the totality of international law, public and private, were not acceptable. It had also been demonstrated that the governments of the American Republics were not disposed to answer inquiries of commissions for the codification of international law. Secretary of State Hughes hit upon the plan of scientific preparation. If the Institut de Droit International, composed of members familiar with the law of nations, had gradually and progressively codified international law through a series of resolutions, could not the American Institute of International Law, founded in 1912 and inaugurated three years later, be asked to undertake the preparation of a series of projects dealing with phases of international law which were, in the opinion of its members, ripe for codification?

Therefore he proposed to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, of which he was chairman, at its session of January 2, 1924, to request the American Institute of International Law to undertake this task, and to hold a session in the course of that year. It was arranged that the American Institute should be convoked in plenary session at Lima in connection with the Third Pan American Scientific Congress, meeting in December of that year, just as the American Institute had been inaugurated in connection with the meeting of the Second of the Pan American Scientific Conferences, in Washington, in 1915–16.

In anticipation of the meeting, three of its members, Mr. Alejandro Alvarez of Chile, Secretary General of the American Institute, Mr. Luis Anderson of Costa Rica, its Treasurer, and the undersigned, its President, met in Paris, in the headquarters of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in order to prepare a series of projects dealing with international law. They prepared some thirty which were laid before the extraordinary and, as it turned out to be, informal session of Lima, where they underwent modification, and were approved. They were resubmitted to a committee of the American Institute meeting at Habana in February 1925, and, as modified, were submitted by Secretary of State Hughes to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on March 2, 1925, the last day but one of the tenure of his office as Secretary of State and Chairman of the Board.

The success had with public international law led to the suggestion that the American Institute should undertake the codification of the conflict of laws. A resolution to that effect was moved by Mr. Hughes in the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on March 2, 1925. It was adopted and the committee appointed at the session of Lima, in anticipation of this request, met in Habana, and adopted the project of a code of private international law prepared by Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamante y Sirvén, which was accepted by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union at its session of February 3, 1926. The result was that the American Governments had at their disposal projects of public and private international law to be submitted to the International Commission of American Jurists when it should meet at Rio de Janeiro. It did so on the 18th of April, 1927, with representatives of seventeen of the American Republics present. It is unnecessary to discuss its labors in detail, as the present purpose is to show how various agencies are creating the law which is necessary for due process of law between nations.

Dr. Bustamante's code of private international law was adopted with sundry amendments, and some twelve projects of public international law were adopted by the commission, based in part upon the projects of the American Institute, provisions of Mr. Pessôa's code of public international law, which had been presented to the first of the Rio Conferences but discarded by that body, together with some new matter presented by the members. There were, therefore, many and varied projects which could be laid before the Sixth of the Pan American Conferences meeting at Habana in January and February of 1928.

The result was that in this gathering—the first in which representatives of all of the twenty-one American Republics met to take part in its deliberations, and to which Calvin Coolidge, then President of the United States, repaired in person in order to show the interest of his Administration in the Conference and its labors—the projects of public and private international law adopted by the Commission of Jurists at Rio de Janeiro were considered; that Dr. Bustamante's code of private international law, officially designated as the Bustamante Code, was adopted with an unimportant amendment here and there, together with eight of the Rio projects on public international law, with sundry amendments, and some three conventions in addition, including one for the reorganization of the Pan American Union.

The conclusion to be drawn from the experience of the Western World in the sphere of codification both public and private, would seem to be that scientific preparation in advance of the Pan American Conferences enables them to consider and to adopt projects of public as well as of private international law.

Political power is necessary to give force and effect to the projects of the conferences, but it seems that this political power should be interposed, not at the beginning, but at the end of the process. Scientific preparation in Europe through the Institut de Droit International has given the world the successes of the Hague Conferences; scientific preparation through the American Institute of International Law has given the Western World the Pan American projects of Habana. Apparently the method for the codification of international law, especially that part of it which is called the law of nations, should be gradual and progressive; that subjects which are ripe for codification should be considered in advance by non-political bodies, and their labors laid before international gatherings in order that the diplomatic representatives of the countries may, under instructions from their governments, suggest such modifications of the scientific projects which seem to be required in order to secure their ratification by the nations in attendance, and those which may desire later to adhere to the conventions.

American Institute of International Law

On more than one occasion in his previous reports the Director of the Division of International Law has called attention to the American Institute of International Law, inasmuch as the Endowment has granted subventions in order to enable the Institute to continue its labors and to meet at stated periods. One of the purposes of its creation was to advance the codification of international law, and this purpose it is accomplishing.

The Institute is composed of not more than five members from each of the twenty-one American Republics. At the last conference of the American Republics held in the City of Habana, the Institute was given an official status as an advisory body in the preparation of projects to be submitted to the successive conferences for their consideration and eventual adoption. Because of this official connection with the conferences, and in appreciation of its services and of the still greater services which it may reasonably be expected to render, the President of the Republic of Cuba signed a decree on the 9th of March, 1929, which appeared in the *Gaceta Oficial* of March 12th, in virtue whereof a Palace of the American Institute of International Law will be erected in Habana, at the expense of the Cuban Government, for the purposes set forth in the decree, the text of which is printed in full in the appendix to this report, page 197.

It therefore appears that international law, which is essential to due process of law between nations, is being provided, through the collaboration of scientific and learned bodies, and diplomatic conferences of the nations, by which the law is to be applied in their mutual intercourse in the settlement of the controversies which must needs arise between and among them, especially as the intercourse becomes more constant and intimate.

III

The law of nations is to be analyzed, commented upon and diffused, in order that its obligations may be known of men as well as of nations. This is the mission of the Academy of International Law of The Hague, founded with the aid of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

There is no maxim more universal than that "ignorance of the law is no excuse." There is hardly any branch of the moral and political sciences—for law belongs to both—which is more difficult of acquisition. The letter is not enough; its spirit must be grasped, for we have it on the highest authority that "the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life." But what certainty does he have who knows both the letter and the spirit, that they will be applied to the settlement, not merely of a case, but to the concrete case in which he happens to be interested?

Where courts exist, and they exist in all civilized countries, the court of last appeal has the last word, and it is only after the court of appeal has had its say that the meaning of the common law, statute or treaty, may be said to be ascertained, and its application made to a concrete state of facts. It thus appears, that neither the study of law as a branch of jurisprudence, nor an examination of the decisions of courts of justice is sufficient. Principle without practice is but theory; and practice without theory is as a ship without a rudder. The study of theory and practice is essential; they are as two sides to a current coin, but although they are difficult of separation, each may be considered separately, if it be understood that neither is complete in itself, and that each is the complement of the other.

Hague Academy of International Law

First, of the mission of the Hague Academy of International Law. This academy for the study of international law and related subjects was opened to the public in the summer of 1923, to be explicit, on the 14th day of July. It had been established in February 1914, and it was hoped that its instruction would begin in October of that year. Arrangements were in process for its formal opening but in August the World War came, and the world was in the position of Marius who was wont to say that he could not hear the voice of law amid the clash of arms.

Peace, however, returned, or at least armed conflict ceased, and with the conclusion of the armistice on November 11, 1918, the advocates of the Academy began anew their labors. Properly enough the first definite pronouncement after the war in its favor was the unanimous recommendation of the Advisory Committee of Jurists meeting at The Hague in 1920 to devise a plan for a permanent court of international justice, that the Hague Academy, established in theory, should be opened in fact at the earliest possible opportunity.

The idea of founding the Academy was not proposed in first instance by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for the reason, among others, that it did not exist at the time when a suggestion to that effect was made to the Second Peace Conference of The Hague. Dr. Otfried Nippold had written an article on the subject which appeared in the April 1907, issue of the *Deutsche Revue*. Its editor, Dr. Fleischer, contributed a short statement on the subject which has always seemed to the undersigned to be the clearest statement of the nature and function of the proposed Academy. A copy of the *Revue*, with Dr. Fleischer's contribution, was sent to each member of the Hague Conference, so that it came into the hands of the undersigned, at that time technical delegate of the United States to that body. During the conference, its president, Mr. Nelidoff, laid Dr. Fleischer's article before the members. Later, a distinguished statesman of Rumania, Mr. Demetrius Sturdza, then its Prime Minister, presented a project for the constitution of an Academy for Public and Private International Law which, in his conception, was to be an official body in the sense that it was to be created by and for the nations, and supported by their contributions.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Nelidoff intimated that the Academy was beyond the scope of the conference, but he expressed the hope that it might appeal to a modern Maecenas, indicating prophetically and by name Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who had just contributed the funds for the Peace Palace of The Hague, as open to a suggestion for the establishment of the Academy. Without repeating what has been said elsewhere in the reports of the Division of International Law to the Trustees, it was Mr. Carnegie who created the Academy, through his Endowment for International Peace, which undertook the constitution of the Academy, by generous annual subventions which meet its expenses.

Before committing the Endowment to an international academy, its Trustees were anxious to satisfy themselves that its establishment in The Hague would be pleasing to the Government of the Netherlands. This fact was ascertained through the appointment of a Dutch committee for its establishment under the presidency of the distinguished internationalist, Mr. Asser. That its creation would meet with the approval, not necessarily expressed in financial support, of the nations at large was ascertained through the intermediary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. The Academy, which is installed in Mr. Carnegie's Peace Palace is, it may be said, not merely agreeable to, but cherished by the people of Holland, and on more than one occasion it has been suggested that the summer term, during which it holds its sessions, should be complemented by spring and winter semesters of the ordinary seats of learning. Not a few of the nations have expressed their approval of the Academy in concrete terms by the establishment of fellowships, or financial support to the elect, usually their subjects or citizens. Holland has, however, provided that the fellowships which it has established shall only be awarded to foreigners.

The attitude of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace towards the Academy and the services to be expected from its successful operation were voiced by the undersigned as its representative at its formal opening on July 14, 1923. The services which it had rendered during its first lustrum were likewise stated by the undersigned as the Endowment's representative on the 4th day of July, 1928, which day the authorities of the Academy had graciously chosen for the ceremonies on that occasion. For these reasons the two addresses, made in French, which is the official language of the Academy, follow in English translation as an appendix to the introductory part of this report.[1]

The courses professed at the Academy are published for the years 1923–1927, and form no less than nineteen stately volumes which are cherished counselors to ministries of foreign affairs, companions of teachers in their studies, and depositories of the modern law of nations for serious students of international law.

The past of the Academy is secure. Its continued success in the future, in the opinion of competent judges of The Hague, who are cautious in matters of prophecy, is assured. It is performing, it would seem, admirably its self-imposed mission of analyzing, commenting upon, and diffusing among nations a knowledge of the principles and practice of international law.

IV

There must be a Permanent Court of International Justice in addition to international agencies repudiating force between nations, in order to apply to the concrete controversies of States the law of the international community.

Permanent Court of International Justice

It has been intimated that the doctrine of the canonists and theologians, in a word, the publicists of the Catholic Church, throughout the centuries in matters temporal, were in favor of the peace which comes from the acceptance of law and its administration within national lines through courts of the State, which, not inappropriately in a monarchical world, were termed the Courts of the Prince. As already stated (but it cannot be mentioned too often), these God-fearing persons looked upon the violation of law as the only cause of war in matters temporal, and that being so, the violation of law within a State or principality should be redressed in a law court of the State or principality in which the violation occurred. Self-defense, however, they allowed in case of immediate danger to life, liberty or property. It is necessary to understand this conception of due process of law within the State to appreciate the tendency towards due process of law between States, and the function of a permanent court of international justice.

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[1] See Appendix II, p. 198, and Appendix III, p. 199.

The Court of the Prince, to use the language of the books, presupposes a law of the Prince; expressed in the language of our day, the State court implies a State law. A recourse to the court implies the existence of lawyers, men trained in law, to determine whether or not the court would take jurisdiction of the alleged cause of action, and to forecast the probabilities of a favorable decision. We here have court, law, and counsel. Although execution was something separate and distinct from judgment, the duty of the Prince—we would say of the State, not of the judge—to execute seems to follow so closely on the heels of judgment that they are ordinarily spoken of as if they were one and the same thing, or impossible of separation in the redress of wrongs. When would counsel advise the suitor that the court would take jurisdiction of his complaint and render justice? According to the fathers, the theologians and canonists of the Church, when a right of the plaintiff had been violated for which damages, including costs, would be awarded in a civil suit, punishment in a criminal suit with a bond to keep the peace if such seemed necessary.

What was the situation between States? A violation of a right could be and was only too often committed. The Prince represented his people as a plaintiff. If he had a cause of action against a neighboring Prince, to determine this like an ordinary plaintiff within a State, he resorted to counsellors, men learned in the law, who examined the facts and debated the question of right and wrong, with its remedy, and advised the Prince as to his right and duty in the premises. The cause of action existed, that is to say, the counsellors held that a cause of action existed, but to what court should the Prince appeal? In a system admitting the equality of Princes there was no court of the superior; therefore it was that the Prince appealed for redress to the neighboring Prince, and if he did not do justice, the failure to do so was held to invest the complainant Prince with the function of a judge—in his own case, to be sure, but acting under the advice of counsel. He was to render a judgment as judge, and to execute it as Prince, against the offending Prince. The judgment was in substance, if not in form, that of a national court: restitution of property if it could be restored; if not, damages for its loss or destruction with expenses incurred; costs of suit of the private litigant with bond or pledges to abide by the judgment in his behalf were, in the case of the Prince or State, costs of execution through force, secured through treaty or pledges to the Prince, or an occupation of territory, as circumstances might suggest or require. The analogy was complete; the cause of action the same in each case: a judgment rendered with execution. Only the court of the superior was lacking.

It is not the least contribution of the States of the American Union to have supplied by contract the court of the superior in which State could sue State, and, through due process of law, redress wrongs which otherwise, in the language of the Supreme Court of the United States, might give rise to war. It is therefore natural that the people of the United States should advocate the creation by treaty of a permanent court of international justice which should, as their own Supreme Court, entertain suits of States as in ordinary law suits, and, by the application of the principles of justice which are applied to the individual, redress the wrong which State had committed against State. It seems so simple to us that we wonder how it has not appealed to the outside world. On one occasion, shortly after the United States had declared a state of war against Germany, the undersigned appeared before the Supreme Court to move the admission of a friend, then in the military service of the United States. Contrary to its custom, motions were postponed in order that judgments in cases already decided should be delivered. Among these judgments was one between Arkansas and Tennessee. The courtroom was not crowded. Counsel for the two States in litigation were present as in an ordinary suit, and Mr. Justice Pitney, who read the opinion, did it as if it were a matter of course. It was, however, an extraordinary occasion.

In 1907 Secretary of State Root directed the American delegation to the Second Hague Peace Conference to propose an international court of justice which should render the same services to the nations of the world that the Supreme Court of the United States had rendered to the States of the American Union; to be composed of judges who should act under a sense of judicial responsibility, instead of diplomats who are properly supposed to act under a sense of diplomatic responsibility. The American delegation complied with its instructions and took the opportunity of securing in advance the cooperation of the German delegation, without which a proposition of this kind would then have been futile. The proposal was presented by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, chairman of the delegation, later a Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and its Vice President. It was supported by the undersigned, then technical delegate of the United States and Solicitor for its Department of State, and later Trustee and Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment. No other delegation to the conference, in which forty-four States were represented, had instructions to present or to support a project for a permanent court of international justice. However, after weeks of discussion, and at times acrimonious debate, a project of thirty-one articles was adopted, providing for the creation, the jurisdiction and procedure of a permanent tribunal. Time was lacking, and the importance of the project was not sufficiently recognized in order to secure an acceptance of any of the numerous ways of appointing the judges and thus composing the court, which the American delegation presented from time to time. The League of Nations had not then been formed with its Council representing the interests of the large States, and the Assembly, the lesser but very important interests of the smaller States, so that the difficulty could not be solved, as it later was, by the concurrent election of these two bodies, each with a veto upon an abuse of power by the other.

The conference adopted the project of thirty-one articles and submitted it to the nations to agree upon a method of appointing the judges and thus establishing the court. In the early part of 1914 a method was proposed which met with the acceptance of the Netherland Government, and which would have constituted the court at The Hague for the Powers desiring to do so, leaving it open to the use of any nation which did not have a judge to appoint one during the trial and decision of a case which it might care to submit to the court. But the World War, which prevented the opening of the Academy in that fateful year, prevented the establishment of the World Court at one and the same time.

At the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of the Year of Grace 1918 an armistice was agreed to in order that hostilities should be ended by a treaty of peace. The Covenant of the League of Nations was included as a sort of introduction to the Treaty of Versailles as well as to each of the other treaties ending the war. Its Article 14 provided that the Council of the League of Nations should devise a plan for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice. That body invited a number of jurists from the States at large, and it fortunately happened that of the ten jurists meeting at The Hague in June 1920, five were from the so-called large States, and five from the so-called small States. There was, therefore, no doubt that neither the project of one nor the other would be accepted. It was an open field and a fair chance.

Mr. Root, then President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, was one of the ten jurists forming the committee, and he was accompanied in an advisory capacity by the Secretary of the Endowment. After each of the members in alphabetical order had expressed his opinion as to the way in which the judges of the court should be appointed, Mr. Root, as last of the ten alphabetically, proposed the concurrent but separate election of the judges by the Council and the Assembly, for the reason already stated. The idea that the Assembly, in which the smaller States predominated, would be able to veto the action of the Council, which was supposed to represent the interests of the larger States, with the veto power of the Council upon the Assembly, led to an agreement, and the Permanent Court of International Justice came into being, by inserting in the draft convention for the Court of Arbitral Justice adopted by the Second Hague Peace Conference in 1907 (modified in detail but not in substance) this method of choosing the judges.

In December 1920, the statute was adopted by the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations in modified form, and in the ensuing meeting of the Council and the Assembly, the judges (eleven in number, and four deputy judges, making fifteen in all) were elected and the court, based upon the Supreme Court of the United States, was installed in Mr. Carnegie's Peace Palace at The Hague. The nations agreeing to the statute as modified signed a protocol to put it into effect. It is, therefore, the court of the signatory Powers which have ratified the protocol.

The Government of the United States had not then, nor has it subsequently, signed the protocol, but the Senate on January 27, 1926, gave its advice and consent to adherence to the protocol upon the acceptance by the signatories of some five reservations. The signatories agreed to the first four and the first half of the fifth, and at the moment when this report is being written Mr. Root, who directed the American delegation to the Peace Conference of 1907 to propose a permanent court of international justice, and as a member of the Advisory Committee of

Jurists at The Hague in 1920, proposed the method of appointing the judges, is present at Geneva suggesting a method of overcoming outstanding difficulties on the matter of advisory opinions, which has hitherto prevented the adherence of the United States to the protocol, and which may enable the United States to take its rightful place in the court of American origin and of American workmanship.

V

Under a system of law the rule of States should be cooperation, not competition.

The renunciation by nations of war as an instrument of national policy in Article 1 of the Pact of Paris implies that their controversies are to be settled by non-warlike, that is, pacific means. This would seem to be the necessary interpretation of the article, but it is made explicit by the agreement contained in Article 2 that the settlement or solution of all their disputes or conflicts should never be sought except by peaceful means. Wisely the treaty does not enumerate them. They are legion and, effective in fact as in theory, the world would have been better and happier if the resort to them had only been more frequent. Still, there is room for new among the many which exist, and the greater the number the greater the choice and the certitude that an appropriate remedy will be found for a dispute which can often be better settled in one way than in another. Good offices may almost be said to have existed since nations came into being. In the Pacific Settlement Convention of the First Hague Peace Conference it was defined and raised to the dignity of an international institution. Good offices may be a word of advice. Mediation, of which there are numerous examples, differs from the word of advice in that the third party steps in, as it were, between the parties in controversy and suggests a way out, which may or may not be accepted. Almost in our own day Germany and Spain resorted to Leo XIII, who suggested to the two countries a settlement of the dispute concerning the Caroline Islands, which each was only too happy to accept; and it may well be that the resort to Leo XIII may not be an isolated case of resort to the Pope as mediator, because of the treaty between Pius XI and the Italian Government of February 11, 1929, recognizing the sovereignty of the Pope within the City of the Vatican—a territory large enough for spiritual purposes but too small to be a temptation to the abuse of temporal power.

If the dispute be as to a fact, it may be submitted to a commission of inquiry to find the fact, but which does not impose a solution; or it may be as to a policy depending upon admitted facts, in which case the resort is to a commission of conciliation. In none of these instances is a judgment rendered in the sense that it is imposed. It is open to the parties affected to accept or to reject, according to their sovereign desire, and the advantage of these remedies lies in the fact that resort to them does not involve an obligation to accept the word of advice, the suggested mediation, the facts as found, or the plan of conciliation. The dispute may be one which the parties are only willing to lay before a person in whose fairness and rectitude they have complete confidence—the friendly compositor who was a familiar figure in times past and who has recently (in 1911) made his reappearance in the Alsop case between Chile and the United States. His word is a settlement. It may be in accordance with law; assuredly it will not be inequitable. If the settlement is to be in accordance with law, although not exclusively so, the resort may be made to arbitration of the controversy, which is stated in the Pacific Settlement Convention of The Hague to be the decision of a dispute by judges of the parties' own choice "upon the basis of respect for law." Or, finally, it may be a question involving a legal right, in which case it should be submitted to a court composed of judges acting, as Mr. Root would say, under judicial not diplomatic responsibility, in accordance with the spirit as well as the letter of the law, lest the judgment, while legal, may not appear inequitable.

These are some of the pacific means with which the world of today is familiar. To what extent they may be increased, time only can tell; but the fact that the sword is not to be drawn except in self-defense makes it certain that the resort to peaceful means will be tried as never before, and that through experience other and more appropriate remedies will be found. If Grotius were writing his Law of Nations today, he would be obliged to call it The Law of Peace and of War, not of War and of Peace, if, indeed, war could properly figure in the title. The mills of the Gods grind slowly but they grind. We are entering upon an era of cooperation; we are no longer competing for physical supremacy through the use of force. It can not well be otherwise under a system of law, where the rights of one are the duty of all to observe. Europe is thinking in terms of international conferences to supply the law where it is lacking, or to give to it the precision necessary for those who would rely upon it as a defense of the right and condemnation of the wrong. The First Hague Conference for the Codification of International Law must convince the most skeptic that we are living in a new era when nations are sending delegates to a conference for a purpose which would have been a jest a generation or two ago. America, in a way isolated from the older worlds on either side, is not a stranger to the movement. It was Latin America which felt the impulse to cooperation, first with those of the blood, and then with those of the entire Continent. A Cuban writer has properly stated that Panamericanism was of Spanish-American origin; that it had wings with which to fly but it lacked legs upon which to stand, and that the great Republic of the North supplied the legs. The result is that the American countries, whether of Spanish, Portuguese, French, or African origin (as in the case of Haiti), or belonging to what may be called the English-speaking world of the North, composed of many peoples and of many races, have felt a something in common which it might have been difficult to express in words, but which has taken visible and outward shape in the Palace of the Americas in Washington, where the Governing Board of the Pan American Union meets monthly to discuss questions affecting the well-being of America as a continent. To bring themselves into closer communication and to regulate their relations by rules of law the Pan American Conferences were called into being by Secretary of State Blaine, of which the sixth has barely terminated its labors in Habana.

These are indications that the era of competition is being replaced by that of cooperation upon the basis of law of their own making which, to be law, must be universally and equally applied to all persons and to all nations in like conditions. It is easier for us of America, where our traditions are bringing us together instead of separating us, to think in terms of cooperation, than it is for the Europeans to forget the traditions of centuries which have kept them apart. The bond of union is law—law for all because made by all; applicable to all because all feel its need. And to further this due process of law through the existence of a law common to all nations, through agencies appropriate to the needs of the nations, the Endowment's Division of International Law is devoting its energies.

Inter-American Treaties of Conciliation and Arbitration

As a concrete example of how general conceptions assume articulated form, a somewhat detailed statement may be made to the American Institute's project on peaceful settlement in so far as the topics of arbitration and conciliation are concerned. Project 27 deals with the generally recognized means of peaceful settlement—good offices, mediation, commissions of inquiry, conciliation, friendly composition, and arbitration, culminating in Project 28 for a Pan American court of justice which, in an earlier draft, had been the conclusion of the project on pacific settlement.

In so far as possible the Hague conventions and other documents were used, as the purpose in creating American adaptations was not to depart from generally accepted standards. This, from the time of Bolívar to the present day, has been the attitude of those Americans who look upon international law as a universal system, susceptible of rules and regulations of a special character to meet the requirements of local conditions. Therefore the sections on good offices, mediation, and arbitration were taken from the Hague convention on pacific settlement; the section on commissions of inquiry from the "Gondra" convention, so denominated from the name of its proponent, adopted by the Fifth Inter-American Conference of 1923; and the last of the sections forming Project 28 on the Pan American Court of Justice was, as far as possible, taken from the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice of The Hague, with sundry modifications to adapt it to its new environment.

The Gondra convention is Secretary of State Bryan's Treaties for the Advancement of Peace given in a multilateral form and remodeled to fit it for Pan American purposes. The essence of the original Bryan treaty, "that no State shall resort to arms during the period of investigation," is retained and enlarged so as to prevent mobilization or centralization of troops, etc. There is but one permanent commission of five members under the Bryan plan, one to be appointed by each of the contracting parties from among its nationals, another to be appointed by each from non-nationals, and the fifth, or umpire, to be selected by the agreement of the governments, or by the four members of the commission previously chosen. Under the Gondra plan there are two permanent commissions and one temporary. This is not astonishing, for in the Bryan plan the contracting parties are two countries; in that of Gondra, the Western World.

With two contracting parties it is, indeed, a simple matter to appoint a commission; the difficulty is greater in a multilateral treaty, and increases with the number of parties to the convention. The commissions of the Gondra convention may be divided into two groups: the first consists of two permanently organized committees; the second of one, the special fact-finding commission of inquiry. One of the permanent commissions is to be established in Washington, the other in Montevideo, and the members of each are "the three American diplomatic agents longest accredited in said capitals." At the call of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the two capitals, they shall meet, organize, and appoint their chairmen. The parties to the convention desiring a commission of inquiry to be appointed, notify that permanent commission which they consider "most efficacious for a rapid organization" of the commission of inquiry. In case the two parties do not make a joint request, then, upon the request of one for the appointment of the commission, the permanent body notifies the other, and each of the parties to the dispute appoints its members. Thereupon the intervention of the permanent commission ceases.

Without going into minute details as to the manner of appointing the special commission, it will be sufficient for present purposes to say that it is to be composed of five members "all nationals of American States," each of the governments to the dispute appointing two members at the time of convocation, of which only one may be its national. The fifth member, or president, is chosen by the common accord of the four members.

It is to be presumed that the Fifth Pan American Conference, in which the Gondra convention was drafted and accepted, knew what it was doing; and what it did in the matter of appointing the commissions indicates that however internationally-minded the Americas may be, they are gradually coming to the conclusion that their disputes should be settled by competent persons from America, instead of "foreigners," however competent. Of course, the diplomatic agents composing the permanent commissions would necessarily be Americans, but that there might be no doubt about it, it is expressly stated that the five members composing the fact-finding commission are all to be nationals "of American States." In the course of time America will be internationally self-sufficient.

Provision is made that the commission shall be enlarged if more than two governments happen to be interested in the controversy. When constituted, it is to meet in the capital city of the permanent commission which issued the order of convocation. It establishes its own rules of procedure, if it does not accept those of the convention of February 7, 1923, of the Central American Republics. A majority is sufficient to transact business, and each party is to bear its own and a proportionate share of the general expenses. The parties agree to furnish the commission with the material necessary for its labors, and, unless the terms of the commission are extended, it is to present its report within a year from the date of its establishment, if it is not, by common accord of the parties, prolonged for a further period of six months.

As to the report. What is its effect? Article 6 informs us that, "the findings of the Commission will be considered as reports upon the disputes, . . . but will not have the value or force of judicial decisions or arbitral awards." The finding, however, provides for something to be done after the report is transmitted to each of the parties. They have a period of six months in which to endeavor "to bring about a settlement of the difficulty" in accordance with the findings of the report. Failing to do so, the parties are remitted to their "entire liberty of action to proceed as their interests may dictate in the question dealt with in the investigation." (Article 7.)

This section of the American Institute's project on pacific settlement is, as already mentioned, an adaptation of the Gondra convention. It was laid before the Commission of American Jurists meeting in Rio de Janeiro in the spring of 1927, where it was further modified and passed from the Commission to the Sixth International Conference of American States, held in Habana in the opening months of 1928. This body preferred the original text of the convention, inasmuch as it already had been ratified or adhered to by eight of the American Republics, and, at the date of the present report, by fourteen in all.

The section of the American Institute's project on arbitration is very short, consisting of but five articles lifted with but few changes of form from the Pacific Settlement Convention of The Hague, adopting its Permanent Court of Arbitration, and declaring it to be "competent for all arbitrations." The draft convention for the pacific settlement of international conflicts was No. 12 of the Rio conventions and, as modified, it was transmitted to the Habana Conference. There the question of pacific settlement was referred to a reporter, whose report was discussed, without, however, resulting in a project of convention. It is interesting in this connection to quote the preamble of the American Institute's project on pacific settlement, which was an attempt to "avert" war by providing for the peaceful settlement of all disputes when negotiations had failed to adjust them:

> The American Republics in order to conserve the peace upon which their civilization depends, and to avert war, which menaces it, agree to have recourse for the settlement of all disputes between them, when direct negotiations have failed, to the measures regulated in the present convention [that is to say, good offices and mediation; commissions of inquiry; conciliation; friendly composition, and arbitration].

The third of the Institute's projects was a Declaration of Pan American Unity and Cooperation, the second part of which consisted of Secretary of State Root's perfect pronouncement of 1908 before the official representatives of the Americas on the laying of the cornerstone of the Palace of the American Republics in Washington:

> There are no international controversies so serious that they can not be settled peaceably if both parties really desire peaceable settlement, while there are few causes of dispute so trifling that they can not be made the oc-

> casion of war if either party really desires war. The matters in dispute between nations are nothing; the spirit which deals with them is everything.

The thirtieth and last project was a renunciation of conquest, which seems to imply a prohibition of aggressive warfare. Its text, in essentials that of Secretary of State Blaine's first conference, which was not considered in the Rio Conference, provides that:

> In the future territorial acquisitions obtained by means of war or under the menace of war or in presence of an armed force, to the detriment of any American Republic, shall not be lawful; and that
>
> Consequently territorial acquisitions effected in the future by these means can not be invoked as conferring title; and that
>
> Those obtained in the future by such means shall be considered null in fact and in law.

However, at the Habana Conference a resolution was proposed by the Mexican delegation and adopted, which would seem to be a combination of the two projects in question: for after declaring that "war of aggression constitutes an international crime against the human species," the Sixth International Conference of American States resolved that:

> All aggression is considered illicit and as such is declared prohibited, and that the American States will employ all pacific means to settle conflicts which may arise between them.

Here we have a statement of two principles, combining the Institute's declaration and project with the resolution of the Habana Conference: war is to be averted, all aggression is to be considered illicit, and the American States are to employ pacific means to settle all conflicts arising among them.

There was no agreement in the sixth of the American Conferences on arbitration, but the Mexican resolution opened the way to agreement, not in Habana, it is true, but in a conference of American plenipotentiaries to be held within the year, in the city of Washington, in accordance with a resolution that: "The American Republics . . . condemn war as an instrument of national policy in their mutual relations"; and that they "have the most fervent desire to contribute in every possible manner to the development of international means for the pacific settlement of conflicts between States." After these two statements by way of preamble, the conference then and there adopts "obligatory arbitration as the means which they will employ for the pacific solution of their international differences of a juridical character." They then agree to meet in Washington within the year "in a conference of conciliation and arbitration to give conventional form to the realization of this principle, with the minimum exceptions which they may consider indispensable to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of the States, as well as matters of a domestic concern, and to the exclusion also of matters involving the interest or referring to the action of a State not a party to the convention." To the conventions of conciliation and arbitration which were to be drafted in Washington in accordance with this resolution there was to be attached a protocol "for progressive arbitration which would permit the development of this beneficent institution up to its maximum."

Beginning with the American Institute's preamble of its Pacific Settlement Convention, the American Republics were pledged to avert war by the pacific settlement of all their disputes; and passing through the declaration that "aggression is considered illicit and as such is . . . prohibited," war is finally condemned as "an instrument of national policy" in their mutual relations.

A conference composed of two delegates from each of the American Republics opened in Washington on December 10, 1928, and adjourned on January 5th of the present year. Two conventions were adopted: one on Inter-American Conciliation, and the other a Treaty of Inter-American Arbitration, with a Protocol of Progressive Arbitration.

First, of Inter-American Conciliation. It is difficult to constitute a commission between two or more nations, and those who have had experience in the matter know that it is often impossible to form it after the dispute has come into being and the parties have taken position. The desideratum is a commission constituted in advance, and of a permanent character. In Article 19 of the project on pacific settlement the American Institute had sought to use existing machinery and to mobilize the good-will of the American Continent through the Pan American Union. It thought that conciliation might come into the practice of the American Republics through specific agreement:

> In case of a serious question endangering the peace of any of the American Republics, resort may be had by one of the parties to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, which shall thereupon exercise the functions of a council of conciliation.
>
> The request shall be directed to the Director General of the Union, who shall lay the request without delay before the chairman of the Governing Board. The latter shall immediately call a meeting of the board to consider what recommendation must be adopted. The interested Republics shall refrain from all direct intercourse until the Governing Board may have decided the nature and form of its recommendation.

The diplomatic representatives from all of the American Republics which constitute the Governing Board reside at Washington. Except in the summer, the board holds monthly sessions and it can be called together in special meeting whenever it may seem desirable. There was, therefore, a board composed of a chosen representative of each of the countries, presumably possessing its confidence. The American Republics were thus officially represented through their chosen agents. The Director General of the Union is a ministerial official, chosen by the Governing Board and, as such, is not a representative of any one of the American Republics, but an official of the twenty-one. The chairman is likewise elected by the board, and acts as its presiding officer. Thus we have the simplest of machinery, whereby a member of the board asks its Director General to present a request immediately to the chairman, who calls the board into session to consider what recommendation it could adopt *in pleno*. In the mean-time the Republics in controversy refrain from direct intercourse until the board decides the nature and form of the recommendation which it feels proper to suggest in the premises.

However, no action was taken on this provision, which, contained in the projects of the Rio Commission, was laid before the Habana Conference, and the delegates plenipotentiary of the Washington Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration preferred a series of temporary commissions, converting the Gondra convention on inquiry into one of conciliation.

It is unnecessary to deal with the constitution of the commission, because the method is that of the Gondra convention, including the preliminary, or permanent organizing commissions of the diplomatic representatives in the two cities. What is new in the convention is the obligation to submit controversies of all kinds which it has been found impossible to settle through diplomatic channels; now during the six months that the commission carries out its conciliatory mission there is, of course, to be no resort to arms or a war-like action of any kind.

The diplomatic, preliminary or permanent commission may exercise conciliatory functions before the special commission has been formed, and during the labors of the special commission, the contracting parties to the convention may jointly or severally tender their offer of good offices or mediation. The recommendation of the special commission is to be made by a majority vote and, as in the case of the Gondra convention of inquiry, it is neither a decision nor an arbitral award, nor does it bind the parties as an exposition of facts or an interpretation of law.

After the report has been transmitted to the parties they are to have a period which shall not exceed six months to pass upon the basis of settlement. At the expiration of this period the commission shall, to quote the words of the convention, "set forth in a final act the decision of the parties, and if the conciliation has been effected, the terms of the settlement." (Article 11.)

There is a further provision deserving of mention, that the labors of the commission may only be interrupted "by a direct settlement between the parties or by their agreement to accept absolutely the decision *ex aequo et bono* of an American chief of state or to submit the controversy to arbitration or to an international court." (Article 13.)

Conciliation as thus set forth is a thing of our day. Commissions of inquiry have been formed from time to time to find facts and to report their findings. The commission of conciliation, whose functions are larger, may find facts or suggest an agreement. The present tendency seems to be to resort to conciliation rather than to commissions of inquiry. However, the existence of both is a double guarantee, and each is a step towards due process of law.

Next of arbitration, which is a secondary remedy, in the sense that it follows the breakdown of diplomacy. It has a two-fold characteristic: judicial when it pronounces sentence on a question of right, in accordance with the law of the case; diplomatic when it renders an award "upon the basis," but not necessarily in strict accordance with law.

The convention negotiated at Washington in pursuance of the resolution of the Habana Conference conceives of arbitration as a judicial remedy. The controversies which it is to adjust are, in the language of the first article, "juridical in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law." What are these questions of a juridical character? The convention does not attempt to enumerate all of them, which would indeed be to include all the violations of law. Wisely it contents itself with the categories to be found in Article 38 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice:

(*a*) The interpretation of a treaty;
(*b*) Any question of international law;
(*c*) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
(*d*) The nature and extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

If, however, all juridical questions were to be submitted, matters of internal as well as external import would necessarily find their way to the arbitral tribunal. Article 2 therefore makes a two-fold exception:

(*a*) Those which are within the domestic jurisdiction of any of the parties to the dispute and are not controlled by international law; and
(*b*) Those which affect the interest or refer to the action of a State not a party to this treaty.

But what is to be the test of the domestic question? It is to be international law. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of these provisions, as they recognize the existence of an international community and its superiority to the law of any of the individual members of the community. Article 1 prescribes that the differences are to be of an international character, and international law is expressly made the standard in the passage quoted from Article 2.

Having stated the standard by which the first exception is to be tested, the second presents itself. Nothing is commoner knowledge than that the decision of a court or arbitral tribunal affects only the parties to it. Why, then, this second exception? Because the contracting parties are the American Republics, and the question involved may "affect the interest" or "refer to the action" of a non-American State, which is a happy and effective way of reading the Monroe Doctrine into the exception.

The absence will no doubt be noticed, of the requirement to submit to the treaty-making power (in the United States, the Senate) the special agreement in which the dispute is to be formulated, and by which it is to be submitted to the arbitral tribunal.

Finally, how is the tribunal to be constituted? By the parties, if they agree; if not, in the following manner:

> Each party shall nominate two arbitrators, of whom only one may be a national of said party or selected from the persons whom said party has designated as members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

> The other member may be of any other American nationality. These arbitrators shall in turn select a fifth arbitrator who shall be the president of the court.
>
> Should the arbitrators be unable to reach an agreement among themselves for the selection of a fifth American arbitrator, or in lieu thereof, of another who is not, each party shall designate a non-American member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and the two persons so designated shall select the fifth arbitrator, who may be of any nationality other than that of a party to the dispute.

It will be observed that the tribunal is to consist of five members, and that it may, in the opinion of the parties in dispute, be composed exclusively of American arbitrators under the presidency of an American umpire. It will be further observed that the two arbitrators appointed by each of the parties to the dispute may be American, the sole requirement being that each party may only appoint one of its nationals. All of the American Republics who are parties to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague have selected American arbitrators. Hence four of the members may be Americans; and as these four are to select the president, he also, may be an American. The court, therefore, as in the case of the Gondra convention on inquiry and the commissions of conciliation, may be exclusively American in composition. It may happen, however, that the parties in conflict may not agree upon the fifth arbitrator, or president. In such a case, a committee of two persons who are not Americans is to be designated, one by each of the parties; and the fifth arbitrator, whom the committee of two select, may be an American, provided only that he be not a citizen of one or the other party in dispute. The tribunal, therefore, may be exclusively American. On the other hand, it may be wholly "foreign," in the improbable case that the parties choose "foreigners" and the four "foreigners" choose a "foreign" umpire. And finally the tribunal may be composed partly of Americans and partly of "foreigners," if either party to the dispute prefers a "foreigner" to its national, or if the fifth arbitrator is a non-American. The fact, however, that all members of the Gondra commission of inquiry are Americans; that all members of the conciliation commissions are Americans; that all members of the arbitral tribunal may be Americans; and that the conventions of conciliation and arbitration are officially designated as Inter-American, shows a marked tendency not only to due process of law between American States, but due process of law through American agencies and American publicists. The day seems to be approaching, and the undersigned believes that it is not far off, when there will be established in the City of Habana, an Interamerican Court of Justice composed of American judges, for the interpretation and application of American conventions.

It is believed that the Washington treaties of conciliation and of arbitration furnish an interesting example of the gradual and progressive codification of international law in so far as political bodies are concerned. The process in the cases chosen for illustration, begins with the pacific settlement project of the American Institute, passes through the Rio Commission of American Jurists acting as jurists and not as plenipotentiaries, and the Habana Conference composed of plenipotentiaries unable to agree in their first gathering, to end with a similar commission of juridical plenipotentiaries whose labors were crowned with success.

RESEARCH IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

In the Director's last Annual Report[1] will be found an account of the steps that have been taken for the codification of international law under the auspices of the League of Nations, beginning with the action of the Advisory Commission of Jurists which met at The Hague in the summer of 1920 to draft a plan for the establishment of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which recommended a series of conferences for the advancement of international law; and ending with the appointment by the Council of the League of Nations under resolution of the Assembly of September 27, 1927, of a preparatory committee on a conference to be held at The Hague to consider the codification of the subjects of nationality, territorial waters, and responsibility of States for damage done in their territory to the person or property of foreigners.

For the purpose of organizing a cooperative effort of American scholars with a view of placing before the forthcoming codification conference, or the American delegates to it, a systematic statement of American thought on the subjects as to which codification is to be attempted, the Faculty of the Harvard Law School on December 21, 1927, invited a number of leading teachers and practitioners of international law in the United States to serve on an advisory committee to prepare draft projects of codification on the subjects to come before the conference at The Hague. Forty-four men from all parts of the country, interested in international law, accepted the invitation of the Harvard Law Faculty to cooperate with it in this work. The Advisory Committee was organized at Cambridge on January 7, 1928, under the chairmanship of Mr. George W. Wickersham, who is a member of the League of Nations Committee of Experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law. Mr. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law at the Harvard Law School, was chosen Director of the Research, and the following reporters were appointed on the subjects to be considered for codification: Responsibility of States—Edwin M. Borchard, Professor of Law, Yale Law School; Nationality—Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., Assistant Solicitor of the Department of State; Territorial Waters—George Grafton Wilson, Professor of International Law, Harvard University. Each reporter chose a number of special advisers to aid him in preparing tentative drafts for the consideration of the full committee.

Funds for the Research were provided by the Commonwealth Fund, and were supplemented by a grant from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The Director and the Assistant Director of the Endowment's Division of International Law were invited to serve on the Advisory Committee, and both accepted the invitation.

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[1] Year Book, 1928, pp. 101–8.

Since the organization of the Research, there have been many meetings of the reporters and their advisers on the special subjects assigned to them, and the full Advisory Committee has held four plenary sessions. Two tentative drafts, with accompanying detailed comments, have been prepared by the reporters on each of the three subjects for codification after detailed consideration with the special advisers. These drafts have in turn been the subject of lengthy discussions at the plenary sessions of the Advisory Committee, especially at a two-day session held at Cambridge October 5–6, 1928, and at a three-day session held at Cambridge on February 22, 23 and 24, 1929. The tentative drafts with accompanying comments have been revised in final form in accordance with the action of the Advisory Committee and are ready for publication. In order to give them the widest and most effective circulation, it was suggested that these drafts and comments be issued as a Special Supplement to the *American Journal of International Law* in the series of Special Supplements issued in 1926 and 1928 containing documentary material on the codification of international law. The Board of Editors of the *Journal* have agreed to this suggestion, and, upon the recommendation of the Director of the Division of International Law, the Executive Committee of the Endowment has provided funds to enable the Board of Editors to issue the Special Supplement.

In organizing this Research in International Law, the Faculty of Harvard Law School expressed the opinion that it seemed improbable that independent and cooperative research would be organized by any other agency and that it therefore was most important that American legal scholarship be mobilized in aid of this movement and to take advantage of the opportunity that seemed to exist for effective work in aid of the codification of international law. The Director has therefore felt it to be in line with the activities of the Division of International Law that its officers should take part in this research in international law, and he feels that in aiding in the publication and dissemination of the results of the research the Division of International Law is directly carrying forward one of the objects for which it was organized.

Publications of the Department of State

At the last annual meeting of the Trustees, the Director brought up the subject of the adequate publication of the diplomatic documents and correspondence of the United States Government. He described the present publication in regard to the foreign relations of the Government, stating that from its origin up to the adoption of the Constitution there are only occasional volumes; that from 1789 to 1829 there is a series of State Papers on Foreign Affairs containing a selection of documents of great value but of a fragmentary character; that from 1829 to 1861 there are no publications of any kind in this series; and that beginning with the Civil War, with the omission of the year 1868, the series of publications known as *Foreign Relations* have appeared, some very well edited, and others edited in an unsatisfactory manner. The Director expressed his opinion that the United States Government has a traditional policy toward international peace which would be evidenced if its official correspondence were properly published. The Trustees took great interest in this subject. Mr. Olds, then Undersecretary of State, expressed the view that there would be no conflict of opinion as to the desirability and need of such an enterprise; that it would require no authorization to get access to the material, as the archives of the Department are open to the public down to 1914, but that a certain amount of cooperation from the Department of State would be necessary. The nature of the enterprise was such, however, that he thought it would be wise to have some kind of Congressional authorization, apart from an appropriation of money, which would put it on a practical basis before the public, with governmental approval. The discussion was concluded by the statement of the President of the Endowment that he felt convinced that if the undertaking were carried through, it would be the most stupendous addition to the literature of foreign relations and international policies that the world has ever known. Subsequently, the President of the Endowment communicated both orally and by letter with the Secretary of State in regard to the suggestion, and the Secretary of State urged the matter in the hearings on the State Department Appropriation Bill held before a sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations on November 20, 1928. In the course of those hearings, the Secretary of State added to the record the following letter to him from the President of the Endowment under date of November 23, 1928, showing the Endowment's great interest in the undertaking:

November 23, 1928.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I reply at once to your kind letter of the twenty-second. I am greatly interested in the reception given by the sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations to your proposal that there be a new publication of all our foreign relations from the beginning of the Government. Referring to our conversation on this subject of November 11 last, I should be entirely willing and indeed glad to have you say to the sub-committee just how the matter rests at present so far as the Carnegie Endowment is concerned.

We had discussed among ourselves the possibility of proposing to the Congress and to the Department that we undertake the entire project because of its great importance to our people and to all students of international relations throughout the world. On reflection, it seemed to us, however, that this was in the first place quite beyond our available resources, and second, that the responsibility for such a task should be assumed by the Government itself. It was our feeling, however, that we might be able to help by providing a small group of trained scholars in international law and international relations who might assist the Department in the task of editing and publishing were funds for that purpose provided by the Congress. In other words we feel that it might be possible so to arrange matters that the Department itself would not need any addition to its personnel in order to carry this project forward, if scholars satisfactory to the Department could be chosen and their compensation provided by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

There the matter rests at present. With your letter before me I shall present to our Executive Committee at their next meeting this matter for their consideration and shall endeavor to secure a formal declaration of their willingness to cooperate in the way indicated should the Congress go forward as I greatly hope it will with this most important undertaking. Few things would do more to strengthen the hand of our own Government in its international associations and relationships or better to inform other governments of the past policies and traditions of the United States than the publication in complete form, well arranged and thoroughly indexed, of the foreign relations of the United States from the very beginning.

With cordial regard and assuring you of my deep personal interest in this matter, I am, my dear Mr. Secretary,

Faithfully yours,

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

At the following meeting of the Executive Committee held on December 6, 1928, a resolution was adopted expressing the sympathy of the Committee in the proposal for a new publication of all the foreign relations of the United States from the beginning of the Government down to the present time, and its willingness to cooperate with the Government in such a proposal in the manner suggested by the President of the Endowment in the foregoing letter to the Secretary of State. There the matter rests for the present. Further progress must await the provision of funds, either by the Government or by private organizations, to cover the cost of publication. When such funds are provided, the Director will be glad to submit to the Board of Trustees an estimate of cost and plan for providing a small group of trained scholars in international law and international relations to assist the Department of State in editing and publishing the volumes, in accordance with the suggestion made to the Secretary of State by the President of the Endowment.

The foregoing proposal for a comprehensive publication of the documents known as the *Foreign Relations of the United States* is related to some extent to discussions and a recommendation which emanated from the Second Conference of Teachers of International Law held in Washington upon the invitation of the Division of International Law in April, 1925. On April 25, that Conference adopted the following resolution:

> Considering that the study of official documents is of first importance for the development of the science of international law, and that it serves as preparation for those who intend to enter the Foreign Service,
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> The Committee on Publications is requested to communicate with the Secretary of State or other officials in order to request that treaties, diplomatic correspondence and other documents of value in the study of international law be made more easily and more immediately available for students of international law and international relations.[1]

The subject was revived at the Third Conference of Teachers of International Law held upon the invitation of the Division of International Law in Washington April 25–26, 1928. Professor Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law at the Harvard Law School, pointed out the important rôle which public opinion plays in the conduct of international relations, and the resultant necessity of a widespread knowledge of the facts and factors of international life so that popular opinion may be intelligently informed, and commented as follows:

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[1] *Second Conference of Teachers of International Law, 1925*, p. xii.

> The result of the scarcity of governmental documents is that students of international relations often lack the materials upon which a judgment can be based at the time questions are being discussed. . . . Today the teacher is often dependent on his daily newspaper for information about international affairs, and the range of that information, even when it can be relied upon, is conditioned by the editor's estimate of the interest of a general public. Specialists in international affairs must often be silent when their influence might be exerted for informing public opinion, because they lack the materials for forming judgment.[1]

Professor Hudson realized that the Department of State is handicapped by a lack of adequate appropriations, and after comparing the lack of funds for public documentation of that Department with the generous provision made for such purposes in other departments of the Government, he concluded:

> We seem to have gone very far in the education of our public concerning all governmental affairs except those relating to our official international relations. But surely these latter are not less important, and the teachers from whom the public expects some leadership should demand a better documentation upon which their work may be based. Such a demand should be made, of course, with due regard for those limitations under which the Department of State necessarily works, and to which other Departments are not subject.[2]

Following the discussion of Professor Hudson's paper, the Conference of Teachers of International Law adopted a resolution appointing a committee to confer with the appropriate officers of the Government in regard to the enlargement of the scope of publications of the Department of State. The committee, headed by Honorable Roland S. Morris, called immediately upon the President and the Secretary of State and urged that steps be taken to provide the Department with the funds necessary to carry on a publication program tentatively suggested by the Teachers' Conference. The effort to secure an appropriation was unsuccessful at that time, however, because it was too late in the legislative program of Congress.

On April 27, 1928, the American Society of International Law, then in session in Washington, adopted a resolution expressing its sympathy with the action of the Teachers' Conference, and authorized the appointment of a committee of the Society to cooperate with the committee appointed by the Teachers' Conference. The views of the American Society of International Law were admirably expressed by its President, the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, at the dinner which closed the annual meeting of the Society on April 28, 1928, as follows:

> We have persuaded the Secretary of State to join us tonight. We hail his efforts in the cause of peace, but I wish to say that our Society, according to a resolution we have adopted, is perhaps not so much interested just now in peace as it is in *pieces*, that is, these pieces of paper, these numerous telegrams, these instructions, these notes, these papers incorporated, or which should be incorporated, in the books which constitute our *Foreign Relations*. . . .

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[1] *Third Conference of Teachers of International Law, 1928*, pp. 171–2.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 175.

> Now the desire is, and I am sure the Secretary of State will earnestly support us in this effort, to get the documents printed. We need money from Congress. The Department of State is the most poorly paid department in our Government. The farmers—God bless them—have bulletins printed on every conceivable subject by the Department of Agriculture which are distributed *gratis*. I should not wish to attempt to define the limits of the activities of the Department of Commerce with respect to the extent of bulletins and of various sorts of information in printed form which come out from that department and test the superior expertness and facilities of the Government Printing Office. But the Department of State can get but little printed. It is eleven years behind, I think, in its *Foreign Relations*. Anybody who tries to go through these typewritten press releases, which give you the latest information, will find himself so embarrassed by the form of the material that he would rather not know about it than continue his pursuit. . . .
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> I was in office but a short time ago, but I should not care to try to find out what I did. I feel it would be almost impossible. . . . We need to put just a little push behind this movement in the interest of the Department of State and in the interest of public knowledge of the conduct of our foreign affairs. We are one great family in this country, and the only difficulties that the Department of State, I think, really has, occur when people do not know the actual truth. When I was in the Department I used to wish that I could get on the roof of the State Department with some kind of megaphone which would reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific and tell everything that I had done, and read every telegram and despatch, and leave it to the American people. The trouble is that they do not know and we need to impart.[1]

The Department of State included in its supplemental estimates for the fiscal year 1930 an item of $77,000 to take care of the three most urgent items in the program of publications urged by the Teachers' Conference; namely, the serial publication of important press releases and other documents, bringing *Foreign Relations* up to date on a four-year schedule, and publishing a scholarly edition of the treaties of the United States. A hearing on this item was arranged before the Director of the Budget by Mr. William C. Dennis, the Chairman of the Committee of the American Society of International Law. The hearing took place on October 4, 1928, and arguments were presented by representatives of the committees of the Society and the Teachers' Conference. The Director and the Assistant Director of the Division attended the hearings and supported the appropriation. Notwithstanding the fact that the Bureau of the Budget was then engaged in revising downward the departmental estimates to avoid the possibility of a deficit at the end of the next fiscal year, the arguments presented at the hearing in favor of better publication facilities for the Department of State were so convincing that the Bureau later approved items amounting to $50,000 out of the $77,000 requested in the Department's supplemental estimates. The approved items consist of $40,000 for additional personnel in the Division of Publications of the Department, and $10,000 for additional printing. These items have now been appropriated by Congress, and the Department of State is in position to make a beginning upon its new program of publications on July 1, 1929.

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[1] *Proceedings of the Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law*, April 28, 1928, pp. 140–1.

THE HAGUE ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Hague Academy of International Law held its sixth annual period of instruction in the summer of 1928 with a success equal to that of preceding years. Beginning with this session, the institution of an annual ceremony of an international character on the occasion of the opening of the courses permitted the Academy to commemorate on July 4 the completion of the fifth year of its activities.

The report of the Curatorium on the session of 1928 amply shows that combined endeavors with a view to spreading and developing a knowledge of international law are among practical possibilities, and that it is by no means chimerical to hope that people may thus be led to think "internationally." In an atmosphere so remarkable for the diversity of race, thought and language, it has been possible, thanks to the common objects aimed at by all, and to the concurrence of every good-will, to establish a cordial scientific intercourse between the teachers and their students, and links between the students allowing of lasting cooperation.

The 1928 session began on Monday July 2, and ended on Saturday August 25. It was divided into two periods from July 2 to July 27, and from July 30 to August 25 respectively. The lectures were given, as a rule, during five days of every week (Wednesday afternoons, Saturdays and Sundays excepted), two in the morning and two in the afternoon. The total number of lectures or lessons was 136, delivered by 24 specialists, professors or former professors, magistrates of high rank or lawyers, historians or men of letters, belonging to fifteen different countries. The course was attended by 366 students, of 42 nations and truly representing an élite; they were for the greater part university graduates, already belonging to the professions. The subjects of the lectures, with names of the instructors, were given last year in the Director's Annual Report.[1]

The seventh session of the Academy will begin July 8, 1929, and will consist as usual of eight weeks divided into two periods, from July 8 to August 3 and from August 5 to August 30 respectively, with the same number of lessons in each. By holding the courses of the Academy in the summer season during the period which coincides with the long vacation in the universities and holidays in general, cooperation by all interested competent persons is assured, and facilities are given to possible students from nearly every country. The program for next summer follows, the numbers in parentheses indicating the number of lectures:

I. Historical development of international law

First term. (6)—The history of public peace in Germany in the Middle Ages. Professor L. Quidde, former delegate and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Second term. (6)—The juridical nature of territory. Professor W. Schoenborn of the University of Kiel.

II. Principles of public international law

First term. (16)—General regulations of the law of peace. Professor Alfred Verdross of the University of Vienna, Associate of the Institute of International Law.

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[1] Year Book, 1928, pp. 122–4.

Second term. (16)—General regulations of the law of peace. Professor A. Cavaglieri of the Law Faculty of the University of Naples, Associate of the Institute of International Law, Member of the Council of Diplomatic Claims in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy.

III. Principles of private international law

First term. (5)—The theory of *renvoi*. Professor Hans Lewald of the University of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Second term. (5)—The historical development of private international law. Professor Max Gutzwiller of the University of Heidelberg.

IV. Special subjects in private international law

First term. (5)—The conception of private international law according to the doctrine and practice in Yugoslavia. Professor I. Peritch of the University of Belgrade.

Second term. (5)—The legal status of foreigners, especially in the United States. Thomas H. Healy, Assistant Dean of the Law Faculty of Georgetown University.

V. International administrative law

First term. (5)—Extra-territorial efficacy of the laws and acts of public law. Professor Prospero Fedozzi of the University of Genoa, Member of the Institute of International Law, Member of the Council of Diplomatic Claims in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Italy.

Second term. (5)—International régime of the Rhine. Mr. J. Hostie, Secretary General of the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine, Member of the Permanent Law Committee of the Consultative and Technical Commission of Communications and Transit of the League of Nations.

VI. Commercial and economic penal law

First term. (5)—Public and civil actions in relation to international penal law. Professor H. Donnedieu de Vabres of the Law Faculty of Paris.

Second term. (5)—The exploitation of the wealth of the sea. Professor Philip Jessup of Columbia University.

VII. Financial Law

First term. (5)—Conventions and monetary unions. Baron Boris Nolde, Member of the Institute of International Law, former Professor of the Faculty of Law of Petrograd, former Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

Second term. (5)—Legal questions raised in international relations through changes in value of money. Professor Joseph Sulkowski of the Faculty of Law of the University of Poznan, Member of the Codification Commission of the Republic of Poland.

VIII. International organization

First term. (5)—Authority of *res adjudicata* in international courts. Mr. Limburg, Member of the State Council, former President of the Order of Advocates of The Hague, former Member of the Chamber of Deputies.

(5)—The problem of demilitarized zones. R. Erich, Minister Plenipotentiary of Finland to Stockholm, former President of the Council, former Professor of International Law.

Second term. (5)—General Act of Geneva on the pacific settlement of disputes. Eugène Borel, Professor of International Law at the University of Geneva.

(5)—The mandate system. Norman Bentwich, Attorney General of the Government of Palestine.

IX. International jurisprudence

First term. (5)—Advisory opinions of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Professor Charles De Visscher of the Faculty of Law of the University of Ghent, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague, Secretary General of the Institute of International Law.

(5)—Responsibility of States and determination of damages and interest by international courts. Professor Gabriele Salvioli of the University of Pisa.

Second term. (5)—The legal status of merchant ships on the high sea. A. Pearce Higgins, Professor of international law at the University of Cambridge, Member of the Institute of International Law.

(5)—The individual and international law. Jean Spiropoulos, Professor of international law at the University of Saloniki.

X. Continental and regional problems

First term. (5)—America and the League of Nations. José Matos, Member of the American Institute of International Law; Professor of international law at the University of Guatemala.

(5)—Catholic missions and international law. George Goyau, Member of the French Academy.

Second term. (5)—The system of foreign concessions in China. Professor J. Escarra of the Faculty of Law of Lille, Lecturer at the Institut des Hautes Etudes Chinoises of Paris, Counselor of the Chinese Government.

(5)—Protestant missions and international law. M. Boegner, Pastor of the Protestant Church.

As seen, the main subject is public international law in relation to peace, while private international law also finds a place in the syllabus. During each of the two periods, fundamental courses are given on the historical development and general principles of international law, both public and private, while a certain number of special lectures are to be devoted to carefully defined subjects, selected according to the special competence of professors, and as far as possible among the juridical problems that are at the present time of international interest.

The teaching is given in French. Conceived in a spirit that aims at being both very practical and highly scientific, it differs essentially from the similar teaching given in universities or government establishments. It seeks greater variety, more definite specialization and, above all, greater thoroughness. Each subject is studied in all its bearings, and with all desirable objectivity, to avoid giving offence to the natural susceptibilities of any nation. In order to make their lessons more accessible to the students for whom they are intended, the professors circulate abstracts of their lectures, before they deliver them, with all useful references.

This form of teaching is offered to all those who, already possessing some acquaintance with international law, are prompted by a wish to improve their knowledge of that science, whether from a professional point of view, or a desire for information.

Every person wishing to follow the courses of the Academy has only to send to the Secretary of the Managing Board at The Hague, an application for admission, mentioning names and surname, nationality, occupation and address. In 1929 as in the preceding years the teaching will be free. No fees will be charged either for attendance at courses, lectures and seminars or for access to the great library of the Palace of Peace. At the seat of the Academy, students may use, free of charge, a reading room where they will be able to write their letters and find the leading newspapers and periodicals of the world. Special facilities are offered to all persons attending the Academy during their stay at The Hague, or at Scheveningen, thanks to the "Association of Students and Former Students of the Academy." Arrangements are made every year with several hotels and boarding-houses, in order to reduce expenses to the average cost of living in other European towns. All necessary information in this respect will be supplied on application to the Secretary of the above-mentioned Association, Palace of Peace (Room No. 50) at The Hague.

The Academy has had at its disposal for the session of 1929 ten scholarships, five of which are due to the generosity of the Netherland Government, amounting to four hundred florins each. The rules governing applications for these scholarships, which have been awarded annually for some years, were summarized in the Director's report of last year.[1]

While personal attendance at the Academy is of course necessary for students who wish to get the most benefit possible from the instruction given, the publication of the lectures affords a substitute valuable to persons who are unable to go to The Hague. Their publication, which is under the supervision of the Curatorium, in reality has the effect of greatly increasing the number of the Academy's students through this medium of silent instruction. The assistance given by the Endowment to such publication, through purchase and distribution of the printed lectures, is dealt with in another part of this report.[2]

TEACHING OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

While the Division of International Law, following the resolution of the Board of Trustees of December 14, 1911, has heretofore published three statistical reports on the teaching of international law in the universities, colleges and schools of this country,[3] it has never published one on this subject dealing with foreign countries.

When the task of collecting data for such a report was first undertaken in 1927, it was thought that it would be possible to print the results in the Year Book of 1928 in connection with the tabular presentation of the status of instruction in international law and related subjects in the educational institutions of the United

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[1] Year Book, 1928, p. 124.

[2] *Post*, p. 194.

[3] See Year Book, 1928, p. 128.

States.[1] But the difficulties in gathering the desired data were underestimated, and it was thought best to allow another year for the necessary correspondence and compilation. The Director now presents, in an appendix to this report,[2] a tabular list of the institutions abroad which teach international law, with the names of the instructors in that subject, and other data, including the total number of the student body and, as stated by the university authorities, the number of students actually taking public or private international law.

In order to obtain such data, questionnaires were first sent in March 1927 to the presidents of all large institutions and of some smaller schools believed to be teaching international law. As many institutions did not return replies, another letter with questionnaire was sent them in September 1927. This necessary step involved a long delay. Finally, where no reply was received even after the second attempt, recourse was had to secondary sources for whatever could be gleaned from them. The tabulation was then made and the result, accompanied by letters in English or a foreign language, was then submitted during the summer and fall of 1928 to all the institutions mentioned in it with a request that the data be corrected and brought up to date, it being specially requested that the names of instructors be accurate as of 1928. After this step by which each institution was allowed to see again its own reply, or examine the information compiled for it, and was requested to return corrections, it seems proper to assume that the Division may consider the attached report, while not absolutely correct in respect of certain institutions, yet as presenting a substantially accurate account of the extent of instruction in international law abroad and one as nearly perfect as it could be made in the circumstances. The Director has been pleased to read many favorable comments received from various universities testifying to their interest in this work undertaken by the Endowment.

On the other hand it was disappointing and somewhat surprising that a number of institutions which are on the depository list for publications of the Endowment did not send any information whatever, or return the data submitted to them. While this proved a handicap and was not very encouraging to the progress of the work, the Division does not doubt that the compiled data contained in the attached table of 328 institutions, located in various quarters of the earth, will prove of interest to the student and teacher of international law and serve as a valuable basis for further research and comparison in the study and development of the teaching of international law.

In the subjoined table, teachers whose names are printed in italics are former Endowment fellows in international law. It should be added that the subject of private international law has for the present purpose been regarded as international law, although this subject, generally termed conflict of laws in English-speaking countries, was not so treated in the review made last year of instruction in international law in the colleges of the United States.

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[1] Year Book, 1928, pp. 155–68.

[2] *Post*, p. 201.

THIRD CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Third Conference of Teachers of International Law was held, upon the invitation of the Division of International Law, in Washington, April 25–26, 1928, in the Assembly Hall of the Administration Building of the Carnegie Institution, which kindly placed its facilities at the disposal of the Endowment. The meeting convened and was held under the Chairmanship of Professor Edwin D. Dickinson, of the Law School of the University of Michigan, the Director of the Conference. The principal work of the Conference was done in three round table conferences devoted to problems of instruction and research. Professor Dickinson has thus summarized the results of these discussions:

The subject for discussion at the first round table meeting was phrased as follows: "The aim and scope of courses in international law in the colleges, the graduate schools, and the law schools." Professor Ellen Deborah Ellis, of Mount Holyoke College, opened the discussion with a valuable statement of the problem from the viewpoint of the undergraduate college. Dean Charles E. Martin, of the University of Washington, contributed a suggestive discussion from the viewpoint of the graduate school. Professor Manley O. Hudson, of the Harvard Law School, read a somewhat more formal paper, entitled "The Teaching of International Law in America," in which he presented an original review of the history of international law teaching in America from the rise of American independence to the present day. Professor Hudson described the present period as one characterized by the rise of international organization, and concluded that our task in this period requires a greater professionalization of the subject than hitherto. He suggested that the professionalization of international law should devolve principally upon the law schools, that the study of international organization and relations is chiefly the task of the social science departments of our colleges and universities, and that there should be close cooperation between teachers working in these allied subjects. In the discussion which ensued there was a difference of opinion with respect to the extent to which international law, properly so-called, could be taught with profit in college courses in political science. While the difference may have been chiefly one of emphasis, the lines at some points were rather sharply drawn.

The second round table meeting discussed "The distribution of international law among the laws of peace, war, and neutrality, and the relative emphasis upon each in college, graduate, and law school courses." Thought-provoking papers were presented by Professor Phillips Bradley, of Amherst College, Professor Pitman B. Potter, of the University of Wisconsin, and Dean Charles K. Burdick, of Cornell University Law School. In the opinion of many of those present, the discussion tended to discredit both the logic and the convenience of the traditional tripartite division of international law. As regards relative emphasis, however, there was again a rather sharp difference of opinion. All agreed that the study of peace, war, or neutrality, or of any aspect of one or more of these traditional divisions of the subject, is appropriate in a well-equipped graduate school. The law school teachers who spoke were inclined to doubt the need for giving any substantial place to the materials on war and neutrality in a professional law school course. There was no agreement with respect to the proper emphasis in colleges, though the opinion seemed general that in the past too much emphasis had been placed upon war and neutrality and that in the future more attention should be given to the law of peace.

The third round table meeting attacked a rather formidable subject formulated as follows: "The facilities for the study of international law and the integration of research in international law with investigations in related subjects, such as history, geography, economics, international politics, and international organization. Are functional studies feasible?" Professor Kenneth Colegrove, of Northwestern University, presented a most useful report on the results of experience at his own institution in the collection and study of Japanese sources. A very suggestive discussion of the possibilities of functional studies in international law was contributed by Dr. Philip C. Jessup, of Columbia University. Professor George Grafton Wilson, of Harvard University, spoke interestingly and entertainingly upon research as distinguished from the gathering of information.[1]

The Conference received and acted upon two committee reports, one dealing with the permanent organization of the Conference, and the other, with publications. As indicated in the Director's report to the Trustees last year, which contains also a statement of the origin of this series of conferences, the Division of International Law has sponsored them for the purpose of providing the teachers with an opportunity to meet and discuss their common problems with the view of increasing the study and improving the teaching of the subject. The Director of the Division therefore suggested that he would be glad if the Conference would provide, through a committee or otherwise, the means for arranging all the details of the Conference preliminary to its meeting, during its sessions, and to publish the proceedings after the Conference adjourned. The Committee on Permanent Organization of the Third Conference took this suggestion under advisement, but, after full consideration, came to the conclusion that the existing arrangement was so flexible and advantageous that it should be continued. A committee was appointed, however, to consider whether future conferences should include professors of international law only or professors of related subjects as well, whether the entire expenses of the delegates or only a part should be paid, and to devise a plan for the selection of delegates. The increase in the teaching of international law and related subjects has been so large that the funds at the disposal of the Division for the Third Conference were sufficient to meet the expenses of a conference of international law teachers only, and it was necessary for the Director of the Division to assume the delicate and sometimes embarrassing responsibility of selecting the teachers to be invited. In addition, all the preliminary details concerning the time and place and other arrangements for the Conference were looked after by the Division. That the Endowment's relations to the Conference were entirely satisfactory and appreciated by it, is indicated in the following comment of Professor Dickinson, the Director of the Conference:

> The Endowment's relation to the Conference, it should be added, was a most happy one. At the request of the Director of the Conference, the essential preparatory work and all matters of administrative detail were handled in the office of the Endowment's Division of International Law. Detailed studies of institutions and personnel were made and arrangements perfected most efficiently under the direction of Mr. George A. Finch, Assistant Director of the Division. And all this was done without the slightest suggestion as regards what the Conference should be or how it should direct its efforts. Such a happy combination of efficiency in administrative arrangements with complete abstention from anything that might influence program or policy affords an example which even the administratives of some of our educational institutions might consider with profit.[2]

Professor Dickinson was unable to continue as Director of the Conference, and Professor Edwin M. Borchard, of Yale Law School, was elected to the Directorship. Professor Charles E. Hill, of George Washington University, was made Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Professor Pitman B. Potter, of the University of Wisconsin, was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Publications.

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[1] *American Journal of International Law*, Vol. 22 (1928), pp. 621–2.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 624.

The Third Conference approved, upon the recommendation of its Committee on Publications made in response to a resolution of the Second Conference held in 1925, a bibliography of the principal works on international law which ought to be represented in a general library. The Second Conference had also discussed the desirability of having published in some organized form the decisions of municipal courts throughout the world dealing with questions of international law, and the Committee on Publications reported to the Third Conference a tentative plan, which was approved by the Conference. Upon the report of the Committee on Publications, the Third Conference considered the whole question of the present state of international relations documentation in America and of the services which the Department of State might render to students and teachers in international law and relations if this work were adequately supported. The question had been raised by a paper prepared by Professor Manley O. Hudson, of the Harvard Law School, and at its closing session the Conference voted unanimously a resolution urging a more adequate documentation by the Department of State, and authorizing a special committee to confer with the President, the Secretary of State, the appropriate Senate and House Committees, and others, on the subject. The results of this effort are given elsewhere in this report.[1]

Professor Dickinson has this to say of the Conferences:

> The conferences of international law teachers would seem to have served at least two useful purposes. In the first place, they have rendered the teachers as a group periodically articulate. Plans for improved documentation afford an excellent indication of what organized cooperation of this kind may accomplish. In the second place, they have provided a clearing-house for the exchange of ideas and experiences, a forum in which discussion rather than decision is the thing desired. The proceedings published for each conference by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace will be found to be a valuable record of this mutual interchange and discussion.[2]

With these comments, the Director of the Division of International Law entirely agrees, and it will be his pleasure to take steps at the appropriate time to bring about a fourth conference, as anticipated by the Third Conference in continuing its permanent organization.

FELLOWSHIPS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Division continued its annual award of Fellowships in International Law for the academic year 1928–1929, and the following teachers and students are now pursuing their work under these Fellowships:

RUTH ELIZABETH BACON, A.B., appointed from Radcliffe College, studying at Cambridge University.

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[1] See *ante*, p. 158.

[2] *American Journal of International Law*, Vol. 22 (1928), p. 623.

PHILLIPS BRADLEY, A.B., appointed from Amherst College, studying at the University of London.

DENNIS DEWITT BRANE, M.A., appointed from Western Reserve University, studying at Cambridge University.

GUY SHIRK CLAIRE, M.A., appointed from the University of Pennsylvania, studying at Stanford University.

LORA LUCILE DEERE, A.B., appointed from the University of Illinois, studying at Radcliffe College.

TELEMACHOS JOHN MAKTOS, LL.B., appointed from the University of Oxford, studying at Harvard University.

JOHN BROWN MASON, M.A., appointed from the University of Wisconsin (renewal). Mr. Mason spent the first half of the academic year in research in Berlin and Danzig, and is now completing his work at the University of Wisconsin.

ERWIN EDWARD REYNOLDS, A.B., appointed from Harvard University, studying at Yale University.

HAROLD HANCE SPROUT, M.A., appointed from the University of Wisconsin, studying at the same University.

HARRY RAYMOND TURKEL, A.B., appointed from Harvard University, studying at the University of Oxford.

CHARLES KEITH UREN, A.B., appointed from the University of Michigan, studying at the Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales of the University of Paris.

For those who are not already familiar with the procedure connected with the award of these Fellowships, it may be said that the Division announces them annually in a descriptive circular issued usually in the month of November, setting forth the regulations governing the Fellowships, and it endeavors to arrange the meeting of the Committee in order that the awards may be announced if possible not later than the first part of April. The Director wishes to emphasize the fact that the Committee on International Law Fellowships, whose duty it is to examine all applications received and render the awards, is an independent committee composed of professors and lawyers not connected with the Endowment. Its task is by no means an easy one in view of the large number of meritorious applications received and the comparatively limited number of Fellowships to be awarded.

The regulations which were announced last October for the academic year 1929–1930 are as follows:

The Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace announces that fellowships in international law will be awarded for the academic year 1929–1930, according to the following regulations:

1. These fellowships have been established by the Trustees of the Endowment for the purpose of providing an adequate number of teachers competent to give instruction in international law and related subjects, as an aid to the colleges and universities in extending and improving the study and teaching of those subjects, which are daily becoming increasingly of more interest and importance in the conduct of international affairs. Only those who intend to aid in this work are, therefore, expected to apply for these fellowships.

2. Two classes of fellowships will be awarded: (*a*) Teachers' Fellowships, (*b*) Students' Fellowships. Applicants should indicate the class of fellowship for which application is made.

(*a*) Teachers' Fellowships will be awarded only to applicants who have taught international law or related subjects for at least one year. An equivalent in practical experience may be submitted. The stipend attached to such fellowships is $1,500. Teachers' Fellowships awarded for study abroad will carry an additional stipend of $300 on account of the cost of the transatlantic passage.

(*b*) Students' Fellowships will be awarded only to graduate students holding the equivalent of a bachelor's degree. The stipend attached to such fellowships is $1,000. Study abroad is permitted, but no additional stipend for transatlantic passage is attached to these Students' Fellowships.

3. In general, a knowledge of the elements of international law and a good knowledge of history are necessary, and it is desirable that at least two modern languages be furnished. Other special previous preparation will also be considered. An applicant who wishes to study abroad must be able to read and write the language of the foreign country in which he elects to study.

4. The Fellow shall register as a student at a university or college at which he can devote his entire time to studying international law and related subjects. No other employment may be engaged in during the period covered by the Fellowship. Courses of study must be submitted to and approved by the Committee on Fellowships, and the Fellow shall report to the Committee at such times during the year as he may be directed.

5. The stipends are payable in instalments upon compliance with the regulations, communicated with the awards, governing the submission of reports and evidence of work.

6. A holder of a fellowship is not precluded from applying for a fellowship for a succeeding year.

7. Each applicant is required to furnish a signed photograph, showing the date when it was taken.

8. Applications will be received up to March 1, 1929. Application blanks will be furnished upon request addressed to *The Committee on International Law Fellowships*, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

It may be added in connection with the above regulations that a Fellow is permitted to choose the university at which he wishes to study subject to the approval of the Committee, and that in the division of his time under the Fellowship he is required to devote at least three-fourths thereof to the study of international law proper, the remainder to be devoted to related subjects.

The Division also awarded last year a special Research Fellowship to Professor Camilo Barcia Trelles of the University of Valladolid, Spain. Professor Barcia Trelles is now in the United States studying the Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. Renault's Monument in Carnegie Peace Palace

At its meeting of May 10, 1928, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace allotted the sum of five thousand dollars—one-half of the amount required for a monument to be erected to the great internationalist, Louis Renault. The commission has been placed with M. Émile Bourdelle, considered by competent authorities to be the most distinguished French sculptor of the present day. It is to be a companion-piece to the Asser monument, perpetuating the association of these two internationalists over a period of many years, and as it is to be installed in Mr. Carnegie's Peace Palace at The Hague, it is peculiarly appropriate that Mr. Carnegie's Endowment should not be a stranger to its erection.

Of the many-sided Louis Renault, his international services only may be stated. But it would be unjust not to mention his many-sidedness in international law. He was a lawyer by training—he taught international law in the University of Paris and in the École Libre des Sciences Politiques; he was as competent in the conflict of laws as in the law of nations, and as a specialist in commercial law he may be compared to M. Charles Lyon-Caen, with whom he was joint author of the *Traité de Droit Commercial*, the standard treatise in French on the subject. The two had studied together in college; they had professed together in the University of Paris and in the École Libre; until Mr. Renault's death their association was unbroken, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Lyon-Caen will be present when the monument is unveiled in the Peace Palace at The Hague. In addition to Mr. Renault's legal training and the professorship of international law in the leading schools of Paris, he was jurisconsult to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and thus in his person were united the training of the lawyer, the exposition of the professor, and the caution of the counsellor to his government. In each of these three capacities he was without a peer.

Still, it is not even because of this many-sidedness in international law that Louis Renault's statue is to stand in the Peace Palace. It is not for his services as a lawyer, nor his gifts as a teacher with students drawn from the remote corners of the world; nor even for his wisdom as an adviser. It is because of the services which he rendered to the international community in the many and varied international conferences where he was technically a delegate of France, but, in fact, a delegate at large, and the adviser of the representatives of foreign countries who sought and obtained his advice for the asking. Great in attainment and in position, the man was even greater than his achievements. Indeed, his greatest qualities were character and simplicity—which we would like to think the accompaniment of greatness; and to character and simplicity he added humility.

Of the First Peace Conference at The Hague in 1899, and of the Second, in 1907, Mr. Renault was a member—in the first, the associate of Mr. Asser; in the second he stood, as it were, alone, bringing boundless good-will and the experience of a lifetime to the performance of his duties as a delegate of France and at large. The conventions of the conferences which he himself drafted are models of what codification may be; and in their preambles, exclusively from his hand, are united philosophy, art and style to such a degree as to make of them literature.

Mr. Renault belongs to The Hague—it is fitting that his memory should be perpetuated in The Hague; and the inscription on his monument in its Peace Palace might appropriately be:

LOUIS RENAULT
SES ÉLÈVES, SES AMIS
LA COMMUNAUTÉ INTERNATIONALE

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DIVISION

Classics of International Law

The editorial work of the Division on the Classics of International Law has been uninterruptedly pursued during the past year with more or less attention to all the projects and with the consequence that several of them are so far advanced that early publication is assured. The printing of these works is being done by the Clarendon Press at Oxford, which has the advantage of access to original copies for photographic production of a number of the original Latin texts in the libraries at Oxford and the

British Museum. Negotiations are either under way or are completed for the photographic reproduction of texts of Belli, Bynkershoek, Grotius and Pufendorf. The progress in the Division on each of the publications may be briefly outlined as follows:

Belli: *De re militari et de bello*

After considerable effort a purchasable copy of the original 1563 edition printed at Venice was discovered in Europe and is now in hand, being apparently the only copy in America. This will greatly facilitate and expedite progress on this work. The original to be used for the photographic reproduction of the Latin is a copy in the Bodleian Library. The English translation has been made by Professor Nutting of the University of California. The introduction will be supplied, it is hoped, by an eminent Italian versed in the history of international law who will thus create a better acquaintance on the part of his readers with the part taken by Belli in the development of the law of nations.

Bynkershoek: *De foro legatorum*

Professor Laing of the University of Chicago has accepted an invitation to translate this little work, and as soon as an available copy of the Latin edition which the Division desires to reproduce photographically is procurable for his use the translation will proceed.

Bynkershoek: *Quaestionum juris publici*

Proofs are now being received from the Clarendon Press and revised by the translator, Professor Tenney Frank of Johns Hopkins University. Proofs of the introduction have been corrected by the author, Professor de Louter, of Utrecht.

Gentili: *De jure belli*

Editorial work on the translation of this number is in progress. Search among American libraries has had the result of discovering an uncataloged copy of the 1598 edition, which has been borrowed and compared with the 1612 edition, which in turn was the basis of the Sir Thomas E. Holland's text of 1877. The importance of this discovery lies in the fact that, as Gentili died in 1608, the 1598 edition is the latest known edition that appeared in his lifetime, and therefore will probably be the one to be reproduced by the Endowment in this series.

Grotius: *De jure praedae*

Correspondence is proceeding with a view to the reproduction of the Leiden manuscript by the collotype process. As the manuscript cannot leave the premises of the University of Leiden, the photographer's material must be taken to that Library. Mr. F. C. Wieder, Librarian of the Royal University of Leiden, has kindly granted permission to reproduce the Leiden manuscript and even gone further and offered his personal service as far as it may be useful in preparing the facsimilies. The facsimile is to be accompanied with a printed Latin text in which the notes will be extended and other editorial corrections made. The first stage in this work has been completed, namely, a faithful typewritten literal copy of a photostat of the manuscript, which exacting task has been creditably performed by William K. Wimsatt, Jr., A.B., of the Graduate Department of Georgetown University.

Pufendorf: *Elementa jurisprudentiae*

Dr. Wehberg's introduction in German has been received and translated into English by Professor E. H. Zeydel, of the University of Cincinnati. Professor Oldfather's English translation of the Latin text has been edited for the printer and was sent to the Clarendon Press for composition last November. The photographic reproduction will be made from a copy of the 1672 edition which is courteously loaned by the British Museum for the purpose.

Pufendorf: *De jure naturae*

The English translation of this large work, which was made by Professor W. A. Oldfather of the University of Illinois with the assistance of C. E. Oldfather, is in hand awaiting its turn for preparation for the printer. The introduction will be written by Dr. Simons, past President of Germany and present President of the Supreme Court.

Suarez: *De legibus ac Deo legislatore, et al.*

Inasmuch as this number of the Classics is made up of a number of extracts from Suarez's works, the plan of publication does not include a photographic reproduction. An extended Latin text of the selections has been provided by Professor Herbert F. Wright, of Georgetown University.

Wolff: *Jus gentium methodo scientifica pertractatum*

Proofs of the two volumes, both Latin and English, are being received from the press and sent to the translator, Professor Joseph H. Drake, of the University of Michigan Law School. Dr. Nippold's German introduction has also been corrected in the proofs by the author and returned to the press. Professor Dr. Max Fleischmann, rector of the University of Halle, and the University Senate, have placed at the disposal of the Endowment a photograph of the oil painting of Wolff preserved in the Senate Hall, a most welcome contribution for the frontispiece.

Moore's International Adjudications

The compilation which has been described in previous reports of the Director under the rubric "Collection of International Arbitrations" has now assumed the title "International Adjudications, Ancient and Modern, together with Mediatorial Reports, Advisory Opinions, and the Decisions of Domestic Commissions on International Claims: History and Documents." It is the Director's great pleasure to report to the Trustees that this monumental series, for the preparation and editing of which he had the privilege to enter into a contract in the name of the Endowment with the Honorable John Bassett Moore on February 7, 1912, will soon begin to make its public appearance in the form of published volumes. The intervening years have been devoted by the editor to the collection and preparation of material for publication. The Annual Reports of the Director have contained brief accounts of the progress that was being made and of the assistance that has been rendered by the Division of International Law of the Endowment. In view of the early appearance of the first, and perhaps several additional, volumes in the series, it seems desirable that the history of the undertaking, its scope and plan of work, be properly explained at this time. No better statement of this kind could be produced than Mr. Moore's General Introduction to the series, which reads as follows:

General Introduction

Briefly expressed, the primary purpose of the present work is to exhibit the judicial phase of international life. Stated more definitely, its object is to furnish an intelligible and fully documented report of all judicial decisions of international questions not recorded in the ordinary law reports; and, with this object specifically in mind, I have, as is indicated in the title, endeavored in each instance to combine with the documents a history of the case. As a knowledge of history, political, social and economic, in a broad sense, is admitted to be highly conducive to an intelligent interpretation and administration of the rules of municipal law, all the more must it be admitted to be essential to an intelligent understanding and application of the principles of international law, which still remains, and may long continue to be, largely customary. But, in a narrower sense, the historical approach is equally, if not even more, vital. Judicial judgments, in order to be intelligible and of constructive value, must be read in the light of the circumstances which gave rise to them. In many instances, the judgments of international tribunals have been deficient in the statement of the reasons on which they were founded, and have disclosed little or nothing of the antecedent facts. In such cases the meaning of the document, if only the text were read, might be practically lost, while, in reality, the decision may have been the culmination of a transaction of the first order. It is only in their historical and circumstantial setting that the individual significance and relative importance of judicial judgments can be correctly estimated.

The plan of the present work has from the beginning embraced the publication of mediatorial reports or recommendations on questions of international law. These acts, which are in the nature of advisory opinions, are included not because they are supposed to result from the exercise of judicial power, or to have the binding force of judicial decisions, but because, by reason of their tenor and the character and learning of the persons by whom they were made, they have brought an end to controversy, or contributed to its eventual solution, on legal grounds. I am less concerned with nice classifications and exclusive categories than I am with adding as much as possible to the materials with which the international structure may, especially on its legal side, be enlarged and strengthened and made more convenient and useful.

As the present work, in the form in which it is at length given to the public, represents the final consummation of a design formed more than forty years ago, and persistently carried on through all the vicissitudes and distractions of a varied and busy life, I may be excused for narrating briefly its origin and its evolution.

Soon after my first entrance into the Department of State, at Washington, in 1885, I became deeply interested in the examination of its unpublished records, and particularly, at the outset, in the collation and study of the records of the mixed commissions established from time to time, under treaties, conventions, or diplomatic agreements between the United States and other Powers, for the determination of international claims. This particular task was at first undertaken with a view to enlarge my contribution to the work known as Wharton's Digest of the International Law of the United States; but, when this work appeared, in three volumes, in 1886, not only had the digest of the rulings of the international commissions barely begun, but it had become apparent that it was a larger and more formidable task than the work to which it was originally expected to be contributory. The intention therefore of making it a part of another work was completely abandoned, and I was left to pursue it as a separate and independent project. In due time Congress provided for its publication, and in 1898 it appeared, in six volumes. The nature and scope of the work were indicated by the title, which described it as a "History and Digest of the International Arbitrations to which the United States had been a party, together with Appendices containing the Treaties relating to such Arbitrations, and Historical and Legal Notes on Other International Arbitrations Ancient and Modern, and on the Domestic Commissions of the United States for the Adjustment of International Claims."

In the preparation of the work thus described, I was more and more impressed with the importance of the judicial process in international relations, the extent of its actual application and the possibilities of its development, as well as with the general lack of knowledge of the subject. It was clear that this lack was chiefly due to the want of published sources from which the requisite information could be readily gained.

Among those who have acted on the belief that the greatest contribution they can make to legal science is laboriously to explore the records, unpublished as well as published, of human experience and to systematize and spread the knowledge of what those records contain, it is superfluous to remark upon the general propensity to use what lies within convenient reach. But, even apart from the propensity of writers of text-books to rise on stepping-stones of prior treatises to higher things, there is not vouchsafed to every one the opportunity to do more than use the materials that are near at hand. Consequently, with the exception of Wheaton and certain other authorities, chiefly American and English, who had been in a position to become more or less acquainted with the treasures that lay hidden in the records of the general claims commissions between the United States and Great Britain, and between each of those powers and various other governments, writers were, especially before the appearance of my History and Digest of International Arbitrations, much in the habit of saying that little or nothing had been, or perhaps even could be, contributed to the exposition of international law and the development of international jurisprudence by the judgments of international tribunals. There seemed, therefore, to be an imperative occasion to continue the explorations I had already begun, and, discarding the limitations of time and nationality, to bring together all discoverable records of international judicial action, ancient and modern, into one comprehensive publication, in which there should be given, in appropriate historical setting, the full text of every international judicial decision, or opinion, and in addition certain affinitive matter lying, as the case might be, within the sphere or on the border of judicial action. For the purpose of carrying out this larger plan, the collection of materials, published as well as unpublished, was continued.

In May, 1911, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, in the course of a conversation requested me to put in writing any suggestions that occurred to me in regard to work which might be undertaken by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which had then lately been established, and of which he was a Trustee. I accordingly drew up and communicated to him three memoranda in the first of which, using the word "treaties" in its widest sense, I proposed the preparation and publication of a collection of all international treaties, ancient and modern; each treaty to be reproduced, and, as far as possible, verified in the original text or texts, and to be accompanied with an English version, where the original text was not English. In the second memorandum, I proposed a similar publication of all State Papers, both American and foreign, relating to foreign affairs, somewhat after the manner of Hertslet's British and Foreign State Papers, but on a broader basis. The third memorandum related to the work I had done and was still doing on a work which, as I described it, was designed "to constitute a permanent and continuing source of authority for all international proceedings of a judicial or even of a mediatorial nature." I particularly mentioned the History and Digest of International Arbitrations which I had published in 1898, and while adverting to the fact that it was not protected by copyright, stated my purpose to use the materials it contained in the work which I had in contemplation. It was evident that the works outlined in the three memoranda would, if carried out, place at the disposal of tribunals, national as well as international, of administrative officials and of writers and students, the sources of international law in an amplitude and completeness never before essayed. Subsequently, the Trustees of the Endowment proposed to take over the publication of the work described in the third memorandum, and a contract to that end was duly executed. In the contract it was expressly specified that the work should embrace all international arbitrations, with historical and legal notes, and, so far as I might deem it to be germane, a history of mediations and of the proceedings of domestic commissions established for the adjustment of international claims, and it was further specified that the work should include all the matter contained in my History and Digest of International Arbitrations.

Demands for public service, but, more especially the obstruction of international intercourse and correspondence from the breaking out of war in Europe in 1914 until a time subsequent to the termination of the military operations of the great conflict, seriously interfered with the further prosecution of the work; but it was continuously carried on as far as possible, and was prosecuted with renewed vigor after the removal of the obstacles just mentioned.

Eventually, in order to hasten the commencement of the publication of the work, I decided to divide it into two series, the ancient and the modern, the modern series to begin with the three arbitrations by means of mixed commissions under the treaty between Great Britain and the United States signed by Lord Grenville and John Jay, at London, on November 19, 1794, and commonly known in the United States as the Jay Treaty.

Fortunately, it happened that this division was historically correct. After the beginning of the religious dissensions and the resulting armed struggles that culminated in the Thirty Years' War, and through the great dynastic, territorial and commercial contests which characterized the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, there was little opportunity for arbitration. The process fell into disuse, and remained in a state of suspended animation, until it was revived by the Jay Treaty. Of the three arbitrations for which this epoch-making instrument provided, two were eminently successful, while the third, although it was not carried to full fruition, opened the way to a compromise and settlement directly between the two governments. In one of the two that were successful the foundations were laid of the settlement of the "Alabama" claims through the arbitral tribunal at Geneva in 1872.

The ancient series will begin with the earliest known arbitrations, and it is expected that the first volume will be devoted to the arbitrations among the Greeks. In both series the chronological order will, as nearly as possible, be followed, but it can hardly be adhered to so closely in the ancient as in the modern series. The investigation of the earlier records is necessarily slow and tedious, and researches are constantly revealing new sources. It is hoped that the disadvantages attending departures from the chronological order will eventually be overcome by a helpful system of indexing.

The question of a proper title for the whole work has been the subject of much reflection. Although the work chiefly consists of arbitral decisions, sometimes rendered by single arbitrators, but more often by a board sitting as a mixed commission, the word "arbitration" does not occur in the title which I have adopted. Its omission is due, not to any doubt that arbitration is a judicial process and that international arbitrators, if they faithfully discharge their duties, act as judges and not as international conciliators or as advocates of the parties. Arbitration has, in fact, been the name applied to the judicial process in international relations, and was employed for that purpose by writers on international law because arbitrator was the name given in municipal law to those who were specially appointed by the parties to decide a particular case, in order to distinguish them from the judges of the ordinary and permanent tribunals. An examination of the authorities, national as well as international, leaves no room for doubt that an arbitrator was considered as acting in a judicial capacity, and not as a conciliator or amicable compounder (*amiable compositeur*). International arbitrators have, it is true, in some cases been invested with conciliatory powers, and in some instances even with the power to supplement their work as arbitrators with regulations to be binding on the parties to the dispute; but this does not in any way tend to show that the function of the arbitrator is not essentially judicial. The ordinary magistrates, in countries having the Roman Civil Law as the basis of their jurisdiction, are often invested in an auxiliary way with conciliatory powers, and the case is to some extent the same even in countries which have the

Common Law. Nor does the fact that an arbitrator is not a permanent official detract from his judicial character. No doubt, a body having a permanent personnel is more likely to exhibit consistency in its decisions, whether they be strictly judicial or not, than a temporary tribunal established for the determination of a particular case or of a group of cases. But the question whether a particular judgment, decision, or award is judicial or non-judicial depends upon the quality of the act and the spirit in which it is performed, and not upon the length or brevity of the tenure of the person who performs it. As a learned writer has lately remarked, "the Roman law was evolved and perfected without a permanent judicial body." In the United States during the past seventy-five years there has been a tendency not only to make the judicial office elective but also to limit its tenure to a term of years. But it has not been supposed that this course was taken with a view to detract from the judicial character of the courts or even to impair the force of precedent as a means of developing the law. In reality, as an examination of the record will show, there has been a striking tendency among arbitrators to cite previous arbitral decisions as precedents, and such citations may be found even on the part of arbitrators in whose countries judicial decisions are not treated as legally binding authorities.

The reason of the precise phraseology of the title which has been adopted is to be found in the effort to embrace various processes or forms of process, all judicial in their nature, some of which do not strictly fall within the scope of the word *arbitration*. For centuries under the old Germanic Empire, among the Swiss Cantons, and among the City States of Northern Italy, to say nothing of other quarters, disputes between States and Princes were often pacifically determined by methods which might not be considered as wholly or technically arbitral; and this was done to a great extent under provisions of a general and permanent character. Moreover, in addition to the numerous cases in which bodies technically called joint commissions, composed of an equal number of representatives of each party, have been appointed to run a boundary line or to make a mutual adjustment of accounts by a process of give and take, such commissions have, as in the case of the Alaskan boundary in 1903, sometimes been appointed to determine specific questions by a decision on the merits, provided a specified number of votes representing more than a half of the members should be cast in favor of the claim of the one part or the other. It is obvious that joint commissions, even when thus conditionally empowered to decide, differ from mixed arbitral commissions composed of an uneven number of persons and empowered to decide by a majority in any event. Mention may also be made of the decision in 1927 of the Labrador boundary question, which was submitted by His Britannic Majesty, under an agreement between the governments of Canada and Newfoundland, to the final determination of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. On the other hand, there has been an active and widespread agitation in recent years for the establishment of permanent international tribunals, and particularly of tribunals with a permanent personnel, not chosen by the parties for the occasion, and with a certain measure of compulsory jurisdiction. An example of such a tribunal may be found in the Central American Court of Justice prior to the time of its unfortunate dissolution. A more recent and more important example is that of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. Under the Statute of this Court, some of the judges may, under certain circumstances, be directly appointed by the parties to the litigation for the particular occasion, just as in the ordinary case of a tribunal of arbitration; but, even when this takes place, a tribunal a majority of whose members are permanent judges, not directly appointed by the parties to the suit, does not present itself to the mind as an arbitral court of the usual kind. In the course of time the number of such tribunals may increase. It is also conceivable that the experiment may yet be tried of an international tribunal in which none of the judges on the bench will be directly appointed by parties to sit in the particular case, and in which the judgment of the court therefore cannot be determined by the vote of such a judge. For these reasons, as well as for the purpose of avoiding controversial terms, I have used as my general title International Adjudications, while mentioning specifically certain other included classes of legal matter.

As indicated in Mr. Moore's General Introduction, the first volumes to be published will be in the second or modern series, and the volumes now in press are devoted to the St. Croix River Arbitration by a mixed commission under the treaty between Great Britain and the United States signed by Lord Grenville and John Jay at London on November 19, 1794, and commonly known in the United States as the Jay Treaty. The next volumes in this series will deal with two other arbitrations under the same treaty. The place which these arbitrations hold in the modern practice of international arbitration as well as their significance in the development of amicable relations between the English-speaking peoples of North America, are described by Mr. Moore in his preface to the first volume, the two opening paragraphs of which read as follows:

> The St. Croix River Arbitration enjoys a peculiar preeminence. As the first of the three distinct arbitrations for which the treaty between Great Britain and the United States of November 19, 1794, provided, it marks the revival in modern times of the practice of international arbitration, which religious, colonial, and commercial struggles had so long held in suspense, and thus occupies the first place in the second of the two series—the ancient and the modern—into which the present work is divided. In this sense it constitutes an epoch in the history of the application of the judicial method to the settlement of international disputes. But, while it thus possesses a worldwide general interest, it also has a profound local significance, in that it marked the beginning and laid the foundation of the progressive amicable determination of the boundaries between the United States and the British dominions in America.
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> The record of the transaction is now for the first time presented with an amplitude commensurate with its relative and intrinsic importance. The arguments of counsel, of which, although they have from time to time been cited or quoted in other arbitrations, only fragments have heretofore been published, are reproduced in full. While material of this kind does not make a popular appeal, yet it is, in a case such as the present one, of great value not only to students of geography and cartography, but also to students of history and of international law; and, the volumes in which it is printed, being to a great extent permanently absorbed by the public libraries, become increasingly rare and difficult to obtain. Moreover, there is, in this instance, the additional satisfaction of making a well merited, though belated, requital of the labors of the able and accomplished agents of the two governments, who, with unfailing diligence in research, collected, analyzed and laid before the arbitrators all the pertinent and available data of the time.

Liszt: Völkerrecht Systematisch Dargestellt, French edition

Franz von Liszt's well-known treatise was issued in Paris last autumn in a French translation by Professor Gilbert Gidel of the Law Faculty of the University of Paris, and of the École Libre des Sciences Politiques, with the assistance of Dr. Léon Alcindor, and based upon the ninth German edition, which appeared in 1913. A description of this work of the eminent professor of the University of Berlin was given in the last report [1] of the Division, as well as an explanation of the advisability of using this edition instead of any of the later ones issued either by the author during the course of the war, or by others since his regretted decease. The undersigned considers Liszt's work as one of the most remarkable and most

[1] Year Book, 1928, p. 137.

complete treatises on public international law appearing in the period just preceding the World War. By its clearness and method the work of the German jurist is perhaps the most important one of a period irrevocably closed in the history of the law of nations with the brusk outbreak of the world conflict of 1914. With a few other treatises, such as those of Lawrence and Westlake, the work of Liszt excellently pictures this epoch of the evolution of public international law, which may be called the positive epoch and which is dominated by the traditional conception of the sovereignty of the State. Liszt has brought to the development of the science of international law an incomparable tribute in his analysis of the notion of sovereignty from the twofold point of view of internal and external independence of States. The characteristic trait of the work of Liszt, one which makes of the author a veritable harbinger of the present period, is precisely the importance which he gives to the development of the international community of States. In fact, the second part of the book is devoted to the various organs of international commerce and to a minute examination of all external manifestations of State activity through its agents, commissions, offices and courts. Liszt foresees very accurately that the increasing development of international relations on their economic and financial sides, the peaceable interpretation of peoples in all fields of science and art, cannot fail to tighten the bonds of solidarity among nations and necessitate their incessant cooperation.

This volume concludes for the present the series of translations into the French language from the English, German and Dutch, which was designed to bring to the acquaintance of the great French reading public, which includes practically all engaged in the official transaction of diplomatic business, as well as teachers and students of international law, the viewpoints of authors of works in other languages, viz.:

T. J. LAWRENCE, *Principes de droit international*, translated from the English by Jacques Dumas and A. de Lapradelle.
HEINRICH TRIEPEL, *Droit international et droit interne*, translated from the German by René Brunet.
J. DE LOUTER, *Droit international public positif*, translated from the Dutch by the author.
JOHN WESTLAKE, *Droit international*, translated from the English by A. de Lapradelle.
JAMES BROWN SCOTT, *Les conférences de la paix de la Haye*, translated from the English by A. de Lapradelle.
ELIHU ROOT, *Politique extérieure des Etats-Unis et droit international*, translated from the English by Jean Teyssaire.
FRANZ VON LISZT, *Exposé systématique du droit international* (edition 1913), translated from the German by Gilbert Gidel and Léon Alcindor.

Spanish Treatise on International Law

Two volumes of this publication by Señor González Hontoria have issued from the Voluntad Press in Madrid during the past year; the third and last volume is in press. The first volume contains an introduction dealing with the nature and sources of international law, its sanction, classification and tendencies, and the first two books treating of the State and its elements, and rights in general of a State possessing complete personality. In the second volume, Book 3 deals with the anomalies of incomplete international personality and bodies assimilated to statehood in the international system. Book 4 takes up the organs and methods of international intercourse. The bulk of the edition has been distributed to all depositories in Spanish-speaking countries to carry out the purpose of placing in the learned institutions of Latin America and Spain a modern work on international law in the Spanish language written by an eminent Spanish scholar and publicist, one who has directed the foreign intercourse of his country, and had years of experience in the matters upon which he writes. A perusal of Señor González Hontoria's work convinces us that he has viewed all questions from the standpoints of statesman, of philosopher, and of jurist, and that he has abundantly fulfilled the high hopes which the Director entertained in selecting him from among the many able legal writers of the mother country of Spanish America.

Spanish edition of United States Diplomatic Correspondence concerning the Independence of the Latin-American Nations

The report of the Director for last year[1] contains a statement of the plan to publish a Spanish translation of the three-volume work of the Division of International Law containing the diplomatic correspondence of the United States concerning the independence of the Latin-American nations, edited for the Division by Dr. William R. Manning. The translation has been ready for some time, but publication has been postponed until a publisher in South America could be obtained who would not only be able to assure the Endowment of good work in the printing and manufacture of the volumes, but would have the facilities to make the work available to the Spanish-speaking reading public. The Director is now therefore happy to be able to report that he has concluded a contract with Messrs. Juan Roldán y Cia, of Buenos Aires, operating under the name of Librería y Editorial "La Facultad" for the printing and publication of the Spanish edition of this important work. The publisher expects that the work will be issued within six months. When ready, copies of it will be supplied by the Endowment to its depository libraries in Spanish-speaking countries, and the publishers undertake to place it on sale through their agencies and booksellers in all the Spanish-speaking countries of America, as well as Spain and in the principal European cities.

Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Latin-American Nations, 1831–1860

The Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Latin-American Nations, 1831–1860, which is being prepared by Dr. William R. Manning as a sequel to his *Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Independence of the Latin-American Nations*, was described in the Director's report of last year.[2] During the past year the copying of the manuscript records in the Department of State has been pushed energetically with the result that but a few hundred pages remain at this date to be copied. The quantity of the material gathered by Dr. Manning can therefore now be estimated with a fair degree of accuracy and plans are being made for its publication. It was stated in last year's report that consideration was being given to the question whether the documents should be printed as fully as in the collection concerning the independence of Latin America or, and if so to what extent, elimination and compression should be employed to limit the volumes to a given number. The decision has been reached that elimination should be sparingly employed so as to print everything of interest, thus making the collection, as nearly as possible, the final word in the foreign relations of the period and countries concerned. This decision was arrived at not only because of the great importance of the subjects dealt with in the diplomatic correspondence in this collection, but also because of the present general demand for availability of the records of foreign relations of the United States. Moreover, full and frank publication is in the interest of good international understanding through better acquaintance with the foreign policies of the American Government on the part of foreigners, especially citizens of the Latin-American countries, interested in the nature of the relations existing between the United States and Latin America. The material on hand is estimated to be sufficient for about twelve volumes of the dimensions of the preceding work. Owing to the magnitude of the series, the method of arrangement of the documents will probably depart somewhat from the sequence adopted in the earlier work, which was favorably commented upon by those who had occasion to consult it. It is planned to take up the several countries of Latin America alphabetically and print under the rubric of each all the diplomatic correspondence, both from and to the Department of State of the United States. Thus, the first volume would contain the material relating to the Argentine Republic, followed by that relating to Bolivia, if space permits. It is now expected that the manuscript for this volume will be delivered to the Endowment by Dr. Manning with his annotations early this summer.

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[1] Year Book, 1928, p. 137.

[2] *Ibid.*, 1928, p. 138.

Hague Court Reports

It will be recalled that the Director suggested in his last Annual Report[1] that a second volume of Hague Court Reports be prepared by the Division in continuation of the volume published in 1916 to contain the documents in the several cases decided by the Hague Court of Arbitration since the appearance of the earlier volume. The proposal was subsequently approved by the Executive Committee, and the work of collecting the documents and preparing the printer's copy has been advanced satisfactorily.

During the past year the award in the Island of Palmas Case between the United States and the Netherlands has been handed down by the sole arbitrator, Max Huber, formerly presiding judge of the Hague Permanent Court of International Justice.

Following the Third Conference of Teachers of International Law, which was held in Washington April 25–26, 1928, and which is described elsewhere in this report, its Proceedings, a book of 211 pages, were published by the Division and sent to all teachers of international law in the United States. The volume has met with a hearty appreciative response. The teaching of international law in this country is being given greater and greater emphasis in the colleges, owing of course mainly to the increasing interdependence of nations; but it is believed that the endeavors of the Endowment to interest especially the smaller colleges in the subject have accelerated the rise of the subject from an occasional one to a constant one growing in favor with students and in quality of instruction.

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[1] Year Book, 1928, pp. 138–9.

Proceedings of the Third Conference of Teachers of International Law

Professor Politis' series of four lectures given at Columbia University in July 1926, and first published in French in 1927, were issued last summer in English. It is an unbiased analysis, by a scholar who is both a jurist and a diplomat, of the changes in the aspect, force and method of international law. The changes accomplished since the War have made possible the solution of certain problems regarded as unsolvable before 1914. They are: the status of the individual in international law, international penal law, compulsory justice, and the codification of international law. To each of these subjects Mr. Politis has devoted a chapter of his work.

Politis: New Aspects of International Law

Underlying Mr. Politis' examination of the status of the individual in international law is his conviction that the individual is the real object of all law, and that the time has come when persons whose rights have been violated should be allowed to summon the offending government before an international tribunal. That such a view is gaining ground and force is apparent in the applications to the Permanent Court of International Justice from individuals who, finding no other means of obtaining justice, have instinctively appealed to that body. By its statutes the Court is obliged to refuse them a hearing, but in the opinion of Mr. Politis "when the number becomes greater, the defect in international justice will become such a scandal that some means will have to be found to remedy it." The second reform which the author believes to be desirable and possible is the idea that a violation of international law must be recognized as a crime, and that international tribunals should be given *compétence pénale.*

Mr. Politis traces the growth of the principle of obligatory recourse to justice and the progress of the efforts to substitute a judicial process for arbitration: he also devotes a section to the effort now being made to give to international law more clearness, cohesion and permanence by means of a general codification of its rules. Mr. Politis' appraisal of the forces now at work in international life are judicious and discriminating. He is opposed to premature reforms, and relies upon gradual change in habit of thought and custom. His attitude is optimistic, and, with Lord Grey of Fallodon, he places his hope on "a new spirit of purpose among nations, not a change of method, to secure better things." The book was printed as Pamphlet No. 49 of the Division and distributed last autumn.

Collection of Nationality Laws

In connection with the preparation of the draft project for the codification of the law of nationality by the Research in International Law conducted under the auspices of the Faculty of the Harvard Law School, it was found necessary to assemble the laws of the various countries. The texts were gathered from all available sources, including the publications of several governments and the texts and translations of laws received in recent years from the official representatives of the United States in other countries. It was also found necessary to include in the compilation treaty provisions concerning nationality. This collection of constitutions, statutes and treaties seemed to be too valuable to remain confined to a single manuscript copy, and at the request of the Director of the Harvard Research in International Law, and in response to recommendations received from various sources, including officials of the Department of State, the Director of the Division of International Law, with the approval of the Executive Committee of the Endowment, has arranged to publish the collection as a publication of the Division of International Law. The last publication of this kind was the Citizenship Report, published as a government document by the Department of State in 1906. The Director, being then the Solicitor for the Department of State, was a member of the committee which prepared that report. Although that report was not as comprehensive as the present collection, its usefulness has been invaluable in the handling of the difficult questions growing out of dual nationality, and the Director has no doubt that the publication of the present collection will be even more useful in helping to solve such problems, and as an indispensable aid to the representatives at any international conference which may be called upon to deal with such questions in conventional form.

The *Collection of Nationality Laws of various Countries as contained in Constitutions, Statutes and Treaties*, as the present volume is entitled, has been edited by Mr. Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., Assistant Solicitor for the Department of State, who has handled the nationality problems of that Department for many years, and Professor Manley O. Hudson, Director of the Harvard Research in International Law. The volume contains 567 pages of constitutions and statutes of some 86 States, including dominions, colonies and mandated territories, and 51 pages of treaties and conventions, including 11 multipartite and 52 bipartite treaties concerning nationality. The editors have made efforts to procure from each country the texts of the law and treaties now in force. The volume is preceded by a selected bibliography, and the laws of each country are preceded by an editor's note giving information as to the laws in question, and followed by a special bibliography for each particular country.

Probleme und Entscheidungen der Deutsch-Amerikanischen Schadens-Commission is the title of a volume published in 1927 by Dr. Wilhelm Kiesselbach, who is the representative of the German Government on the German-American Mixed Claims Commission created pursuant to the agreement of August 10, 1922. The

Kiesselbach: Problems of the German-American Commission

first part, comprising 171 pages, is the author's discussion of the major questions considered by the Commission, such as neutrality, nationality, life insurance, marine insurance, naval and military works or materials, legal nature of claims, corporations, extent of liability in cases of death and injury (*e.g.*, the *Lusitania* case); the remainder of the volume consists of documents, mainly decisions and opinions which have already been printed in English. Upon the recommendation of the Director and with the approval of the Executive Committee, the volume will be published in English by the Division. The translation has been made, and it is hoped that the manuscript can soon be sent to the printer.

Judge Kiesselbach was recently appointed and has qualified as Chief Justice of the Hanseatic Supreme Court at Hamburg, which has jurisdiction of appeals taken from the three district courts in Hamburg, Luebeck, and Bremen and also any appeals which can be taken in certain matters from the decision of the numerous lower courts of these three States. In his capacity as Chief Justice of the Hanseatic Supreme Court, Judge Kiesselbach is also a member of the Staatsgerichtshof of Germany, which has jurisdiction over certain constitutional questions. Although the duties of the Hanseatic Supreme Court engross Judge Kiesselbach's time, he has nevertheless obtained leave to return to Washington to sit as German Commissioner and complete the work of the Mixed Claims Commission.

Dr. Kiesselbach's summary of the opinions of the Commission is very valuable not only for the German readers for whom it was written, but also for the American readers by reason of its presentation of a carefully reasoned German estimate of the Commission's labors and of the American point of view. His faith in the upright spirit of the umpire, Judge Edwin B. Parker, a Trustee of the Endowment, "who was constantly animated by a meticulous striving for impartiality" was never shaken by the serious disappointments which "awaited the Germans, whose representatives were called upon to defend the rights of a vanquished people in a foreign atmosphere and against foreign conceptions of law."

Pan American Conferences

Another publication of the Division which was initiated during the past year is a collection of the agreements and resolutions of the six Pan American Conferences held in Washington, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago, and Habana. These will be printed in the English language first, and the Director expects to recommend that it be followed by a corresponding volume in Spanish.

Schücking: Die Organisation der Welt, English edition

The Executive Committee has approved the recommendation of the Director that an English edition of Professor Schücking's work in German on world organization, entitled *Die Organisation der Welt*, be issued by the Division as one of its pamphlet series. Dr. Schücking is engaged upon a new German edition of his booklet, which he prefers should be made the basis of the translation and for this reason no steps have yet been taken to prepare the English translation. The work appeared in Tübingen in 1908, when Dr. Schücking was professor of law at Marburg, as a contribution (pages 535 to 614 of the first volume) to the publication of *Staatsrechtlichen Abhandlungen* in honor of Paul Laband. It was published separately the following year in Leipzig with some formal modifications.

Collection of the Most Important Treaties since the Peace of Westphalia

This project, which was initiated by Sir John Macdonell of London, England, before the War, was described by him as "a collection of the most important treaties since the Peace of Westphalia; notes and critical examination of the text of such treaties to be based upon information obtained from the archives of the States; a political history both of the form and of the content. The work would consist of two volumes: the first an introduction; the second the text of the treaties." A detailed description of Sir John's project appears in the Director's report of March 17, 1914.[1]

In February 1915, the Executive Committee approved a contract between the Director of the Division of International Law and Sir John Macdonell for the preparation of such a collection with introduction and notes, and critical examination of the texts. The author made considerable progress on his manuscript, but his increased judicial and administrative duties attributable to the War and the inaccessibility of archives greatly interfered, so that it was not completed for delivery at the time of the eminent author's death. A recent examination by his executor has shown it to be in condition for publication so far as material is concerned, but needing considerable work of an editorial character. The Director hopes soon to receive a general synopsis of the manuscript and a provisional table of contents.

SUBVENTIONS TO JOURNALS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Revue générale de droit international public

Five numbers of the *Revue générale de droit international public* were issued during 1928 under the editorship of Marcel Sibert, Professor of International Law at the University of Lille. The *Revue* maintains its position as one of the leading periodicals in the field. That the Director considers it in every way worthy of aid and encouragement is shown by his recommendation, approved by the Executive Committee last spring, granting an increase in the subvention.

Journal du droit international

During 1928 the *Journal du droit international* has appeared regularly and promptly every two months. It continues, under the direction of M. André-Prudhomme, to publish authoritative and timely articles by prominent internationalists and, classified according to countries, carefully selected documentary material and summaries relative to national laws and court decisions of international significance. Lesser departments are a bibliography, containing short notices of recent works on international law and relations, and "Analyses, Extracts and Reviews" of current periodical literature on the same subject. A report submitted by M. Prudhomme in October

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[1] Year Book, 1913–14, p. 177.

1928, showed an improvement in the financial condition of the *Journal*, although a certain deficit still appeared at the end of the year. The management does not, however, expect to raise the cost of subscription, as it is believed that the present moderate price permits wider distribution.

Rivista di diritto internazionale

This excellent review of international law, which is published quarterly at Rome by an editorial board consisting of Dr. Anzilotti, presiding Judge of the Hague Permanent Court of International Justice, A. Cavaglieri, professor of international law at the University of Naples, and T. Perassi, professor at the Superior Institute of Economic and Commercial Sciences at Rome, completed its twentieth year of existence with the fourth number of 1928. The volume for the calendar year 1928 (Series 3, Volume 8) contains 603 pages of theoretical articles commenting upon international acts, annotated judicial decisions, both international and Italian, critical notices of foreign legislation, treaty texts, and book reviews. Noteworthy among the doctrinal articles appearing in this volume is a timely one by Dr. G. Enriques on pecuniary obligations between subjects of ex-enemy States. The report of the ***Rivista*** for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, sent in by Judge Anzilotti, shows a sound condition, notwithstanding the unusual expense attending the publication of the index volume referred to below.[1]

Revue de droit international et de législation comparée

This Belgian review of international law is the official organ of the Institute of International Law and is published under the direction of the Secretary General of the Institute, Mr. Charles De Visscher. The contributors of leading articles during the past year include such authorities as Mr. Hammarskjöld on the extension of obligatory arbitration and the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice; Mr. De Visscher on international justice and mediation; Baron Rolin Jaequemyns on the régime of the Scheldt, and MM. J. H. W. Verzijl and Maurice Travers on the "Lotus" decision. The editors continue to include useful reviews of periodical literature on international law in German, Italian, French and English, as well as notices of current works on the subject.

A statement printed in the *Moniteur Belge* for July 15, 1928, and submitted to the Endowment by the Secretary of the *Revue*, Mr. Georges Van Campenhout, shows an improvement in finances which may be attributed in part to the additional aid granted by the Endowment.

Japanese Journal of International Law and Diplomacy

The ten issues for 1928 of the Japanese *Journal of International Law and Diplomacy* have carried unusually interesting discussions of international problems from the viewpoint of our friends across the Pacific. Of unquestionable interest to the student of world affairs and particularly of Far Eastern questions are the Japanese reactions to such matters as the Kellogg peace plan, the codification of international law, American reservations in international arbitration, the latest Indian developments and Great Britain, the legal status of legation quarters in Peking, United States policy toward Mexico, the evolution of the League Covenant, all treated by the most eminent publicists of the Empire.

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[1] *Post*, p. 196.

The financial condition of the Japanese Association of International Law responsible for the Journal has not changed. Membership fees and receipts from the sale of the Journal amount to only one-third of the total expenditure. The deficit is made up by the Endowment's subvention plus a special contribution obtained from a private source. The editor-in-chief of the Journal, Dr. Saburo Yamada, writes, however, that the management is not discouraged by the struggle to finance the Journal as "it is through insistent efforts to circulate such a magazine among the reading and thinking public, that we hope to cultivate among the intellectual section of the Japanese people the desire to keep abreast of the development of diplomatic events all over the world and to acquire knowledge in international law."

One of the activities of the Japanese Association during the past year was the appointment of a special committee to draw up a reply to the request of the International Law Association of London for comments and suggestions upon a draft set of rules regarding the effect of war on private contracts between subjects or citizens of belligerent States. Both the draft rules forwarded from London and the reply of the Japanese Committee of Jurists are printed in the July 1928 issue of the Journal. The Assembly of the League of Nations, in expressing its appreciation last September of the valuable assistance for the study of the questions to be dealt with by the forthcoming conference for the progressive codification of international law, which is being afforded by the various international scientific societies and study groups, made particular reference to the Japanese International Law Association. Viscount Hidei Fukuoka, its honorary treasurer, has been most helpful to the Division by courteously supplying it with information concerning instruction in international law in Japan.

Revista de derecho internacional

The *Revista de derecho internacional*, the official organ of the American Institute of International Law, is published quarterly in Habana, and is edited by Judge Antonio S. de Bustamante, with the assistance of Mr. Emilio Roig de Leuchsenring and Mr. Pedro Martínez Fraga. The main features of the issues for 1928 were articles dealing with the Sixth Pan American Conference held in Habana last year, and texts of its final act and certain of its official reports. The usual subvention to this review is recommended by the Director in view of the importance of fostering the growth of interest in international law in the Republics of the New World.

Revue de droit international, de sciences diplomatiques et politiques

The *Revue de droit international, de sciences diplomatiques et politiques* is the only periodical dealing with international law published in Switzerland, and has the advantage of appearing at the seat of the League of Nations under the editorship of M. Antonio Sottile, the Nicaraguan delegate. It is thus in a position to report upon the activities of the League and other international happenings in each issue under the heading "Facts and Information." The list of contributors includes delegates to the League and other prominent internationalists. The *Revue* ceased to be an official organ of the International Law Association beginning with the year 1929. Since its establishment in 1923, the Endowment has granted aid in the form of subscriptions.

Zeitschrift für Internationales Recht

Dr. Niemeyer's *Zeitschrift für Internationales Recht*, founded by Böhm in 1890, but for many years under the very able editorship of Dr. Theodor Niemeyer, has completed its thirty-ninth volume. The editor and his editorial staff of prominent German scholars continue to lay before the student of international law valuable material, carefully selected. By giving texts of documents of international interest; cases adjudicated in various countries; decisions of the Court of International Justice; reports and surveys of international congresses and arbitration treaties; reviews of foreign and German literature, the *Zeitschrift* maintains its practical, progressive and international character and is open to every scientific point of view.

Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht

Volume XIV of the *Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht*, partly issued in 1927,[1] was completed with its fourth number in 1928. With the completion of this volume there has been added another supplementary number—a treatise on the unique position of an envoy in relation to international law (Die Völkerrechtliche Sonderstellung des Gesandten).

Again the *Zeitschrift* offers many excellent and comprehensive articles on the most important questions and problems in international law, written in a style to meet the high scientific demand. Among the contributions may be mentioned: The doctrine of State succession; the present-day international law from the standpoint of a Soviet jurist; Ernst Frankenstein's doctrine on private international law; the Saar territory; general international law and the *innerstaatliche* constitutional law; the first prohibitory decree regarding extradition of political criminals; international arbitration in Pan America; the Lithuanian-Russian treaty of friendship and neutrality, and the question of the Wilna territory from the standpoint of international law; Alsace-Lorraine nationality problems; arbitration and mediation treaties of the present time graphically presented.

The chronicle spoken of in the last report[2] has been completed by devoting a chapter to sessions and meetings of congresses and societies of international law held within 1926. Another chronicle dealing with events of significance in international law for the period from January 1927–June 1928, has been begun in the last number of this volume. It will comprise twelve outstanding topics, the first of which, "The French-Yugoslav relations (Treaty of 1927) and the Italian-Yugoslav relations (Treaty of 1927)," has been discussed in a lengthy article.

While some pages of each number are devoted to comments on articles having appeared either in foreign or German periodicals, each number of the volume also contains reviews of many recent and exceedingly valuable and timely publications. These book reviews—with a few exceptions—are not merely short notes, but constitute analytical studies and constructive criticisms by able men in the field of international law.

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[1] See Year Book, 1928, p. 143.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 143.

American Journal of International Law

The usual sum of seven hundred fifty dollars has been placed in the estimates for the fiscal year 1929 to enable the Director of the Division of International Law to continue the subscriptions donated to libraries and other institutions in countries with a low rate of exchange.

Die Friedenswarte

With the December number of 1928, the *Die Friedenswarte* completes its twenty-eighth year. During this year, as heretofore, it has continued under its able staff of editors to publish many interesting articles on various phases and problems connected with international law, written by the leading teachers of international law as well as by a number of the younger German students in international law. A number of these contributions stressed the questions dealing with a pact for outlawing war. The director of the *Friedenswarte*, Dr. Hans Wehberg, points out that there are probably very few periodicals in Germany which have discussed this problem so often and from so many viewpoints as the *Friedenswarte* has done. In three long editorials it gave a survey of the American movement for outlawing war; it pointed out what Germany could do to outlaw war; and finally published its own project for an international pact of outlawing war. Another subject on which a great number of articles have been written during the year is defensive war and conscientious objection (Kriegstdienstverweigerung). Some other topics are the doctrine of sovereignty; minority rights and adjustments of boundaries; the Locarno Treaty; the struggle for the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the First Hague Peace Conference; America and the Court of International Justice; poisonous gases and prohibitory decrees in international law; disarmament. While all these articles pertain to vital questions of the day, they are in themselves concise and not too long, so as to enlist the interest of a wide circle of readers and to popularize international law, which is one of the great aims of this excellent periodical. The *Friedenswarte* also carries many reports on sessions held by the different international conferences, as well as timely notes on prominent personages known in the field of international law and international relations, and reviews or mention of important new publications.

Dr. Wehberg's recent appointment as professor of international law at the Institut Universitaire des Hautes Études Internationales at Geneva, the center of international life and activities, will no doubt offer him even greater opportunities for collecting valuable information for the *Friedenswarte*. Although the office of the *Friedenswarte* has been transferred from Berlin to Geneva, the contents of the periodical will remain fundamentally the same.

The *Revue de droit international*, published in Paris, is the latest addition to the periodicals of international law receiving assistance from the Division, a subvention having been granted last May.

Revue de droit international

This quarterly *Revue*, which is of substantial dimensions, concluded its second year of existence with the year 1928. It has immediately taken a place of prominence among journals of the kind, as was to be expected from the ability and experience of its editors, Professor de Lapradelle and M. N. Politis.

SUBVENTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LAW SOCIETIES

Institute of International Law

In Stockholm, the beautiful capital of Sweeden, the Institut de Droit International opened its thirty-fifth meeting on August 21, 1928, under the presidency of the eminent statesman, Mr. Knut Hjalmar Leonard Hammarskjöld, Governor of Upsala, former Prime Minister of Sweden, and adjourned on August 28 with a large measure of satisfaction in the accomplishment of practical results of first importance. Twenty-one different countries were represented at the meeting.

With the reorganization of its work introduced at its meeting at The Hague in 1925, involving the reexamination by commissions of all the resolutions of public international law dealing with peace and those relating to the conflict of laws adopted since its formation in 1873, the Institute mapped out for itself a full program for its future labors. At the Stockholm meeting eight reports of the commissions were selected by the Bureau of the Governing Board for the consideration of the Institute, five of the reports dealing with public international law and three with private international law. In addition to these, the program included a communication upon the codification of international law. The difficult nature of the subjects and the lengthy and keen discussions to which they gave rise made it impossible for the Institute to realize its program in full, but the meeting resulted in the adoption of two projects in the domain of public international law, on territorial waters and vessels in foreign ports, and two in the field of private international law, on criminal law in its relation to nationality, and the general subject of nationality. These four projects are of very present interest, treating as they do of some of the gravest questions in the field of public and private international law with which the nations of the world have to deal in their common efforts to create a workable code of international law. The last day of the meeting was marked by the reading of the very interesting communication by Dr. Hans Wehberg on the present status of codification of international law in the United States and America.

In 1929, for the first time in the history of its fifty-six years, the Institute will hold its meeting in the New World. At the last administrative session of the Stockholm meeting, in accordance with its custom of electing at that session its President and Vice President for the ensuing meeting as well as choosing the place of meeting, the Institute elected the Director of the Division as President, Mr. Albert de Lapradelle as Vice President, and accepted unanimously and with acclamation the invitation extended by the Carnegie Endowment to its members to hold their next meeting in the city of New York as guests of the Endowment. The members will be guests of the Endowment from the time of departure from the port of embarkation until their return. Present plans provide that the meeting of the Institute will convene at Briarcliff Manor on the Hudson about the tenth of October, at which opening session the Institute will be officially welcomed by the President of the Endowment. Following the adjournment of the meeting, probably about the nineteenth of October, the members will visit New York, Princeton, Philadelphia, and Washington before embarking upon their return voyage.

No effort is being spared to assure the success of the Institute's first meeting in the United States. While opportunities for travel and the daily growing interest in international affairs have in recent years greatly increased the numbers of Americans privileged to visit Europe and seriously to observe its varying problems and interests, and have thereby tended to bring a greater number of our people to a better understanding and appreciation of our friends across the Atlantic, the same is perhaps not so true with respect to America and the peoples of the other side, who are not so prone to travel and to whom the Atlantic Ocean presents a rather formidable barrier. It is therefore the sincere belief of the Director that the invitation thus presented to these eminent internationalists and leaders of thought to spend a little time in America, to see some of its beauty, observe its representative universities, and visit its historical monuments and shrines, will result in a *rapprochement* of the Old and New Worlds of unquestioned benefit to the promotion of good understanding and the preservation of universal peace, which is the goal toward which all our efforts are directed.

Students of international affairs will be glad to know that the Institute was able during the last year, by a grant from the Endowment, to undertake an abridged edition of its *Annuaires*, long since out of print. A more detailed description of these volumes will be found in another part of the report.[1]

Société de Législation Comparée

The Société de Législation Comparée reports a year of interesting and animated reunions and of fruitful activity. The minutes of the society's meetings and of its branches are carried in the monthly *Bulletins*, in which the papers read at each session are printed *in extenso*. The *Bulletins* also contain articles on questions of international interest, and its readers are kept informed of the work of the League of Nations, of the Académie International de Droit Comparé, of the Institut International de Droit Public and of international conferences and congresses. The second part of the *Annuaire de législation étrangère* for 1925 has been published by the Society since the last report of the Director, also the *Annuaire de législation française* for 1927, containing numerous and valuable notices of French laws passed in the course of that year.

The activities of the Society have brought about an increase in its expenses, happily offset in some degree by the addition of new members and assistance from certain industrial and financial establishments. There can be no doubt that the aid of the Endowment is still needed in forwarding the work of this very useful organization.

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[1] *Post*, p. 195.

The Grotius Society

The Grotius Society has had a double misfortune in losing by death during the past year its president, the Right Honorable Lord Phillimore, and its secretary, Dr. Hugh H. L. Bellot. The services to international law of both these gentlemen are too well known to be detailed here. Most conspicuous, so far as the activities with which the Endowment is concerned, was Lord Phillimore's participation in the preparation of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice drawn up at The Hague by the Advisory Committee of Jurists in 1920, and of which a full account was given by the Director in his Annual Report of March 16, 1921.[1] Dr. Bellot, besides being secretary of the Grotius Society, was secretary general of the International Law Association, and it was at the Warsaw Conference of the latter association in August last that Dr. Bellot's sudden death occurred. The Grotius Society has appointed as its new honorary secretary, Mr. Wyndham A. Bewes.

AID TO WORKS ON INTERNATIONAL LAW

Hague Academy Lectures

Since the writing of the last Annual Report of this division, five additional volumes of this series have been received, the first one, Volume No. 15, completing the lectures delivered in the summer of 1926, and Volumes 16, 17, 18 and 19 containing part of the lectures delivered in 1927.

While the Endowment had been giving assistance to the publication of the lectures delivered at the Academy by purchasing one hundred copies of each volume for the distribution among its libraries, with especial reference to institutions of learning where the subjects of international law and international relations are taught, it received numerous requests for the series from other universities, and as a consequence, the Executive Committee authorized the purchase of one hundred and fifty sets of the 1926 lectures as well as additional sets of the lectures given in 1923, 1924, and 1925 for such of the recipients of the 1926 lectures as had not received those of the earlier years. These additional volumes have been greatly appreciated by the libraries where they were placed. The contents of the series of volumes, which are of course in the French language, may be found in summary form in the Director's reports for the last few years.

Tabellen zum internationalen Recht

Under the title *Tabellen zum internationalen Recht*, Dr. Julius Magnus of Berlin initiated a series of publications in the form of tables designed to furnish the legal profession with the needful material in the form of quotations, summaries and citations, on the various subjects of international legal interest treated separately by the several numbers of the *Tabellen*. This arrangement affords a conspectus which should be valuable both to practitioners and students of comparative law. The first number was on civil procedure. The second number, on nationality, was prepared by Dr. Gustav Schwartz of Berlin, assisted by Mr. Mersmann-Soest, and tabulates the law of thirty-five countries on acquisition and loss of nationality under twenty-five headings, thus greatly facilitating reference and comparison. A third number, on the subject of copyright, has also appeared.

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[1] Year Book, 1921, pp. 113-23.

In view of the great present interest on the subject of nationality, which is on the program of the forthcoming codification conference, it was decided to subscribe for as many copies of this number as it was believed could be usefully distributed among depository institutions teaching international law, as well as foreign offices. These would at the same time acquaint them with the excellent quality of the series and the existence of the other numbers, which are of great assistance in the study of comparative law.

Abridged edition of Annuaires

The *Annuaires* of the Institute of International Law having been out of print for many years to the point that certain volumes have become quite unobtainable, the need has of late years become increasingly felt that a new edition in an abridged form should be made available of the scientific work of this Institute, which has so greatly contributed during its existence of fifty years to the development of international law. Following a resolution to this effect, passed by the Institute at its Lausanne session in 1927, specially recommending the reprinting of the *Annuaires*, this recommendation, supported by the Director, resulted in an allotment by the Executive Committee of a sum to enable the Institute to proceed with the publication of an abridged edition.

The edition will comprise about seven volumes of approximately one thousand pages each, and will contain, besides the names of the members and associates who have taken part in the sessions, the preparatory labors and the proceedings in the scientific sessions together with the resolutions adopted. Four volumes were published in 1928 covering the sessions of The Hague 1875, Zurich 1877, Paris 1878, Brussels 1889, Oxford 1880, Turin 1882, and Munich 1883 in Volume 1; Brussels 1885, Heidelberg 1887, Lausanne 1888, Hamburg 1891 in Volume 2; Geneva 1892, Paris 1894, Cambridge 1895, and Venice 1896 in Volume 3; and Copenhagen 1897, The Hague 1898, Neuchatel 1900, Brussels 1902, Edinburgh 1904 in Volume 4. A final volume will contain a detailed alphabetical index of all names and subjects.

Hill: The Public International Conference

Professor Norman L. Hill, formerly a Carnegie Fellow in International Law and now Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Nebraska, is the author of a manuscript on the subject of *The Public International Conference* which he submitted to the Director with a request for sufficient aid to permit its publication. A reading of the manuscript determined the Director to recommend that such aid be granted, which recommendation was approved, being given by way of purchase of 350 copies to be distributed to selected depository libraries. As the work deals scientifically with procedural questions, the publication will be of value to all those interested in the organization and procedure of such conferences. The volume will soon be issued from the Stanford University Press as one of its Political Science Series under the general editorship of Professor Graham H. Stuart.

English translation of Cruchaga: Nociones de derecho internacional

The Executive Committee at its meeting on April 5, 1928, adopted a resolution approving in principle the recommendation of Mr. Robert Lansing to assist in the publication of the work by Mr. Cruchaga entitled *Nociones de derecho internacional.* The third Spanish edition of this work was published in Madrid in 1923 and 1925 as Volumes 47 and 48 of the *Biblioteca juridica de autores españoles y extranjeros* (Legal Library of Spanish and Foreign Authors). The eminent author, Mr. Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, who was recently Chilean Ambassador to the United States, has represented his country also in Germany, Holland, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. He was a member on behalf of Chile of the Commission of Jurists meeting at Rio de Janeiro in 1912, and was formerly a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague. He is at present Umpire of the Mixed Commission between Germany and Mexico, and the non-national representative of the United States under the Bryan Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between Spain and the United States.

The English translation of this excellent and monumental work is now in progress.

Indexes to International Law Periodicals

In this category may also be mentioned two indexes to international law periodicals, viz., the *Repertorio generale* of the *Rivista di diritto internazionale* and the *Tables générales* of the *Journal du droit international,* copies of which were purchased for the regular recipients of the complimentary subscriptions placed by the Endowment.

The *Repertorio generale* of the *Rivista,* covering the years 1906 to 1925, is a most useful companion volume. Its plan is cleverly contrived to avoid the error of too great detail and bulk without overlooking anything of importance. Every subject-entry as a rule is treated in three ways: the first contains references to the theoretical articles and to the court decisions, and is itself subdivided under appropriate subordinate subheads; the second and the third deal respectively with the official documents and the bibliographies. An appendix contains a chronological list of all the official documents.

The two volume *Tables générales* of the *Journal du droit international* indexes the issues for the years 1905 to 1925, and is likewise a valuable aid to the student and research worker especially in the field of private international law.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Director.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 10, 1929.

APPENDIXES

I

DECREE OF THE PRESIDENT OF CUBA ESTABLISHING A PALACE OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AT HABANA[1]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Decree No. 339.

WHEREAS: The Sixth International American Conference by its resolution of February 18, 1928, section "e", decided that all the material relative to the future formulation of international law shall be submitted through the Pan American Union to the scientific consideration of the Executive Council of the American Institute of International Law, in order that it may make a technical study of all the draft projects which may be prepared and present its conclusions and formulas duly explained in a report on the matter.

WHEREAS: The Special Committee composed of Messrs. James Brown Scott, Victor M. Maurtua, Antonio S. de Bustamante and Pedro Martínez Fraga, President, members and Secretary General of the Executive Council of the American Institute of International Law, appointed by the President thereof with the object of preparing the necessary reorganization of the Institute in order to enable it to fulfill the trust received from the Sixth Pan American Conference, has met in the city of Habana and has adopted various measures to this end, among others the very important one of establishing in this capital the seat of an Executive Council, its permanent Secretariat General, the center of publications of the Institute, the foundation of an International Library, and especially, the creation of an American Academy of International Law analogous to that which functions at The Hague, Holland.

WHEREAS: This important agreement signifies the establishment in the capital of the Republic of Cuba of the international scientific center of America, and implies a splendid homage to the people and Government of Cuba, which it is important to appreciate at its full value.

WHEREAS: The Law of July 15, 1925, amplified and modified by that of July 26, 1928, provides in Article VIII that with the funds created by that law the national Executive shall proceed in the capital of the Republic to the study and execution of a plan of extension and beautification, constructing the buildings which the needs of the State and public decoration may require, and in Article X the Executive is authorized to carry out any other work which he may consider of public advantage.

WHEREAS: It results that the establishment in Habana of the seat of the Executive Council and Secretariat General of the American Institute of International Law is unquestionably advantageous to the interests of the Republic.

WHEREAS: By right of the power conferred upon me by the Constitution and Laws, especially those above referred to of July 15, 1925, and July 26, 1928.

I RESOLVE:

First: As the contribution of the Republic of Cuba to the very excellent work which the American Institute of International Law is realizing in behalf of inter-American culture and peace, and in just response to the honor which this body concedes to the city of Habana, by establishing therein the center of its activities, to construct the edifice aforementioned for the Palace of the American Institute of International Law, with all its furniture and effects, to serve as a permanent residence for the following organisms:

(*a*) Executive Council of the Institute,
(*b*) Secretariat General of the Institute and its offices,
(*c*) American Academy of International Law,
(*d*) Cuban Society of International Law,

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[1] *Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, Marzo de 1929.

(*e*) American International Library,

(*f*) Latin-American Center of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Second: To designate for the site of said edifice adequate grounds from those which have been reclaimed from the sea by the works recently effected at the entrance of the port of Habana.

Third: The Secretary of Public Works shall proceed within the briefest time possible to prepare the complete descriptive memorial of said edifice, composed of the project, estimate, and conditions of contract, in order that the necessary funds may be appropriated, to be taken from the special fund of Public Works, it being necessary to consult the Special Committee of the Institute in the preparation of these plans and memorial.

Fourth: The Secretary of Public Works shall likewise see that the said edifice is finished in order that the inaugural session may be celebrated therein in the month of October next.

Fifth: That in case the work cannot be completed by that date, the Secretary of Public Works, in agreement with said Committee, shall take the necessary steps to provide some other suitable place in order that the meeting may take place.

Sixth: The Secretaries of Public Works and Treasury are charged with the fulfilment of the present Decree.

Given in the Palace of the President, in Habana, on the eighth day of the month of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.

GERARDO MACHADO,
President.

CARLOS MIGUEL DE CÉSPEDES,
Secretary of Public Works.

II

ADDRESS OF THE DIRECTOR AT THE INAUGURAL SESSION OF THE HAGUE ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, JULY 14, 1923

It is a great pleasure, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, to be again at The Hague, where William the Silent established upon firm foundations that liberty of thought without which our intellectual development would be only a dream, instead of a right which is today the common possession of the world; where Grotius, "the miracle of Holland," laid the foundations of international law, without which we could not in the international domain replace the arbitrary government of man by the reasoned and reasonable government of law.

We are met in The Hague, the residence of Her Majesty the Queen, dear to us by so many and such just titles, in order solemnly to open an Academy of the Law of Nations, truly international, where professors of different nationalities, in absolute liberty of thought, may impart the principles of international law to students of different nations, in order that by their common action an international spirit may be developed and that the law of nations may be internationalized.

I hold in my hand a manuscript note upon the conception of a school of international law at The Hague—a communication made to the Peace Conference of 1907 by Mr. Nélidoff. It is by Louis Renault, who did so much for the conferences at The Hague, and whose name evokes veneration equally with that of Mr. Asser, both of them founders of the Academy, and who, alas, are not present at its formal opening. Also, to our profound regret, Mr. van Karnebeek, the worthy father of an illustrious son, is unable, because of ill health, to honor us with his personal presence.

I beg your permission to read the remarks of Mr. Nélidoff, from this note, in the very handwriting of Mr. Renault, teacher and friend of us all:

> Mr. Richard Fleischer, editor of the *Deutsche Revue*, sent me a number of his journal, in which Professor Otfried Nippold, of Berne, recommends to the conference the creation at The Hague, in connection with the tribunal of arbitration, of a central school of international law, which would aid in spreading judicious notions on that subject, and in teaching them to those who would later be called upon to apply them.
>
> This would be, I imagine, a course of law at an academy which would study and preserve its principles continually changed by the usage given them by the practice of the supreme

> tribunal of arbitration; something like the Asclepieion founded by Hippocrates on the Island of Cos for medical science.
>
> I considered it my duty to refer to this interesting suggestion, because, in my opinion, it is pertinent and, were the idea carried out, capable of rendering great aid to the cause which we all serve. Perhaps the mention of it here, which I trust meets with the sympathy of the conference, will awaken in some generous benefactor the desire of following the example of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and to immortalize his name by associating it with an institution which will give a powerful impetus to the cause of peace and international justice by extending its principles and aid by making its partisans worthy of their mission.

Mr. Stourdza, then Prime Minister of Rumania, sent, in consequence of these remarks of Mr. Nélidoff, a letter accompanied by a project, in which he proposed the creation at The Hague of an Academy of International Law, public and private. The far-sighted Rumanian statesman thus concluded his letter:

> There would therefore be established at The Hague a fully developed institution devoted to the law of nations, the direction of which would be entrusted to the Peace Conference, its practical execution to the Permanent Administrative Council established in 1899, and its scientific development to an Academy of International Law which would in a methodical way maintain the science consistent with the principles announced by the conference and the practice in accordance with the progress accomplished.

Because of the intellectual, material, and efficient cooperation of the Carnegie Endowment, which I have the honor here to represent in my humble person, we realize modestly today the suggestion of Mr. Nélidoff, by inaugurating in the Peace Palace, founded by Mr. Carnegie, the Academy of International Law at The Hague, established, as the official title informs us, by the cooperation of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

We are meeting on the 14th of July—the national holiday of modern France. I cannot mention the name of this great nation without a personal emotion, because it was the generous participation of France in the American Revolution which assured the independence of the United States of America. And I submit that we have not made an improper use of this independence. But doubtless I speak in your behalf, when I express the hope that France, without seeking to dominate by its military force, will in the future fulfill the rôle of the past of Greece and of intellectual Rome, and that France will thus become the living and vibrant voice of the civilization not merely of Europe, but also of the world, for its own glory and the benefit of our faltering humanity.

III

Address of the Director at the Opening Session of the Hague Academy of International Law, July 4, 1928

Mr. Burgomaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: Five years ago the Palace of Peace at The Hague, the gift of an American citizen and an artistic product of a French architect, in welcoming with the freedom of the city, one newly born, suddenly and joyously threw open its great bronze doors due to German generosity and ornamented with these words, which are as a manifesto: *Pax, Amicitia, Justitia, Concordia.*

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace called it into being and furnished the ways and means for its existence. It is not an ordinary creature, but a juridical person. Justice dwells in the depths of its soul, from whence springs political liberty; its heart beats with equality in law and universal fraternity radiates from its lips. It is the Academy of International Law of The Hague.

Although still very young, it has proved its worth; it marches ahead with a lively tread, and has an élite following of students and distinguished internationalists from all lands.

The Curatorium, the scientific organ of the Academy, found itself at the beginning of its labors faced with problems, the importance of which its members recognized, but for which they were unable to offer definite solutions. They were to learn from experience, and experience has made the fortune of the Academy.

The first problem presenting itself to the Curatorium composed of twelve members speaking a dozen different tongues was: "Which language should be adopted as official for the Academy?" Among the members of the Curatorium this raised no difficulty, for like the ***bourgeois gentilhomme*** who used prose without even knowing it, they of common accord, spoke French, and they understood one another. But what of the Academy, the professors and students? It is said that more than eighty different languages are spoken in New York, but only one in the public schools of that city. Should not the Academy of International Law also speak but a single language? Which? The Italian member of the Curatorium, after having carefully weighed the claims and merits of other languages, proposed French as the official, reserving to the Curatorium the right to permit, in exceptional instances, the use of other tongues. The preceding year there were students of forty-four nationalities at the Academy. It could not be expected, therefore, that instruction should be given in the language of each. The Curatorium believed that the choice of the professors should be conditioned upon their knowledge of a particular language, and that the students wishing to attend the Academy in the pursuance of their higher studies should be invited to prepare themselves in advance in the language of modern diplomacy. That language is French, and it would in any case insure mutual understanding.

Here is a series of problems to which experience has already given the most satisfactory answers. Will the Academy have students? Hundreds. From different countries? From all countries. Will the Academy be able to discuss questions of law and of international relations with the necessary scientific detachment? The publication of the *Recueil des cours* (compilation of lectures) already delivered shows beyond a shadow of doubt that selfish or national political interests are never voiced by the students, professors, or authorities of the Academy. The method? Experience has demonstrated the advantage of a limited number of lectures on international questions of the day, forming monographs equally precious to students, professors of international law, and even ministries of foreign affairs. And does not experience suggest the adoption in the near future of the seminar method; of technical lectures limited to specialists, followed by seminars where those present develop their theses under the supervision and personal direction of professors specially charged with the courses?

Students not only profit by the instruction of their professors and learn the different methods employed by internationalists of various countries, but they mingle on friendly terms with the other students and with the professors. They are at home; at the Academy everyone is in the bosom of the family. The Hague is a symbol of peace, of friendship, of justice and harmony, as proclaimed on the great bronze doors of the Peace Palace. It might even be said that the motto of the Academy is "political liberty, equality in law, and universal fraternity."

Statistics, clearer than words, show, the almost unbelievable success of the Academy, thanks to the Curatorium, the Administrative Council, the Finance Committee, the professors, students, and Association of Students and Former Students of the Academy of International Law of The Hague. During the first period of five years instruction has been given by 126 professors of 23 nationalities, eight of whom gave courses in more than one year; 1928 students—including 238 women—from 49 countries, of which 29 had given official support.

By a gracious thought which touches me to the quick, this 4th of July, 1928, the 152nd anniversary of the independence of the United States of America, was chosen as the date of the formal opening of the Academy of International Law of The Hague. As a true son of Adam who looks for temptation when it does not present itself, I find it difficult, ladies and gentlemen, not to say a word in passing of the import of the Declaration—and should not this word be lifted from the celebrated text?

> We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

In order that the nations of the world may conserve their life and liberty, and continue the pursuit of happiness, the Academy of International Law, established with the cooperation of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, was installed five years ago, in the Peace Palace of The Hague.

IV

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS[1]

Location	Name and year established	Total number of students	Number taking int. law	Names of professors and instructors
Aberdeen Scotland	U. of Aberdeen. 1494	1,399	30	George Duncan
Aberystwyth	U. College of Wales Aberystwyth. 1872	714	25	Charles K. Webster Sydney Herbert T. Arthur Levi
Abo Finland	Abo Akademi. 1917	220	2	S. R. Björksten
Adelaide Australia	U. of Adelaide. 1874	1,724	18	Geoffrey Sandford Reed
Aix-en-Provence	U. d'Aix-Marseille. 1409. Faculté de Droit	350	30	L. Ségur
Algiers	U. d'Alger. 1879. Faculté de Droit	1,400	45	R. Bienvenue O. Dupond
Amoy	U. of Amoy. 1921	.....	....	Luis P. Uychutin
Amsterdam	U. Section of Law. 1877	100	40	I. H. Hijmans Ph. Kleintjes
"	Vrije U. (Free U). 1880	380	20	A. Anema
Angers France	U. Catholique de L'Ouest. 1875. Faculté de Droit	500	25	J. Hervé-Bazin R. Voisin
Antwerp	Institut Supérieur de Commerce d'Anvers. 1852	409	21	M. De Cock A. Stefens
Asunción	U. Nacional del Paraguay. 1890	340	22	Adriano Irala Cecilio Báez Juan Stefanich
Athens	U. of Athens. 1837. Faculty of Law	1,500	1,500	S. Sepheriadis G. Maridakis
Auckland	U. of New Zealand, Auckland U. College. 1882	1,243	16	J. M. Hogben
Baku	Azerbejdzanskij Gosudarstvennyj U. 1919	.....	....	Kechekyan
Barcelona	U. de Barcelona. 1450	.....	....	José M. Trias de Bes Francisco Gómez del Campillo Andreu
Basel	Universität. 1460	1,403	134	Carl Wieland Erwin Ruck
Batavia Java	Rechtshoogeschool te Batavia (Batavia Law Faculty). 1924	128	12	R. D. Kollewijn F. M. van Asbeck
Beirut Syria	American U. of Beirut. 1866	772	19	Wallace R. Deuel
"	U. Saint-Joseph. 1875. Ecole Française de Droit. 1913	184	25	Benoît Arène
Belfast	Queen's U. of Belfast. 1909	1,261	6	J. S. Baxter

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[1] See *ante*, p. 167 for explanation of this table.

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Location	Name and year established	Total number of students	Number taking int. law	Names of professors and instructors
Belgrade	U. of Beograd	6,247	472	Mileta Novakovitch
Bello-Horizonte Brazil	Faculdade de Direito de Minas Geraes. 1892	264	107	Afrancio Mello Franco Augusto de Luna Gito Fulgencio
Benares India	Benares Hindu U. 1916	1,412	26	Gurukh N. Singh S. V. S. Puntambekar S. N. Bhattacharya
Berlin	Friedrich-Wilhelms-U. 1810. Juristische Fakultät	4,000	400	Heinrich Triepel Viktor Bruns Ernst Hegmann Ernst Rabel Martin Wolff
"	Deutsche Hochschule für Politik. 1920	1,128	150	Heinrich Triepel Hans Simons Viktor Bruns Hermann Heller Herbert Kraus
"	Russisches Wissenschaftliches Institut. 1923	5,500	....	Baron M. Taube
Berne	U. Bern. 1834	1,364	300	Walter Burckhardt Eduard von Waldkirch Emil Beck
Bilbao Spain	U. Commercial de Deusto. 1916	100	15	Nemesio Guenechea
Birmingham	U. of Birmingham. 1900	1,650	....	C. E. Smalley-Baker
Bogotá	U. Nacional. Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Politicas. 1869	296	85	Antonio José Uribe
"	Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario. 1652	308	21	Miguel Abadía Méndez Pomponio Guzmán Alberto Suarez Murillo
Bologna	Regia U. degli Studi. Facoltà di Giurisprudenza. 1088	438	237	Scipione Gemma
Bonn	Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-U. 1818. Rechts- und Staatswissenschaftliche Fakultät	1,350	1,350	Richard Thoma Karl Crome Hans Dölle J. Heckel
Bordeaux	U. de Bordeaux. 1441. Faculté de Droit	790	32	M. Réglade
Breslau	Schlesische Friedrich-Wilhelms-U. 1810	3,921	827	Hans Helfritz Arthur Wegner Axel von Freytagh-Loringhoven Friedrich Schöndorf
Brisbane	U. of Queensland. 1910	588	8	F. W. S. Cumbrae-Stewart

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Location	Name and year established	Total number of students	Number taking int. law	Names of professors and instructors
Brno Czechoslovakia	Masarykova U. 1919	2,385	114	Jaroslav Kallab Rudolf Dominik
Brussels	U. libre de Bruxelles. 1834	1,900	50	Maurice Bourquin Maurice Vauthier
Bucharest	U. din Bucureşti. 1864	18,989	7,760	George Meitani Petre Missir
"	Academia de Inalte Studii Comerciale şi Industriale din Bucureşti	.....	....	Eft. Antonescu
Budapest	Budapesti Kir. Magy. Pázmány Péter Tudomány Egyetem (R. Hungarian Peter Pázmány U.). 1635. Faculty of Law	5,719	344	Alfred de Doleschall
"	Kir. M. Tudományegyetemi Közgazdaságtudományi Kar Dékáni Hivatala (R. Hungarian U. Faculty of Economics). 1920	1,138	150	Jenö Horváth István Egyed Henrik Trautmann
Buenos Aires	U. de Buenos Aires. 1821. Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales	500	342	Isidoro Ruis Moreno Luis A. Podestá Costa Alcides Calandrelli Carlos M. Vico Carlos A. Alcorta Lucio M. M. Quintana José León Suarez Mariano M. Villanueva Ernesto Restelli
Caen France	U. de Caen. 1432. Faculté de Droit	429	59	Edm. Gombeaux R. Brunet
Cagliari Italy	Regia U. degli Studi. 1626	403	17	Umberto Cao
Cairo	U. Égyptienne. 1868. Faculté de Droit	530	273	Giovanni Pacchioni Dubois-Richard Mahmoud Sami Guenena Ali Ibrahim El Zeini Mohammed Hamed Fahmy
Calcutta	Saint Xavier's College. 1859	810	65	A. Lallemand
Cambridge	U. of Cambridge	5,000	120	A. Pearce Higgins Arnold D. McNair W. H. Wheatcroft Sir G. G. Butler P. H. Winfield Miss M. G. Jones James R. M. Butler

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Location	Name and year established	Total number of students	Number taking int. law	Names of professors and instructors
Camerino............ Italy	Libera U. degli Studi. 1727. Facoltà di Giurisprudenza	.....	20	Andrea Rapisardi-Mirabelli
Canton..............	Lingnan U. 1905	225	10	Henry C. Brownell Su Ching Chan
Cape Town..........	U. of Cape Town. 1829	1,865	12	Eric Emmett
Caracas.............	U. Central de Venezuela. 1725	.....	....	Celestino Farrera
Cartagena........... Colombia	U. de Cartagena. 1827	390	34	Felipe S. Par Manuel A. Pineda
Catania.............. Sicily	Regia U. degli Studi. 1434	.....	....	Eduardo Cimbali Andrea Rapisardi-Mirabelli
Cernăuti (Czernowitz). Rumania	U. din Cernăuti. 1875	.....	....	Maximilian Hacman Constantin von Isopescul-Grecul George Drăgănescu Ioan Turcan
Cheb................ Czechoslovakia	Académie de Droit. 1740	.....	....	L. Misik
Christchurch......... New Zealand	U. of New Zealand, Canterbury U. College. 1873	.....	8	A. C. Brassington
Cluj................. Rumania	U. de Cluj. 1919	2,566	203	Jorgu Radu
Coimbra.............	U. de Coimbra. 1288	.....	....	Mario Figuredo
Cologne.............	U. Köln. 1919	4,830	40	Godehard J. Ebers Heinrich Lehmann
Constantinople.......	U. de Stamboul. 1880. Faculté de Droit	466	326	Djémil Bey Rachid Bey Nussrette Bey
Copenhagen..........	Kòbenhavns U. 1479	4,400	1,200	Axel Möller
Córdoba.............	U. Nacional de Córdoba. 1613	2,000	200	Luis J. Posse Telasco Castellanos Emilio B. Lascano
Cork................	National U. of Ireland, U. College. 1845	449	...	P. J. Murphy
Culiacan............ Mexico	Colegio Civil "Rosales"	256	10	Manuel A. Barrantes
Curityba............ Brazil	Faculdade de Direito do Paraná. 1912	...	12	Marins Alves de Camargo José H. de Santa Ritta
Dacca............... India	U. of Dacca. 1921	1,473	14	P. C. Mukherji R. C. Majumdar S. C. Bannerji J. Sen

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Location	Name and year established	Total number of students	Number taking int. law	Names of professors and instructors
Debrecen	Magyar Kir. Tisza István Tudomány Egyetem (Hungarian Royal Stephen Tisza U.). 1914. Faculty of Law	487	108	Jules Teghze
Delhi	U. of Delhi	1,294	54	M. S. Shahani
Dijon	U. de Dijon. 1723	897	50	P. Louis-Lucas Georges Scelle
Dublin	U. of Dublin, Trinity College. 1591	1,238	15	C. F. Bashable
Dunedin New Zealand	U. of New Zealand, U. of Otago. 1869	1,190	...	W. A. Curzon-Siggers C. B. Barrowclough
Edinburgh	U. of Edinburgh. 1583	4,349	58	William Wilson J. A. R. Mackinnon
Erlangen Bavaria	Bayer. Friedrich-Alexanders-U. 1743. Juristische Fakultät	388	...	A. Köhler
Exeter	U. College of the South West of England. 1893	350	15	J. Griffith Morgan C. Herbert Roberts E. J. Patterson
Ferrara Italy	Libera U. degli Studi. 1391	214	71	Costantino Jannaccone
Florence	Regia U. degli Studi di Firenze. 1321. Facoltà di Giurisprudenza	1,270	72	Manfredi Siotto Pintor
"	Reale Istituto Superiore di Scienze Sociali. 1874	140	140	Manfredi Siotto Pintor Francesco Ferrara Niccolo Rodolico
Fortaleza Brazil	Faculdade de Direito de Ceara. 1908	...	...	H. Barroso Th. Pompeu Pinto Accioly S. Moreira de Azevedo
Frankfort on the Main	Preussische Staats-U. 1914	3,456	831	Friedrich Giese *Karl Strupp* Hans Lewald Otto Köbner Walter Platzhoff Paul Arndt
Fredericton	U. of New Brunswick. 1895. Faculty of Law	18	12	H. O. McInerney
Freiburg i. Br.	Albert-Ludwigs-U. 1457	3,823	138	Woldemar von Rohland Wilhelm van Calker Hermann Kantorowicz
Fribourg Switzerland	U. de Fribourg. 1889	642	155	Emile Bise Ulrich Lampert Henri Legras Wilhelm Schönenberger

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Location	Name and year established	Total number of students	Number taking int. law	Names of professors and instructors
Fukuoka Japan	Kyushu Imperial U. 1910	...	265	Shigekazu Nishiyama Akira Ohsawa Chikao Fujisawa
Geneva	U. de Genève. 1559	1,031	218	Eugène Borel William E. Rappard
"	Inst. Universitaire des Hautes Etudes Internationales. 1927	...	15	Eugène Borel Hans Wehberg
Genoa	Regia U. di Genova. 1773	1,500	120	Prospero Fedozzi
"	R. Istituto Superiore di Scienze Economiche & Commerciali. 1884	642	164	Prospero Fedozzi
Ghent	U. de Gand. 1817	...	...	Fernand De Visscher Charles De Visscher P. Vermeersch G. van Overbeke
Giessen	Hessische Ludwigs-U. 1607. Juristische Fakultät	1,600	340	Hans Gmelin Karl Heyland
Glasgow	U. of Glasgow. 1451	5,294	63	Roderick M. Nicol
Göteborg Sweden	Göteborgs Högskola. 1887	...	...	Peter O. Gränström
Göttingen	Georg-August-U. 1737	4,126	1,400	Paul Schoen Herbert Kraus
Granada Spain	U. de Granada	...	...	Gonzalo Fernândez de Córdoba y Morales
Granada Nicaragua	U. de Oriente y Mediodía. 1836	38	7	Enrique Traña
Graz	Karl-Franzens-U. 1586. Rechts- und Staatswissenschaftliche Fakultät	500	45	Adolf Lenz
Greifswald Prussia	Universität. 1456. Rechts- und Staatswissenschaftliche Fakultät	1,697	545	Fritz Klingmüller Erhard Neuwiem Gunther Holstein Heinrich Herrfahrdt
Grenoble	U. de Grenoble. Faculté de Droit. 1893	577	45	J. J. Chevallier P. Guyot
Groningen Netherlands	Rijks-U. te Groningen. 1614	1,077	24	C. W. van der Pot H. van Goudoever
Guadalajara Mexico	U. Nacional de Guadalajara. 1925	.....	...	Alberto G. Arce
Guanajuato Mexico	Colegio del Estado. 1828. Escuela de Leyes	36	4	José M. Leal
Guatemala	U. Nacional. Facultad de Ciencias Politico-Sociales	.....	40	Manuel Martinez Sobral Tâcito Molina I.

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Location	Name and year established	Total number of students	Number taking int. law	Names of professors and instructors
Guayaquil Ecuador	U. de Guayaquil. Facultad de Jurisprudencia, i Ciencias Sociales	86	19	José Maria Egas
Habana	U. de la Habana. 1728	3,648	84	Antonio S. de Bustamante César Salaya Gustavo Gutiérrez
Halifax	Dalhousie U. 1818	862	....	H. E. Read Robert A. MacKay
Halle	Vereinigte Friedrichs-U. 1694	2,213	292	Max Fleischmann Karl Bilfinger
Hamburg	Institut für Auswärtige Politik. 1923	125	....	A. Mendelssohn Bartholdy H. von Dohnanyi
Harbin Manchuria	Charbinskij Juridiceskij Fakultet. 1920	820	....	V. Ovchinnikoff Vladimir V. Engelfeld
Heidelberg	U. Heidelberg. 1386	3,000	800	Karl Heinsheimer Walter Jellinek Max Gutzwiller Franz Dochow Ernst von Hippel F. W. Rauchhaupt
Helsingfors	Helsingfors U. 1640	3,370	860	Rafael Erich
Hong Kong	U. of Hong Kong. 1912	300	3	R. Robertson
Innsbruck	Leopold-Franzens- U. 1669	2,081	174	Karl Lamp Karl Wolff
Irkutsk Siberia	Irkutskij Gosudarstvennyj (U. Irkutsk State U.). Faculty of Law and Economics. 1918	2,192	80	Alexander Gladstern Serge Shostakovich
Jassy Rumania	U. din Jaşi. 1860	5,958	2,104	N. Daşcovici
Jena	Thüringische Landesuniversität. 1553	2,820	830	Otto Koellreutter Franz W. Jerusalem
Jujuy Argentina	Colegio Nacional. 1869	109	16	Alberto Blas
Kapurthala India	Western U. 1923	.....	....	Abul Fazl
Kecskemét Hungary	Egyetemes Református Jogakadémia (Académie Universelle de Droit des Réformés). 1830	488	156	Cuyla Joó
Kharkof Ukraine	Charkivs'kij Instytut Narodnovo Hospodárstva	.....	....	Alexander Gladstern G. Sodin L. Beresoff M. Lozinsky Korezky

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Location	Name and year established	Total number of students	Number taking int. law	Names of professors and instructors
Kiel................	Christian-Albrechts-U. 1665	2,533	350	Theodor Niemeyer Walther Schücking Walther Schoenborn Curt Ruehland Hermann Held Walter Schätzel
"	Institut für Internationales Recht. 1913	.....	130	Walther Schücking Curt Ruehland
Kiev................ Ukraine	Kyjivśkyj Instytut Narodnjoho Hospodarstva (Institute for Political Science). 1906	1,360	106	W. Janowsky Arnold Christer
Kingston............ Ontario	Queen's U. 1841	.....	....	H. Heaton
Königsberg..........	Albertus-U. 1544	2,775	200	Ludwig Waldecker Adolf Arndt Ernst Wolgast
Kovno (Kaunas)...... Lithuania	Lietuvos U. 1926	3,439	176	Alexandre Jasčenko
Krakow	U. Jagielloński. 1364	6,000	2,232	Michel J. C. Rostworowski
"	School of Political Science	.....	100	Zygmunt Sarna Lalouel Michel J. C. Rostworowski
Kyoto..............	Kyoto Imperial U. 1889. Dept. of Law	1,334	330	Sadajiro Atobe Tsurutaro Senga Shigeo Suehiro
"	Doshisha U. 1920	612	324	M. Kawara T. Atobe
Lahore.............. India	U. Law College. 1870	526	243	C. L. Anand
La Laguna.......... Spain	Seccion Universitaria Establecida en La Laguna	.....	....	Chair vacant
La Plata............ Argentina	U. Nacional de La Plata. 1906. Facultad de Cíencias Jurídicas y Sociales	900	102	César Díaz Cisneros Carlos M. Vico Carlos A. Alcorta
Lausanne...........	U. de Lausanne. 1537	1,000	135	André Mercier Philippe Meylan Edmond Rossier Roger Secretan
La Valletta..........	U. of Malta. 1769	120	8	E. C. Vassallo
Leeds.............. England	U. of Leeds. Dept. of Law. 1899	130	16	W. I. Jennings

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Location	Name and year established	Total number of students	Number taking int. law	Names of professors and instructors
Leiden	Rijks-U. 1575	2,230	200	Jonkheer W. J. M. van Esyinga E. M. Meyers C. van Vollenhoven H. T. Colenbrander
Leipzig	Universität. 1409 Juristische Fakultät	1,200	350	Erwin Jacobi Franz Exner Walther Simons Hermann Jahrreis
Leningrad	Leningradskij Gosudarstvennyj U. (State U.). 1819	.....	....	M. Ja. Rappoport S. V. Sigrist S. B. Krylov
Liége	U. de Liége. 1817	2,308	50	Ernest Mahaim Léon Graulich Xavier Janne F. Magnette
"	Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales et Consulaires. 1898	178	7	F. Mallieux
Lille	U. de Lille. 1562. Faculté de Droit	431	18	Marcel Sibert
"	Facultés Catholiques, Faculté de Droit. 1876	1,250	25	M. Joseph Delos
Lima	U. Mayor de San Marcos. 1551	1,000	400	Alberto Ulloa Sotomayor Carlos García Gastañeta Arturo García Salazar Luis Varela Orbegoso Alberto Freundt Rosell
"	U. Católica. 1917	158	20	José Felix Aramburú
Limoges France	Faculté Libre de Droit et Ecole de Notariat. 1905	....	....	J. Champcommunal
Lisbon	U. de Lisbôa. 1911	2,249	141	José Caeiro da Mata Lobo da Avila Lima
"	Escola Naval. 1782	....	12	Almeida d'Eça
"	Instituo Superiôr de Comércio. 1913	303	139	José E. Dias Ferreira José J. Mendes Leal
Liverpool	U. of Liverpool. 1881. Faculty of Law	102	16	Alfred P. Thomas
Ljubljana (Laibach)	U. Kraljevine Srbov, Hrvatov in Slovencev v Ljubljani (U. of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes). 1919	1,311	90	Leonidas Pitamic Stanislav Lapajne

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Location	Name and year established	Total number of students	Number taking int. law	Names of professors and instructors
London	U. of London. The London School of Economics and Political Science. 1895	2,803	84	H. A. Smith Philip Noel Baker A. J. Toynbee L. G. Robinson S. H. Bailey H. Lauterpacht Miss L. Mair
"	U. of London. University College. 1827	3,200	55	H. A. Smith H. Lauterpacht J. E. G. de Montmorency
London Canada	U. of Western Ontario. 1878	963	6	F. E. Perrin
Louvain	U. Catholique de Louvain. 1425	3,520	479	E. Descamps F. van Goethem P. Poullet Léon van der Essen
Lublin Poland	U. Lubelski. 1918	309	60	Caesar Bezezowski Przemyslaw Dabkowski
Lucknow India	U. of Lucknow. 1921	.....	10	V. Shiva Ram
Lund Sweden	Kungl. Karolinska U. i Lund. 1668	2,544	431	
Lwów (Lemberg) Poland	U. Jana Kazimierza. 1661	6,463	660	Ludwik Ehrlich
Lyon	U. de Lyon. 1808	.....	....	P. Pic Emm. Lévy
"	Faculté Catholique de Droit. 1875	125	20	Noël Verney Pierre Ravier du Magny
Macerata Italy	Regia U. di Macerata. 1290	102	19	Bruno Breschi
Madrid	U. Central de España. 1508	.....	....	José de Yanguas Joaquin Fernandez Prida
Manchester	Victoria U. 1851. Faculty of Law	2,480	45	Reginald A. Eastwood C. W. Keeton R. Y. Hedges G. J. Webber
Marburg Prussia	Philipps U. 1527. Rechts- und Staatswissenschaftliche Fakultät	80	40	Felix Genzmer H. Gerber G. A. Walz
Medellín Colombia	U. de Antioquia. 1822. Escuela de Derecho y Ciencias Politicâs	45	25	Alfonso Uribe Misas Alfredo Cock David Córdoba
Melbourne	U. of Melbourne. 1853	2,911	60	P. D. Phillips
Messina Sicily	Regia U. degli Studi. 1548	835	93	G. Cavarretta
Mérida Mexico	U. Nacional del Sureste. 1922. Facultad de Jurisprudencia	20	7	José A. Lopez Rodríguez Gustavo Casares Villamil

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Location	Name and year established	Total number of students	Number taking int. law	Names of professors and instructors
Mexico	U. Nacional. 1868. Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales	447	116	Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz Guillermo Novoa
Milano	Regia U. degli Studi. 1923	2,334	137	Santi Romano
"	U. Commerciale Luigi Bocconi. 1902	607	106	Carlo Longo
"	U. Cattolica del Sacro Cuore. 1924	625	72	F. Messineo A. M. Bettanini
Minsk White Russia	Belorusskij Gosudarstvennyi U. 1921	3,000	100	N. N. Kravchenka
Miskolcz Hungary	Evangelical Law Academy. 1665	303	80	Béla Zsedényi
Modena Italy	Regia U. degli Studi. 1182	829	18	Cino Vitta
Mons Belgium	Ecole Supérieure Commerciale et Consulaire. 1897	.....	....	V. Schollaert
Montevideo	U. de Montevideo. 1840	.....	....	A. Delle Piane J. Sienra
Montpellier	U. de Montpellier. 1180. Faculté de Droit	580	105	Jules Valéry Marcel Moye
Montreal	U. de Montréal. 1876	6,264	159	Rodolphe Lemieux Paul-Emile Renaud
"	McGill U. 1821	2,890	70	Percy E. Corbett
Morelia Mexico	U. Michoacána de San Nicolas de Hidalgo. 1885. Facultad de Jurisprudencia	35	9	Bonifacio Yrigoyen Agustín Arriaga
Moscow	U. de Moscow. 1755. Section Int. de la Faculté du Droit Soviétique. 1923	120	120	Eugene A. Korovin A. Worms J. Pereterskij A. Sabanine E. Pachoucanis
"	Kommunisticeskaja Akademija. 1918	.....	....	E. Pachoucanis D. Levin
"	Institut Vostokovedenija (Institute of Higher Oriental Studies)	1,920	....	Eugene A. Korovin
"	Military Academy	.....	....	Eugene A. Korovin
"	Courses of High Law Studies of the Commissariat of Justice	.....	....	Eugene A. Korovin
Münster	Westfälische Wilhelms-U. 1780. Rechts- und Staatswissenschaftliche Fakultät	1,088	200	Rudolf His Paul Krückmann Josef Lukas Friedrich Grimm

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Location	Name and year established	Total number of students	Number taking int. law	Names of professors and instructors
Munich	Ludwig-Maximilians-U. 1472	8,110	180	Karl Neumeyer Reinhard von Frank
Murcia Spain	U. de Murcia. 1915	.....	....	L. Gestoso Tudela
Nancy	U. de Nancy. 1854 Faculté de Droit	580	100	H. Lalouel
Nanking China	U. of Nanking. 1911	500	18	Lawrence M. Lew
Nantes France	Ecole Libre de Droit. 1875	.....	....	M. Bachelot M. Ricordeau
Naples	U. di Napoli. 1224	4,800	1,510	Arrigo Cavaglieri
Neuchâtel Switzerland	U. de Neuchâtel. 1909	400	50	G. Sauser-Hall Max Petitpierre Ed. Beguelin
Nimeguen Netherlands	Keizar Karel U. 1923	400	20	H. H. P. Bellefroid
Nuremberg Bavaria	Handelshochschule. 1916	520	35	Hans Eberlein
Odessa	Instytut Narodnoï Osvity	.....	....	Zhilin
Oradea Rumania	Academia de Drept. 1780	297	88	C. Petresco Ercea
Osaka Japan	Kwansai U. 1922	1,000	36	T. Senga
Oslo	Det Kongelige Frederiks U. 1811	3,200	200	N. Gjelsvik Jon Skeie Frede Castberg
Ottawa Canada	U. of Ottawa. 1866	3,000	....	A. Cary
Oviedo Spain	U. de Oviedo. 1608	.....	....	Aniceto de la Sela y Sampil
Oxford	Oxford U. 1249	4,489	200	James Leslie Brierly C. A. W. Manning G. C. Cheshire
Padua	Regia U. degli Studi. 1222	3,243	543	Enrico Catellani Donato Donati Antonio M. Bettanini
Palermo Sicily	Regia U. degli Studi. 1777	2,202	150	A. Ferracciu E. Carnevale
Paoting-fu China	Hopei U. 1920	600	120	Yu Tong-kia
Parana Brazil	U. do Parana. 1912	263	58	M. Alves de Camargo A. V. de Sá Barreto J. H. de Santa Ritta
Paris	U. de Paris. 1150	.....	....	Jules Basdevant Albert G. de Lapradelle Louis Le Fur Etienne Bartin

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Location	Name and year established	Total number of students	Number taking int. law	Names of professors and instructors
Paris	Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. 1881	623	177	Albert G. de Lapradelle Jules Basdevant P. Conard F. Maurette
"	Ecole des Hautes Etudes Sociales. 1900	355	....	Georges Scelle Etienne Fournol Jacques Kayser
"	Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques. 1871	1,400	269	Gilbert Gidel Charles Dupuis Emile Bourgeois Chr. Schefer R. Pinon R. Guyot M. Escoffier P. Rain
"	Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale. Centre Européen.	.....	180	André Tibal Raoul Allier Jules Basdevant Emile Bourgeois Bernard de Francqueville Yves de la Brière Louis Le Fur Albert G. de Lapradelle Charles Dupuis Gilbert Gidel Pierre Renouvin B. Mirkine-Guetzévitch Gaston Jèze Daniel Serruys Nicolas Politis
"	Institut Catholique de Paris. 1875	1,893	306	A. Laurent Bernard de Francqueville Yves de la Brière
"	Institut d'Etudes Slaves	.....	10	Aleksandre A. Pilenko Jean Efremov B. Mirkine-Guetzévitch
"	Institut Franco-Russe des Sciences Sociales et Politiques. 1925	168	40	Schatzky B. Mirkine-Guetzévitch Jean Effremov Koulicher
"	Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales. 1921	142	142	Albert G. de Lapradelle Marcel Sibert Charles A. M. Dupuis Alejandro Alvarez Gilbert Gidel Louis Le Fur Jean Paulin Niboyet Pierre Renouvin

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Location	Name and year established	Total number of students	Number taking int. law	Names of professors and instructors
Paris	Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales. 1921 (*continued*)			Démètre Negulesco B. Mirkine-Guetzevitch Duguit M. Germain-Martin Ernest Mahaim André Mercier Jules Basdevant
"	Groupe Académique Russe. Faculté de Droit. 1922. (Affiliated with U. of Paris.)	....	....	A. L. Baĭkov M. I. Doguel Aleksandre A. Pilenko
Parma Italy	Regia U. degli Studi. 1025	....	36	Teodosio Marchi
Pavia Italy	U. di Stato. 1361	284	77	Giulio Diena Arrigo Solmi
Pécs Hungary	M. Kir. Erzsébet Tudományegyetem (Royal Hungarian Elizabeth U.). 1912	1,280	165	Frank Faluhelyi Alexander Krisztics
Peking	Yenching U. 1889	490	50	Shuhsi Hsu M. T. Z. Tyau
"	Tsing Hua U. 1911	450	25	Clarence K. Young *H. C. Wang*
Perth	U. of Western Australia. 1913	400	23	F. Alexander
Perugia Italy	Regia U. degli Studi. 1266	.....	26	Bruno Breschi
Pisa	Regia U. degli Studi. 1343	947	39	Gabriele Salvioli
Poděbrady Lázně	Ukrajinská Hospodářská Akademie v Č.S.R. (Ukrainian Polytechnical U. College in Czechoslovakia.). 1922	450	143	Otto Eichelmann M. Dobrylovski
Poitiers	U. de Poitiers. 1431. Faculté de Droit. 1806	455	60	Eugène Audinet Georges Prévot-Leygonie
Pondichery French India	Ecole de Droit. 1876	.....	....	P. de Simorre
Popayán Colombia	U. de Popayán. 1827	.....	....	Arcesio Aragón Francisco E. Diago
Porto Portugal	Instituto Superior de Comercio. 1918	.....	....	Domingues dos Santos
Porto Alegre Brazil	Faculdade Livre de Direito de Porto Alegre. 1909	138	53	Alberto J. do Rego Lins Normelio Rosa
" "	Escola de Commercio. 1909. (Annex of Faculdade de Direito)	76	15	Augusto Cesar Sampaio

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Location	Name and year established	Total number of students	Number taking int. law	Names of professors and instructors
Poznan Poland	U. Poznański. 1919	3,811	304	Bohdan Winiarski
"	Wyższa Szkola Handlowa (Ecole Supérieure de Commerce). 1926	780	224	Bohdan Winiarski
Prague	Karlova U. 1348	8,754	294	Ant. Hobza Ladislav Vošta
"	Deutsche U. 1348	4,073	268	Heinrich Rauchberg
"	Ukrainian U. in Prague. 1921	200	75	O. Eichelmann
"	Ruská Pravnická Fakulta (Russian Faculty of Law). 1922	35	35	M. Zimmermann
Pretoria	U. of South Africa. 1918	2,886	61	F. B. Burchell O. H. Hoexter C. G. McKerron D. Wessels A. W. Back
"	Transvaal U. College. 1908. (Constituent C. of the U. of South Africa)	762	15	H. G. Heather
Quebec	Laval U. 1852	5,269	50	Adjutor Rivard
Quezatelnango Guatemala	Facultad de Derecho Notariado y Ciencias Politicas y Sociales de Occidente. 1921	69	14	Lisandro Villal
Quito	U. Central del Ecuador. 1787	350	40	Angel M. Paredes
Recife Brazil	Faculdade de Direito. 1827	.....	....	J. V. M. de Vasconcellos
Rennes France	U. de Rennes. 1735	.....	....	L. Cavaré
Reykjavik	Háskóli Islands (U. of Iceland). 1911	.....	....	Magnús Jónsson
Riga Latvia	Latvijas U. 1919	7,087	220	G. Albat
Rio de Janeiro	U. do Rio de Janeiro. 1920. Faculdade de Direito	754	98	Rodrigo Octavio Raul Pederneiras
Rome	Regia U. degli Studi di Roma. 1303. Facultà di Giurisprudenza	1,700	1,700	Dionisio Anzilotti Michele Buonvino Amedeo Giannini Tomaso Perassi
"	Athenaeum Pontificii Seminarii Romani. 1564	.....	....	Iosephus Pasquazzi

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Location	Name and year established	Total number of students	Number taking int. law	Names of professors and instructors
Rome..............	Istituto Superiore di Scienze Economiche Commerciali. 1906	780	780	Tomaso Perassi
"	Scuola di Lingue Slave ed Orientali Viventi. 1918	100	....	Amedeo Giannini
Rosario de Santa Fe... Argentina	U. Nacional del Litoral. Facultad de Ciencias Economicas Commerciales y Politicas. 1920	119	119	Mario Antelo Diógenes Hernandez
Rostock............. Germany	Universität. 1419. Rechts- und Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät	1,552	389	Edgar Tatarin-Tarnheyden Max Wenzel
Rotterdam...........	Nederlandsche Handelshoogeschool. 1913	350	40	J. P. A. François H. R. Ribbius W. H. Drucker
Salamanca........... Spain	U. de Salamanca. 1243	.....	....	Isidro Beato y Sala
San José............. Costa Rica	Escuela de Derecho. 1888	52	23	Luis Anderson Gregorio Martin Francisco Echeverría
San Salvador.........	U. Nacional de El Salvador. 1841	342	63	Lázaro Mendoza Héctor Escobar Serrano Enrique Cordova
Santa Fe............ Argentina	U. Nacional del Litoral. Facultad de Ciencias Juridicas y Sociales. 1890	592	592	Luis David Bonaparte Rudecindo Martinez
Santiago............ Chile	U. del Estado. 1842	3,208	494	J. Guillermo Guerra Ricardo Montaner Bello Federico Drencker
"	U. Católica de Chile. 1888	2,000	132	Alberto Cumming Ricardo Montaner Bello
Santiago............ Spain	U. de Santiago	....	....	Salvador Cabeza y de Léon
São Paulo........... Brazil	Faculdade de Direito. 1827	....	....	B. S. Arruda T. B. Souza Carvalho
São Salvador......... Brazil	Faculdade de Direito da Bahia. 1891	....	....	B. J. de Souza V. de Lemos
Saskatoon...........	U. of Saskatchewan. 1907	1,000	....	Robert M. Dawson
Sassari..............	Regia U. degli Studi. 1556	250	100	Lare Marghinotti
Sendai.............. Japan	Tohoku Imperial U. 1907. Faculty of Law and Literature	519	256	Komaji Kikuchi Kazuo Matsubara Ryoichi Taoka
Seville..............	U. de Sevilla. 1502	....	....	Adolfo Moris y Fernandez Vallin
Shanghai...........	Saint John's U. 1879	340	18	Dah-Chang Tsen Harley F. MacNair Shang-Chi Su

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Location	Name and year established	Total number of students	Number taking int. law	Names of professors and instructors
Shanghai	U. l'Aurore. 1903	450	11	P. J. de la Servière M. M. Barraud M. L. de Goth
" (Kiangwan)	Fuh Tan U. 1905	1,200	52	C. S. Wei S. K. Woo
Sheffield England	U. of Sheffield. 1905	2,299	4	William J. Lias W. F. Trotter
Siena Italy	Regia U. di Siena. 1246. Facultà di Giurisprudenza	150	....	Andrea Rapisardi-Mirabelli
Sofia	U. de Sofia. 1888	3,780	250	S. Danev G. P. Ghénov P. M. Bogaievsky
"	U. Libre des Sciences Politiques et Economiques. 1920. Institut Balkanique de Proche Orient	1,914	216	P. M. Bogaievsky G. P. Ghénov S. Danev
Soochow	University. 1899	457	41	Y. C. Yang T. F. Wu John C. H. Wu Kung Shih
Southampton England	U. College. 1902	.....	10	W. G. H. Cook
Stellenbosch South Africa	U. van Stellenbosch. 1918	39	....	H. Verloren van Themaat
Stockholm	Stockholms Högskola. 1878	1,200	....	A. Hassler N. Herlitz
Strasbourg	U. de Strasbourg. 1567. Faculté de Droit	661	53	E. Gaudemet R. Redslob
Subotica Serb, Croat, Slovene State	Faculty of Law. 1920	408	193	Miodrag Atchimovitch Michailo Konstantinovitch
Sydney New South Wales	U. of Sydney. 1852	2,410	97	Archibald H. Charteris
Szeged	Magyar Királyi Ferencz-József Tudományegyetem (Hungarian Royal Francis Joseph U.). 1872	1,300	190	Ladislaus Buza Paul Szandtner Julius Moór
Tartu Estonia	U. á Tartu. 1632	4,208	550	A. Piip F. Korsakov L. Villecourt
Tashkent Turkestan	Sredne-Aziatskij Gosudarstvennyj U. (State U. of Central Asia). 1918	3,600	615	B. A. Usatenko-Cervonnyj
Tegucigalpa Honduras	U. Central de la República. 1845	.....	....	Alberto Ucles

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Location	Name and year established	Total number of students	Number taking int. law	Names of professors and instructors
Teheran Persia	Ecole de Droit de Teheran. 1919	.....	....	W. Frachon W. Sadigh A. A. Daver
Tiflis Georgia (Union of Socialist Soviet Republics)	Tphilisis Ssachelmtzipho U. (State U.). 1918	6,000	400	H. Tatishvili
Tokyo	Keiogijuku U. 1858	*3,018	382	T. Itakura K. Yamaguchi
"	Tokyo Imperial U. 1877	7,938	2,259	Saburo Yamada Sakutaro Tachi Yasaka Takagi *Kisaburo Yokota* Hidebumi Egawa Kazuo Matsubara
"	Meiji U. 1881	5,031	3,446	G. Yendo K. Yamaguchi H. Kawabe
"	Waseda U. 1882	4,100	3,426	S. Nakamura T. Takai J. Shinobu
"	Takushoku U. 1900	1,233	143	S. Nakamura K. Matsubara
"	Chuo U. 1884	5,897	2,624	H. Kawabe A. Sasano K. Matsubara T. Amano B. Sasa
"	Hosei U. 1920	1,510	700	C. Murase S. Sugita A. Sasano K. Yamaguchi
"	Tokyo U. of Commerce. 1920	2,290	211	M. Maida S. Nakamura
"	Rikkyo Daigaku (St. Paul's U.). 1922	430	51	S. Nakamura
"	Kempei Renshujo (Gendarmerie Training College). 1899	75	75	Viscount Hidei Fukuoka
"	Tokyo Foreign Language School. 1897	638	154	*K. Mori* K. Kobayashi
Toronto	U. of Toronto. 1827	5,961	75	*Norman A. M. Mackenzie*
Toulouse	U. de Toulouse. 1229. Faculté de Droit	665	....	Jean Devaux
Trieste	Regia U. degli Studi Economici e Commerciali. 1877	543	543	Manlio Udina

* Exclusive of preparatory department.

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Location	Name and year established	Total number of students	Number taking int. law	Names of professors and instructors
Tsinan..............	Shantung Christian U. 1908	395	12	John J. Heeren Djang Li-chih
Tübingen............ Germany	Eberhard-Karls U. 1477	3,411	55	Heinrich Pohl
Turin...............	Regia U. degli Studi. 1404	.....	....	G. Ottolenghi
"	R. Istituto Superiore di Scienze Economiche Commerciali. 1906	697	156	G. Ottolenghi
Upsala	Upsala U. 1477	3,122	79	C. A. Reuterskiöld B. Ö. Undén
Urbino.............. Italy	U. di Urbino. 1506	250	83	Gaetano Morelli
Utrecht..............	Rijks-U. (State U. of Utrecht). 1636	2,461	20	J. H. W. Verzijl
Valencia............ Spain	U. de Valencia. 1500	.....	....	José Ramón de Orúe y Arregui
Valladolid........... Spain	U. de Valladolid. 1346	3,000	90	*Camilo Barcia Trelles*
Venice..............	R. Istituto Superiore di Scienze Economiche e Commerciali. 1868	710	140	Enrico Catellani Pietro Orsi
Vienna.............	Universität Wien. 1364. Rechts- und Staatswissenschaftliche Fakultät	10,028	2,809	Leo Strisower Alexander Hold-Ferneck Alfred Verdross Hans Sperl Karl Satter Gustav Turba Heinrich Srbik Otto H. Stowasser Hans Uebersberger
"	Konsularakademie. 1754	50	50	Alfred Verdross Markus Leitmaier Josef Hinterleithner Franz Peter
Warsaw............	U. Warszawski. 1818	9,047	898	Zygmunt Cybichowski Marceli Handelsman
"	Wolna Wszechnica Polska (Polish Free U.). 1906	800	....	Leon Babinski Zygmunt Graliński Hipolit Gliwic Bronislaw Bouffall
"	Wyzsza Szkola Handlowa (Commercial Academy). 1906	1,639	73	Leon Babiński Juljan Makowski Karol Bertoni Emil Kipa Pawet Rongier

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS TEACHING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Location	Name and year established	Total number of students	Number taking int. law	Names of professors and instructors
Warsaw	Szkola Nauk Politycznych (Institute for Political Sciences). 1915	808	148	Leon Babiński Juljan Makowski Emil Kipa Janusz Iwaszkiewicz
Wellington New Zealand	U. of New Zealand, Victoria U. College. 1899	820	22	James Adamson
Wilno Poland	U. Stefana Batorego. 1587	2,636	253	W. Komarnicki W. Sukiennicki
Winnipeg	U. of Manitoba. 1877. Manitoba Law School	54	18	Charles Rhodes Smith
Würzburg Bavaria	Bayer. Julius-Maximilians U. 1402	.....	....	Christian Meurer
Zaragoza Spain	U. de Zaragoza. 1474	2,879	125	Manuel de Lasala y Llanas
Zagreb	U. Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca. 1669	.....	....	Ladislav Polič
"	Ekonomsko-Komercijalna Visoka Škola u Zagrebu (Institute of Economics and Commerce). 1920	552	....	Ante Verona Josip Nagy
Zürich	Universität. 1833	1,500	....	Max Huber Hans Fritzsche Dietrich Schindler Georg F. von Cleric

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR AND GENERAL EDITOR

To THE TRUSTEES:

In the Annual Report of the Division of Economics and History for 1927, the hope was expressed that the Economic and Social History of the World War would be near enough completion in another year's time to permit a final summing up so far as such a statement could be made within the limits of a single report. Although during the current year there has been an undiminished activity in the output of the series, the delay in the completion of one or two fundamental contributions makes it necessary to postpone any statement of general conclusions. The formulation of a general historical synthesis is premature until the data are at hand for a careful comparative study of the effects of war upon the different countries with which the History deals, for the experience of one nation often throws a light upon that of others similarly situated. The importance of this comparative study is accentuated by the fact that during the War itself, and even in the post-war years, so little was known in one country of what another endured, or what means it employed to face insistent crises. The last texts, for instance, which have come in from German contributors are of sufficient importance to call for a further delay in the presentation of anything in the nature of a final report.

But although the summing up of conclusions is premature as yet, the History itself, so far as the preparation and publication of monographs is concerned, is proceeding at as rapid a rate as had been anticipated in the previous Annual Report. There have now been published one hundred and eight volumes containing one hundred and ninety-nine monographs. During the past year, thirteen volumes have been published consisting of fifty-six separate monographs. In addition to these published works, there are at present in press twenty-three volumes containing thirty-three separate monographs. Twenty-one of these twenty-three volumes have been sent to press during this past year. The total number of new monographs, therefore, which have finally passed from the editors' hands during the current year, is eighty-seven; some of these, however, it should be noted, had been in the process of editorial revision during a longer period. To complete the picture of the year's activity, it should also be noted that four monographs have been returned to the authors as unsuitable for inclusion in the History.

Meanwhile the final monographs are rapidly coming in. Some thirty-seven of these are at present in the hands of the editors; not all of which, however, have been written in the course of the last year. Some of them have been held for a considerable length of time in order to check them up with correlative studies in parallel fields. Naturally, there are also at least two or three in the list concerning which there have been serious editorial problems which may ultimately prevent publication.

If all the monographs contracted for are completed, there should be thirty-five more submitted for editorial action during the coming year. Some of these are of fundamental importance, covering such vast fields as the economic costs of the War to the United States, or the effect of the War upon German industries and commerce. But the mere enumeration of outstanding titles does not give an accurate idea of the fraction which is still left to be completed, for the list also includes some nine studies which are to be combined in two volumes in the Polish Series. Stated, therefore, from the publisher's standpoint of completed volumes rather than of separate monographs, the work in hand for the coming year amounts to approximately twenty-three full volumes in the hands of the editors and another twenty volumes of outstanding texts, making a total of forty-five volumes yet to be printed.

This calculation, which is naturally subject to revision and modification where so many contributors are involved, brings the completed History to the total of one hundred and fifty volumes, which is the number of volumes indicated in announcements of this Division in previous years. But while it seems likely that the total number of volumes will remain as stated in the original plans, the number of separate monographs has far exceeded the editorial calculations. As at present planned, the entire History will contain over three hundred monographs—three hundred and four in the plans as indicated above; of these, two hundred and sixty-nine have already been completed, not counting the dozen or more which have been rejected for one reason or another by the General Editor or by the editorial committees of the different countries. At present writing, the history of nine countries has been definitely completed. These are: Belgium, a series containing seven volumes; Greece, seven monographs; The Netherlands, nine monographs; Sweden, eight monographs; Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Turkey, and Yugoslavia, one volume each.

The margin to be completed in the larger series may perhaps best be seen by a comparative statement. In the British Series, one or two volumes are still expected; in the French Series there are only three volumes outstanding; in the Italian Series, two; and only one remains to be done in the Russian Series, although the difficulty of translation may delay the preparation of the English text in the case of two others. The chief delay, as stated above, has occurred in the Austro-Hungarian and German Series.

Comment upon the character of the texts themselves may best be given in the terms of the extracts from book reviews which are appended to this report. It is a striking fact that although the published History now amounts to over a hundred volumes, with the exception of a single book review dealing with a single monograph, the critical comment upon it has been uniformly favorable. This practically unanimous judgment on the individual monographs of the Series is now becoming more and more the equivalent of a judgment upon the History as a whole. It is already recognized in Europe as the outstanding authority in its field. Most of the reviews take occasion to pay a tribute to the unique contribution which the Endowment is making by offering a corrective to war-time opinion and a permanent record of the economic and social displacement caused by the War, a record which otherwise would not have been made.

This critical recognition gains a double value from the fact that it, for the most part, comes from those who are themselves able to give an authoritative judgment. The monographs are, most of them, somewhat technical and they interest chiefly the experts in the field with which each separate study deals. No scientific survey of the intricate data of European civilization under the stress of war could have the wide appeal of more superficial and less detailed surveys. Moreover, the scientific value of the Series has been gained by deliberate refusal to yield to those elements of popular appeal which win immediate success in war literature. A statement of what really happened is much less interesting to most people than a statement of how people have felt about happenings, or about what they think happened. In the heat of a struggle, the real facts are often disguised and seldom fully known; the very intensity of the conflict projects itself into the literature of controversy. The task of scientific investigation is therefore often to be carried on in direct violation of established beliefs. So long as those beliefs are widely shared, they make a subject for literature that has much of the appeal of the original controversy, but as the years pass and the war-time memories pass with them, the perspectives of history can only be made accurate by supplying the real data alongside the contemporary misconceptions of them. It is therefore primarily as a work of historical and economic research that this Series has been judged, and fortunately it has been held by competent critics to measure up to this standard.

No effort has been made to secure a complete collection of the book reviews in question, so that the extracts which follow are by no means a complete picture of the scientific interest which the History has drawn to itself. Still less has there been any effort on the part of the Endowment to stimulate or procure that kind of favorable book review which is a part of the regular publicity practice in some of the countries concerned.

In the above lists of completed volumes occurs, for the first time, mention of the history of Turkey. This volume has been completed, accepted, and is now in press. It deals with one of the most interesting problems not only in the history of the World War, but in the history of war generally. The arrangements for it were made by the General Editor during his visit to Constantinople in 1925, and Dr. Emin, a sociologist and historian of American university training, formerly the editor of one of the most influential of Turkish newspapers, has now completed the volume, which will be an outstanding contribution both historically and sociologically. In rapid outline he has traced the history of the Ottoman Empire prior to the War as the basis for an analysis of the various elements in that heterogeneous political fabric. If the World War was a laboratory for the study of the displacement which war itself caused in the normal occupations and outlook of civilized nations, the whole history of Turkey, as interpreted here, offers still more definite lessons, politically, economically, and socially. The effect of conquest upon the conquerors and upon the conquered peoples is traced to the ultimate catastrophe of 1918 through a story of heroic effort, on the one hand, massacre and intimidation on the other. The inherent weakness of national policy resting upon and applying the system of military government, the almost inevitable failure in rapid adaptation to modern ideals, and the sum total of suffering and tragedy which this involved, is here depicted for the first time in a volume which should prove of outstanding interest and instruction to any thoughtful reader.

Another volume of unusual interest now in press is that which deals with the war history of the Serbian nation. Professor Yovanovitch, of the University of Belgrade, has in this volume combined the scientific method of the French economists with a literary skill and power which reproduces in the midst of a detailed economic survey, a living picture of the winter retreat through the Macedonian and Albanian mountains which will remain one of the outstanding episodes of the World War. The text is published in French, but it is hoped that some sections of it, at least, will be reproduced in English translation.

Worthy also of special comment is the splendid volume which Professor Andréadès and his colleagues have prepared on the economic and social effects of the War upon Greece. The distinguished historian of the Bank of England has undertaken here to disentangle, as far as can readily be done, the financial effects of the World War, as distinguished from the other sufferings which Greece underwent in the years immediately following the treaty of Sèvres. In order to present the full picture, however, the volume deals in general terms with the whole post-war period. Absence of critical comment in the reviews is due solely to the fact that the volume is one of the last to be published, and has not yet reached the reviewers in the European countries.

Owing to the fact that the volumes on The Netherlands have only recently been published in English translation, a full review comment is not available at the present time. They consist of eleven monographs which have been published in four separate volumes. The editorial direction of the series has been in the hands of Professor H. B. Greven, the recognized *doyen* of economists of The Netherlands, to whose careful oversight and sincere cooperation the Carnegie Endowment owes the enlistment of this body of authoritative writers who have given a survey of every important phase of the war history of The Netherlands. Professor Greven was one of the original Committee of Research of this Division and has, therefore, served as adviser and editor throughout its whole history. Similarly, Professor Westergaard, who has been in a position of central responsibility for the editorial work on the series dealing with Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Iceland, dates his connection with the Endowment from the formation of the Division in 1911. Professor Westergaard's unquestioned position in the northern countries has enabled him to coordinate studies which do not readily fit into the common mold of the History, although to the outside observer they may seem to have so much in common. The volumes of the northern countries were originally published in Danish, Swedish and Norwegian, and as will be seen from the review comment quoted below, these volumes have been hailed as standard and authoritative works.

There is an especial interest in this whole group of monographs because they deal with small countries which maintained their neutrality on the very frontiers of the great belligerents. They point the lesson of illusory war-time profits combined with the difficulties of adjustment in commerce and finance. For a comparative study of the effects of the War upon Europe, therefore, this group of monographs contains material not less significant than the survey of the larger countries, and especially important in view of the new effort at cooperative international statesmanship which is making itself felt in the post-war period.

In taking this occasion to pay a tribute to the long continued cooperation of Professors Greven and Westergaard, it should not be forgotten that the Swedish volume alone involved editorial work of almost as great difficulty as that of the major series. Professor Heckscher, who has been in charge of the Swedish Series of monographs, has succeeded in this so well as to make the financial section of that history the basis of far-reaching conclusions which are offered as a contribution to the general theory of the science of finance. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to translate in full the text of the Scandinavian and Danish volumes, but an abridged translation is already in press.

The one important series of the belligerent nations which is now completed is that of Belgium. The final volume, by the Belgian historian, Professor Pirenne, who is also the editor of the Series, has just come from the press in France. In it is summed up the body of research which lies in the separate monographs, interpreted objectively so as to bring even the elements of continuing controversy within the field of scientific historical investigation. There could be no subject more difficult than that of Belgium in the World War in a cooperative history participated in by both belligerents. Although agreement cannot be expected as to the implication of events, nevertheless in the seven volumes of the Series, there has been no limitation placed upon the statement of indubitable fact when accompanied by historical documentary proof. There is in the Belgian Series, therefore, as is proper, an even more instructive commentary as to the nature of modern war than that furnished by its neighbor to the north, for as the one shows that it is impossible for neutral States to escape from the economic consequences of a war among the major Powers, the other shows that it is impossible in the modern world to apply the ancient principles of conquest.

There is one national series, that of Poland, which has been planned during the course of the year as a last addition to the History. Owing to the fact that Poland, as a political entity, came into being only at the close of the War, it was not included in the original survey. But the plans have at last been made which promise a careful and scientific investigation in this area of eastern Europe which was so much the theater of war. A comprehensive series of volumes will be prepared for publication in Polish under the auspices of a learned academy, and a summary of the more important aspects in their findings will form the content of two large volumes of French text, among the contributors to which will be found not only academic authorities but statesmen as well, including one who has been Prime Minister of Poland.

Finally, it should be added that the concluding volumes of the greater series in France, Germany, and Austria, are already nearing completion; and, more difficult than these, the Russian Series in its English translation has been brought to almost the same measure of completion, largely by reason of the indefatigable and competent editorial work of Mr. Michael Florinsky, Associate Editor of the Russian Series.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES T. SHOTWELL,
Director and General Editor.

NEW YORK CITY,
April 10, 1929.

Extracts From Press Reviews

INTRODUCTION TO THE AMERICAN OFFICIAL SOURCES FOR THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR, compiled by Waldo G. Leland and Newton D. Mereness

Future historians will begin their history of America's participation in the World War with this volume, for it is the only guide that both tells the organization of war-time Governments, and where the reader should go to find the authoritative war-time description of their activities. Compiled with the aid of those who were in charge of the records in the great government departments, it contains a description written by those who actually worked in the departments themselves, of the short narrative of this unique page of America's history. There is nothing else like it, and yet few of those who worked in Washington know the care that has been taken to safeguard this invaluable but otherwise transitory record of the greatest exploit in our history.—*New York World.*

WAR HISTORY OF AMERICAN RAILROADS, by Walker D. Hines

They [the facts of our war-time control of railroads] are here set down, in simple and orderly fashion, by the man of all men best fitted to state them, Walker D. Hines, Assistant Director-General of Railroads up to January, 1919, and Director-General during the remaining fourteen months of federal control. He is an able railroad executive of long experience, a man everywhere respected for honesty, judgment, and fairness, and a consistent opponent of government operation of railroads.—*The Nation.*

Written by one who, aside from his personal experiences, has had close access to all documentary material, it is of indispensable value.—*Boston Transcript.*

Mr. Walker D. Hines, a well-known member of the New York bar, was for many years general counsel for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, and during the last two years of Government operation of our steam transportation was Director-General of Railroads. With his practical experience of both private and public railway operation no man could treat this complicated question of government with more authority.—*The Outlook.*

Walker D. Hines, who as Director-General of the United States Railroad Administration during 1919 and 1920, has made a substantial and valuable contribution to the history of the war in writing this book. . . . That the railroads were mismanaged by the Government and returned to their owners in a broken down condition is very effectively disposed of by Mr. Hines.—*Commerce and Finance.*

History repeats itself, a generalization that is true within narrow limits, such as, for instance, that human beings will usually be foolish in crises. Hines recognizes that to the extent of saying that, if war comes again, the Government will go much farther than it did in 1918 in the direction of mobilizing capitalistic enterprise in general so as to control its compensation as well as its policies.—*Traffic World*, Chicago.

Mr. Hines is, of course, the best-equipped man in the United States to write such a volume. In a thoroughly readable volume, he has given recognition to the railroad men who contributed their talents toward operating the road for the Government during the war period, with no precedent to furnish a guide to their actions. . . .

Significant in the introductory remarks are the views of the author on the question of private profits in time of war, and he observes that "it seems reasonable to assume that if war should ever come again that lesson would continue to be applied with increasing force with the result that there would be far less, instead of more, stimulus to industry for private profit than in the past." . . . To those who served under Walker D. Hines, his book will stand as his final report on the intensive efforts he made to protect the Government's interests against opposition and disapproval from many sources.—*Christian Science Monitor*, Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Hines was the one man who could have written the final and authoritative history of our war-time experiment in government operation of the railways. . . . His narrative of this dramatic series of events is clear and comprehensive; no aspect of the numerous complicated problems which the war created is ignored. . . . The book will unquestionably be the standard of reference hereafter for that episode in the country's economic history.—*New York Times Book Review.*

It is an expert investigation into a phase of war activity that is not interesting to many. Students will find it valuable.—*Chronicle,* San Francisco.

KRIEG UND KRIMINALITÄT IN ÖSTERREICH, by Franz Exner

. . . The connection between war and crime has been illuminated in this beautiful presentation by Professor Exner with something like the unrelenting light of the flares of No Man's land. Many of the points made in the course of his study are scientific discoveries. My own impression is that Professor Exner has brilliantly solved the problem of the effects of the War upon crime itself. And the most notable triumph of this outstanding work is that the author has succeeded in presenting the results of his research without technical scaffolding and in language that is easily understood and clear for the common reader.—*Deutsche Literaturzeitung.*

Professor Exner has published an outstanding scientific work which, at the same time, thanks to its untechnical form, is a popular work in the best and fullest sense of the word. Valuable source material and equally valuable researches form the basis of the work which the author has enlivened with critical acumen; and, while remaining absolutely objective he has, nevertheless, made it the expression of his own sound judgment.—*Fremden-Presse.*

The author has performed his task with brilliant success and has prepared a work which merits the deepest interest of circles quite outside the scope of those who were specialists in criminology. He portrays the development of criminology in both war and post-war periods, on the one hand the inspiration of the War itself and the sense of duty, on the other, the sense of discouragement and of catastrophe, and against this background depicts the various groups of criminals and of crimes. Especially valuable is the composite picture in which Professor Exner compares his data with the wars of 1866 and 1871, and the criminal effects of the war in certain neutral states and also those of the Entente.—*Literatur-Beilage zur Deutschen Juristen-Zeitung.*

The book is a very careful study of the influence of the War on criminality in post-war Austria. By comparing Austrian criminal conditions with those of other countries, the author is led to the interesting conclusion that nations which have been sorely tried by economic warfare, though not directly participating in the war, show a war criminality similar to that of the Central Powers, while that similarity does not exist with nations which have been spared economic distress. The book is a most valuable contribution to the history of war criminality, as well as to the great compilation published under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Very eulogistic mention is made of Professor Lelewer's "courageous and uncompromising" statements on the encroachments and excesses of military judicature.—*Juristische Blatter,* Vienna.

An impressive picture of the war's moral effects in Austria.—*Foreign Affairs.*

DIE ÄUSSERE WIRTSCHAFTSPOLITIK ÖSTERREICH-UNGARNS, by Gustav Gratz, and Richard Schüller

One of the outstanding books of the Carnegie series.—*Foreign Affairs.*

. . . The important work of Gratz and Schüller comprises four divisions of the highest interest . . . admirably composed, it is very substantial, animated, and always objective. . . . Inasmuch as the two authors were directly and intimately connected with the events, of which they are the historians, one feels that the information is first hand.—*Revue Economique Internationale.*

[In about 450 words a brief sketch is given of how the Endowment is bringing out its Economic and Social History of the World War.] It is impossible in the narrow limits of a review even to touch upon the numerous problems handled in this valuable and magnificently written volume. The names of the two authors guarantee its scientific worth. This work belongs on the book shelf of every historian and political economist.—*Militärwirtschaftliche Mitteilungen.*

DIE REGELUNG DER ARBEITSVERHÄLTNISSE IM KRIEGE, by Ferdinand Hanusch and Emanuel Adler

A long article paying homage to the memory of Hanusch as Labor Leader and First Austrian Minister for Social Reform. The book itself is characterized as both a fitting monument to Hanusch and an "outcry against war," a document of the salient heroism of the leaders. There are contributions by the leaders of the Syndicalist Movement, with vivid descriptions of Austrian labor during the War, others dealing with their longing for peace, and others showing the mistakes of governments and the explanation of the collapse of the Monarchy. On the whole the book is a severe condemnation of war.—*Arbeit und Wirtschaft,* Vienna.

The book evokes the memories of the horrors of war and gives a fearful picture of the sufferings of the "war hinterland," a picture which is the reverse of the one presented ten years ago by official Austria. If the hardships of labor as described by Socialist writers are revolting, still more are the plain facts. The workers suffered not only misery but lack of liberty as well; the military chiefs were masters of the workers, and martial law was an instrument for strike breaking. Insufficient nutrition bringing increased mortality, largely through tuberculosis, and the frightful exhaustion of women and children are also depicted here.—*Salzburger Wacht.*

The book is wholly suited for promoting the program of the Carnegie Endowment which is to serve international peace. It constitutes a tremendous indictment of the Austrian authorities and is in fact a history of the collapse of the monarchy. After reading the descriptions of the unspeakable misery of the masses and of the brutal abjectness of the Government—especially of the military administration—one understands why the Hapsburg monarchy was doomed to perish.—*Der Kampf.*

Surveying the contents, the reviewer, Dr. Fritz Rager, says that though the War is now far behind, the Austrian population has not yet wholly recovered from its devastating effects, and the fresh revelation of its horrors is bound to rouse keen interest in Austria.—*Der Abend,* Vienna.

A general picture of Austrian labor conditions during the war. The detailed description of the State's interference with economic life, especially with labor, is followed by interesting reports on those conditions in the various industries, on women's work, on the health of the workers, etc.—*Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv* (Review of the Institute for World Economics at Kiel University).

DIE KOHLENVERSORGUNG IN OESTERREICH WÄHREND DES KRIEGES, by Emil Homann-Herimberg

[A laudatory review of some 150 words.] The author is described as an authority, he having been Minister of Public Works at the time under consideration. The reviewer says: "In its sober style, strictly technical and amply reinforced with documentation, the work reminds us of that of the late Marshall and is also both a scientific treatise and valuable source material. Students will often refer to it later." Attention is directed to the value for military men of the author's conclusion in his work that army administration of coal mines is not conducive to fast production.—*Oesterreichische Wehrzeitung.*

DIE KRIEGSWIRTSCHAFT IN DEN OKKUPIERTEN GEBIETEN, edited by General Hugo Kerchnawe

Major-General Kerchnawe, who was Chief of Staff of the general military government in Serbia and as such the absolute master of the occupied regions of that country, does not restrict himself to dry documents. He is a spirited and, as it seems, a courageous man. He praises and blames and tells many a story that is instructive even today.—*Prager Tagblatt.*

In addition to its great historical value, this work may also lay claim to a political significance, especially as it throws a clear light on certain international relationships which have hitherto appeared obscure. For all who are interested in the history of the War, this book offers much new material.—*Die Wirtschaft*, Prague.

In this volume, commanding officers of the Austrian army describe the military occupation in the Balkan States, in Russia, Poland and occupied Italy. The text gives not only a living picture of the facts themselves but also reveals the character and motives of the men responsible for them. —*Wirtschafts-Nachrichten*, Berlin.

Until now we have had in the literature of the War only a few works which have dealt with events behind the fighting front and in the occupied areas. The work of Kerchnawe is the first to carry us into a field which is both highly interesting and instructive. The Austria-Hungarian troops occupied in the World War great portions of Poland, Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, the Ukraine, Venetia and Rumania. In all these regions the greater part of the agricultural population remained behind; considerable portions of her own territories were laid waste by the War; since Austria-Hungary, in consequence of the blockade, was not able longer to support her population, she had therefore to exploit the occupied territory. The administration of these areas offered apparently insoluble tasks. General Kerchnawe, as Chief of the Staff in Serbia, had rich opportunities to study the military administration of all these territories practically. The many reports and statistics which the book offers show clearly how, in spite of all difficulties, a country suffering from war itself and occupied by an enemy, was able by scientific management to produce, and not only support its own population but furnish a considerable margin for the occupiers. . . . Kerchnawe's book is a splendid treatise.—*Deutschösterreichische Tages-Zeitung.*

[Begins with reference to the sufferings of conquered Austria and the Allied belief that its armies were led by "Hun" generals.] One bright ray breaks this dark cloud of misunderstanding and shows the narrow path that leads towards truth and justice. It is the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which has had the courage by serious, impartial, technical experts to call for researches into the very heart of this most sinister of all historical problems. Naturally, this revealed the fact that in those fateful hours our hearts beat with the same emotions as those of the enemy. Our armed forces merely did what they were forced to do by the unavoidable pressure of the situation. . . . Extraordinarily interesting is the volume on the military occupation. It is richly documented and gives the impartial student many an argument for ending the hate of yesterday and opening wide the way for international understanding in the days to come. . . . From the standpoint of authorship, the monographs are as excellent as they are technically valuable.—*Neues Wiener Journal.*

Another volume of this important undertaking which touches us more nearly than most of the other volumes because it portrays the work of the soldier not as the "miles gloriosus" but in activities of peace. The story of occupied Poland covers the different phases from purely military control to an organized and legal civil administration, all depicted as it gradually took shape. General Kerchnawe, the famous commander in Serbia, describes very clearly the grave problems of administration there and his solution of them, a solution which brings lasting credit to the author. . . . [After somewhat similar praise for the other monographs, the review closes:] As can be seen from the above, all the monographs in this volume contain outstanding contributions to the history of the World War.—*Tagespost.*

DIE REGELUNG DER VOLKSERNÄHRUNG IM KRIEGE, by Hans Löwenfeld-Russ

. . . the book presents an excellent, comprehensive and objective exposé of the matter and will be read with interest by all those who are concerned with the problems of public alimentation.—*Berichte über Landwirtschaft*, Berlin.

. . . The chapter on the problem of prices . . . teems with information of the highest practical and theoretical interest.—*Revue Economique Internationale.*

[Conclusion of a five hundred word review.] . . . The correctness of the Löwenfeld conclusions has been amply demonstrated in the post-war period.—*Neues Wiener Journal.*

This book gives a penetrating description of the struggle to increase the food supply in the country and the organization which this task entailed, the erection of the central bodies and the Ministry of Food, and the organization of distribution. The value of the book is heightened by the enormous statistical tables.—*Mitteilungen des Volksgesundheitsamtes,* Vienna.

DAS GELDWESEN IM KRIEGE, by Alexander Popovics

An authoritative financial history of the Dual Monarchy during the war, in the Carnegie series.—*Foreign Affairs.*

[A highly favorable review of about 200 words.]

The Carnegie Peace Foundation wants to serve the cause of peace by writing up the history of the war economy and the social events of the World War on a strictly scientific basis and with the best pens. The European and North American public is indebted to this work, which is being carried out with a high feeling of responsibility for strict impartiality, for a number of extraordinarily interesting and very informative volumes to which Austrian and Hungarian experts of renown have also contributed their bit. . . . The *Wehrzeitung* draws the conclusion from Dr. Popovics' work that the very short-sightedness of the army administration in financial matters helps prove the "will for peace" obtaining in the Danube Monarchy.—*Oesterreichische Wehrzeitung.*

ÖSTERREICHISCHE REGIERUNG UND VERWALTUNG IM WELTKRIEGE, by Joseph Redlich

A splendid volume in the Carnegie series. Really the best existing treatment of the Austrian system since 1867.—*Foreign Affairs.*

The great series of works on the Social and Industrial History of the War produced by the Carnegie Institute under the editorship of Dr. Shotwell is, as the title and purpose indicate, to a large extent of a highly technical character. Among them Dr. Redlich's work stands out in its appeal to general political interest. It contains, indeed, the ablest and most careful study of Austria, not only during but also before the war, with which we are acquainted. . . .

The book ends with a very illuminating explanation of the reasons by which it came about that the final collapse took place almost without friction or conflict; and the author shows us how it was that the servants of the old Monarchy, who had on the whole always preserved their loyalty to the Empire, felt themselves justified in transferring it to the new States which arose; thereby they did a great service to Europe, for they helped to avoid the chaos which otherwise seemed imminent. The book is one which deserves careful study.—*London Times.*

. . . The interest of this book seems to me to rest rather in the political analysis than in the survey of economic questions.—*Revue Economique Internationale.*

BRITISH FOOD CONTROL, by Sir William Beveridge

A volume of the Carnegie series dealing with the all-important question of England's food supply during the war.—*Foreign Affairs.*

Sir William Beveridge's account of the Ministry of Food, which now appears, nearly ten years after the war, in the British series of the Carnegie Endowment's Economic and Social History of the World War, deserves to be placed in the front rank with Sir Arthur Salter's *Allied Shipping Control* as among the most readable and authoritative accounts of war-time administration. It is one of those uncommon books which reveal with clarity and frankness the working of the huge machine of Government from the point of view of the administrative expert. The relations of civil servants to Ministers, of Departments to one another, to the Cabinet and to Parliament, and of all three to the forces that make up "public opinion" and the Press; the small part played by individual intelligence and foresight, and the predominating influence of chance improvisations and compromises based on misunderstanding of the facts, personal rivalries and political expediency; the immense inertia of "things as they are" and the difficulty of bringing about any radical change even under the spur of a war of self-preservation; and above all, the drastic effectiveness for good or evil, of governmental organisation once it has got into its stride and is allowed by Parliament, the Press and public opinion to work its will on the structure of society—on these and other topics there is here abundant raw material for the political theorist and the social reformer.

. . . The book is the product of a mature mind, versed as perhaps no other in this generation in the art of public administration. To the skill of the civil servant in "putting on paper" the essential facts of a situation and the reasons for and against alternative lines of action the author adds in this book the broader vision of the economist and the social historian.—*The New Statesman.*

. . . it presents an admirable account of an exceedingly interesting and important aspect of Britain's organization to meet the conditions of the war. . . . This eventful history has received comparatively little serious attention historically before the appearance of this book, and Sir William's very able account of food control is an extremely interesting, as well as a valuable, contribution to our knowledge of war-time economics. The work is thoroughly indexed, and has a number of useful appendixes.—*The Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

. . . As an historical record of the difficulties which the Ministry and the various trades had to go through this work is invaluable. The author's position at the Ministry and his pre-eminence as a student of economics and sociology combine to make it one of the most interesting works among the large flood of volumes, written from every angle that have appeared in the country since the war. . . . We could go on quoting and illustrating interesting points in this very valuable volume to a great extent. It is essentially a readable book, not only from the intrinsic value of the information it contains, but from the pleasant and illuminative style in which it is written, the author even introducing a certain amount of humour into its composition.—*The British Baker.*

Sir William Beveridge, with whom I have been associated both at the Ministry of Food and the Board of Trade, has just published what to me is a fascinating book on "British Food Control," and I should recommend its perusal to all those who were associated with the Ministry of Food during the war and after. The book, besides being a well-written record of food pricing and food rationing during a crisis in our national history, is made more interesting to the reader by being interspersed with sound reasoning, and a sense of humour, which is both arresting and interesting, and not always to be found in a book of this kind.—*Grocery.*

Quite the weightiest contribution to our knowledge of the control of British food supplies during the Great War comes from the pen of Sir William Beveridge, who brings to bear on the subject not only a wealth of technical knowledge, but also the information and experience gained during his connexion with the Ministry of Food. . . .

The result of the author's labours is a comprehensive and authoritative survey of the control of a nation's food supplies, drawing from the facts the lessons, economic and political, which they give.—*Imperial Food Journal.*

. . . Sir William Beveridge's book, in spite of the formidable appearance of many pages of statistical tables, makes fascinating reading. To read it forces one to realise the magnitude of the problem of food control in the war years. . . . The seriousness and complexity of the task are fully brought out in this book. It deals with every aspect of the question, and brings us down to the battles over de-control. The author's personal views upon such matters as the policies pursued by Mr. Runciman and Lord Rhondda, and the merits—and demerits—of control in times of peace are weighty and interesting.—*Liverpool Post and Mercury.*

The latest addition to the Carnegie Endowment's "Social and Economic History of the World War" should make a wider appeal than most other volumes of the series. It is Sir William Beveridge's good fortune to treat of the one aspect of the war, on its economic side, that entered into the daily life of every civilian, man, woman, and child, in Great Britain. His pages recall with disconcerting vividness the days of the sugar and butter queues, the anxious confabulations as to how the family meat coupons could most economically be pooled, the monstrous array of forms, the musty barley cakes, the conscientious attempt to extract calorific comfort from American bacon at which the gorge rose. These were very small hardships, as Sir William Beveridge is careful to point out, compared with the acute privations suffered in enemy, and in some neutral countries; but they were the daily preoccupation of thousands of agitated households, and the recollection of them gives his book a more than scientific interest.

Sir William Beveridge has exceptional qualifications for his task. He is an expert in economics and an expert in administration; he held high office in the Ministry of Food itself, and he can write clear, nervous English, enlivened by occasional flashes of a wit that never fails to illuminate its subject. There are passages which suggest that his energies flagged at times under the burden of reducing his enormous mass of material into consecutive and animated narrative; but the book as a whole lends itself to straightforward reading as well as to study. For the student, the narrative is supplemented by a wealth of well-arranged statistics. . . .

Most readers will turn eagerly to the chapters in which the author sums up the lessons of war-time control. They are full of illuminating comment and clear argument. . . .

He has provided us with an immense variety of food for thought, and it is one of the merits of his book that it raises even more questions that it answers. It is a notable contribution both to the history and to the science of administration on its economic side.—*The Nation and the Athenaeum.*

Sir William Beveridge's history of British food control during the war and after will rank with Sir Arthur Salter's account of Allied shipping control and one or two other volumes of the same series produced under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment as economic studies of first-class importance.

But let me hasten to add, for the encouragement of the general reader, that it is also in parts very lively reading. For it lifts the veil on many emergencies and anxieties behind the scenes which were little known to the man in the street, and which, when fitted into their military context, form an important part of the history of the war.

Further, while writing as an economist and observing all the proprieties of that vocation, Sir William is fortunately alive to the human factor in the problem, and contrives to present lively portraits of the numerous personalities who chased each other across the scene in the six years from 1914 to 1920. . . .

The details are voluminous, and the reader who wishes to recall them must go to the book. But certain main lessons stand out, and, first and foremost, that a Government which wishes to control prices must also control supplies.—*Daily News.*

. . . the announcement of the work under review created a sense of lively anticipation which is now amply justified by the merit of the work itself. . . . Sir William had a very unattractive mass of material to handle, but he has succeeded in making the book a consecutive and animated narrative which holds the reader's attention throughout. At the same time he has been sparing in his personal references by way of eulogy or criticism, using them only to illustrate some general conclusion as to economic science or the art of administration: they are none the less shrewd and accurate. . . .

The work of the Ministry of Food impinged upon the economic life of the community at so many points in removing from the operation of so-called economic laws so many functions of production, distribution, and exchange, that a reasoned account of its activities by an economist of the standing of Sir William Beveridge could not fail to be of absorbing interest to the student of economics. We may suggest that it will be of no less interest and value to the teacher of economics as a storehouse of examples of the arts of applied economics and public administration. . . .

The volume is well illustrated throughout by statistical tables and diagrams, and it contains a large statistical appendix which not only gives for the first time in a collected form numerous interesting tables prepared by the Ministry of Food, but also a still more extended list of titles of tables which may be consulted at the library of the Board of Trade.—*Journal of the Royal Statistical Society.*

The work is a comprehensive history of that difficult period which forms an interesting study, while the lessons which food control has taught are well worthy of careful consideration.—*Grocer.*

THE WAR AND THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY, by C. Ernest Fayle

We are sometimes told that, while the clash of war in France uprooted a large peasantry and devastated their countryside no civilian in England was forced to lose a night's sleep. But this is untrue. Those men who live their lives in British ships were just as directly engaged on the outbreak of war as the war-stricken civilians of France, Belgium, and Eastern Europe. For four years they had to go about their peaceful and other pursuits as in a battleground. . . . The book is thus, as its title implies, very much more than a narrative, though Mr. Fayle carries his study and deductions along with the running narrative with a facility to which he must have devoted great pains. . . . All in all, Mr. Fayle has made a study which is as valuable as it is absorbing; and it is very absorbing indeed.—*Manchester Guardian Commercial.*

Not only has Mr. Fayle been at immense pains to collect, assimilate and marshal his evidence, but he also presents it in a way which will make the perusal of the volume a matter of interest even to those who were directly associated with it and who recognize, with him, that, as yet, we are very far from being in a position to claim that we can draw accurate inferences from the facts before us. —*Fairplay.*

He has produced a valuable account of one of our greatest industries, showing where it stood in 1914, what occurred during the war, and how post-war conditions are being faced as the new situation develops. The whole account is carefully documented and the conclusions drawn are reliable and impartial. It may be safely said that for anyone who wishes to make a study of the Economics of Shipping, Mr. Fayle's book should prove of immense help, and, in the necessary preliminary work, smooth away many difficulties. The book is wisely conceived, and in its carrying out documents and facts are mainly allowed to speak for themselves.—*Economic Journal.*

. . . It contains a well-written account of the way in which the shipping industry of Great Britain was affected by the war and by those administrative developments which were the product of war conditions.—*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

. . . The essential aspects of the matter are set out in their due perspective and with an admirable lucidity . . . a trained historian with a plain presentation of the facts, he achieves his purpose not only in an authoritative, but in an eminently readable way that will appeal to the layman as well as to the expert. . . . The achievements and the mistakes of the whole period of state requisitioning and control, the experience of the lengthy process of de-control, upon which Mr. Fayle's later chapters throw a new and welcome light, and the post-war developments of shipping policy, suggest valuable lessons for the future in a matter of national importance, and we hope that this singularly competent and fair-minded survey will secure the attention which it certainly deserves. —*Shipping World.*

. . . His study of the subject is both informative and impartial. The wealth of data to which he has had access is very cleverly handled, and the conclusions he draws are what we should expect from such a high authority.—*Syren and Shipping.*

This work gives a very clear and comprehensive account of the conditions under which the shipping industry was carried on during the war and of its effects on the organisation of British shipping. The various problems connected with shipping under war conditions are discussed in detail, with special reference to the difficulties of reconciling the necessity for some effective form of state control in the national interest with the efficient conduct and working of the industry itself. —*Labour Review.*

A splendid study of one of the most crucial problems of the war, dealing chiefly with the economic and administrative questions presented by the shipping industry.—*Foreign Affairs.*

BRITISH WAR BUDGETS, by F. W. Hirst and J. E. Allen

An exposition of the highest value for future history and scientific study of finances is this volume, which tells how the English financial administration met the enormous demands of a weakened credit and how the sound common-sense of the English people was forever safeguarding itself from the bold experiments of war-time.—*Reichspost,* Vienna.

The historian of the future will indeed not lack for ample material. The object of the authors in writing the book has been to give a fairly complete presentation of British War Finance as displayed in the Budgets between 1914 and 1924. . . . The result is a very complete picture of war-time finance and its aftermath, and it would be idle to pretend that, although interesting, the picture is anything but depressing. We hope that the Carnegie Endowment can secure that their books will be widely circulated and read, for none could wish to go to war after studying such a record of progressive waste and taxation.—*Scottish Historical Review.*

. . . This book is nothing less than a first-rate survey. One must thank the authors for the hard task of collecting all the parliamentary documents pertaining to this period and of extracting only those elements which are truly useful in the understanding of Great Britain during the War.—*Revue Economique Internationale.*

THE WAR AND INSURANCE, by Sir Norman Hill; S. G. Warner, Sidney Preston and A. E. Sich; Sir A. W. Watson, K. C. B.; Sir William Beveridge, K. C. B.; Sir William Schooling, K. B. E.

The spectre of war, so destructive and anti-social in its tendencies, is obviously opposed in its nature to all that insurance stands for. Yet just as in such an event all the resources of the community must be assembled for the common good, so insurance has to play its part, to render what aid may be in its power, to safeguard as completely as may be the interests entrusted to it. To the problems thus presented The Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has devoted its attention. . . .

The matter presented is an invaluable and indispensable contribution to our knowledge, and the strange position arises that every student of war in its connection with insurance, must inevitably refer to the publications of a peace society. Let us express the hope that every such student will imbibe as fully the aspirations of the society as he will the information in the book consulted.—*Insurance Record,* London.

The outstanding impression created by the perusal of War Insurance is that Sir Norman Hill has given of his best in his masterly contribution to the subject under the heading which prefaces this article. In addition to the above section, fire insurance during the war, the effect of the struggle on British life assurance, national health insurance and friendly societies and unemployment insurance during the war and after are also treated by authoritative pens. The shipping industry, however, is mainly concerned with Sir Norman Hill's able essay, which, in our opinion will always possess historical importance to those interested in the story of how reasonable cover was provided during the long period when floating properties were ceaselessly hunted down and destroyed wherever possible by a relentless enemy.—*The Syren and Shipping,* London.

Sir Norman Hill contributes a valuable portion of a very stimulating and informative book. —*Journal of Commerce,* Liverpool.

Public life and private study are already heavily indebted to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for its admirable series dealing with the economic and social history of the World War. To that series, "War and Insurance" is a notable addition. . . . [After a long and favorable discussion of the section by Sir Norman Hill, Mr. Sidney Preston and Mr. A. E. Sich give an equally lucid and interesting account of the effects of the war on fire insurance.]

Concluding with valuable summaries of the influence of the war on National Health Insurance and friendly societies, by Sir Alfred W. Watson, the Government actuary; on Unemployment Insurance during the War and after, by Sir William Beveridge; and on the National Savings movement, by Sir William Schooling, this volume must be regarded as essential to all who would study at first hand, and under expert guidance, the impressive contribution of British assurance in all its forms in the grave crisis of the World War.—*The Underwriter.*

RURAL SCOTLAND DURING THE WAR, by D. T. Jones, J. F. Duncan, H. M. Conacher and W. R. Scott

The standard all through is high, and the problems faced during the war and post-war years are shown in their proper setting of previous conditions and probable future developments. The chapters on land settlement are of peculiar interest, and many aspects which are discussed for Scotland have general application, especially in these days when land tenure and settlement are in the foreground of most schemes for social improvement. . . . These brief notes from an important study will perhaps show the width of outlook of the writers who make it clear that the problems of rural Scotland are interwoven in the mesh of world difficulties.—*Geographical Review.*

It need scarcely be said that these chapters are eminently readable. They set forth the thing as it is, in such wise as will enable the student in days to come to understand the situation of the labourer during these years of tragedy and agony.—*Scottish Farmer.*

This valuable work embraces a complete survey of the economic and social history of Scotland during the War in its chapters on fisheries, agriculture with special reference to food production, the agricultural laborer and land settlement. There is also an appendix on the jute industry. No occupation suffered more severely, or was forced to undergo more drastic reorganization, than fishing. The withdrawal of vessels and men, the closure of many fishing-grounds, and the shifting of the fishing ports from the east to the west coast, with the consequent difficulties of transport, are the chief problems discussed in Mr. Jones' survey. In agricultural Scotland, in spite of the heavy enlistments, there was an increased supply of food, especially as regards oats and sheep. Mr. Conacher deals fully with the problem the Scottish farmer successfully solved. Mr. Day's study of the jute industry traces the difficulties this industry had to face in its import of raw material, the rapid soaring of prices for jute goods, and the equally rapid post-War return to normal prices. The book is admirably arranged for easy reference and contains an abundance of statistical matters.—*Nature.*

. . . In the impossibility of stating all that is interesting in this volume . . . we draw attention to the chapter on the permanent effects of the war on Scottish agriculture and the very interesting comparison of the effects on the jute industry of Dundee, on the one hand, and the similar industry in Calcutta, on the other.—*Revue Economique Internationale.*

DICTIONARY OF OFFICIAL WAR-TIME ORGANIZATIONS, by N. B. Dearle

. . . Its aim is to set out concisely, in a form suitable for reference, the main facts about the various organizations officially established in Great Britain and Ireland in connection with the war, and to outline their origin, their objects and purposes, their composition and the dates of their dissolution, together with references to sources of information that would enable those who wish, to follow up the matter further. The contents cover not only special branches or sections of Government departments, but commissions, committees and similar bodies. The work has been done admirably, and the book should provide an invaluable source of information for any student of the history of the war period.—*The Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

The immensity and complexity of the arrangements which we found necessary in connection with the prosecution of the Great War have never been so well indicated as in the "Dictionary of Official War-Time Organizations." . . . It shows that when necessary we are a nation of committee-makers.

Dealing with food alone, there were separate committees, many of them also with sub-committees, whose business it was to regulate tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, milk, bread, jam, margarine, meat, bacon, beans, potatoes, herrings, rabbits, venison, game, and goats. There were committees for hotel meals, kitchens, canteens, nutrition, vitamins, and for rationing.

Tobacco and matches, alcohol, beer, and brewing, all had their organizations, as had oats and soap, sulphur, oxygen, and novocaine, influenza and rheumatism. There were committees for regulating toys and hosiery needles, kite balloons, sporting cartridges, and artificial legs, and the prices and production of everything conceivable.

There were committees to ration candy for honey bees, to organise the collection of horse chestnuts by school boys, and to consider the allowance of meals for dog biscuits. A committee was set up to classify the actions fought by the British military forces, and another to define the termination of the war. So the book goes on for over 320 pages, mostly with a dozen entries to the page, setting out concisely the main facts about the multifarious organisations which grew like mushrooms out of the war's necessities.—*Daily News.*

L'INDUSTRIE TEXTILE EN FRANCE PENDANT LA GUERRE, by Albert Aftalion

Emphasizes the necessity of great importations of textiles into France during the war, which increased the indebtedness of France and impaired her post-war economic situation.—*Foreign Affairs.*

Our textile industry experienced—as did many others—the rise of profits and of prices and, to a far less degree, of wages. Yet, in spite of the confusion caused by the war, prosperity has been regained. . . . The work of M. Aftalion, remarkably documented and constructed upon the most scientific rules and method, constitutes an important contribution to the history of our industry.—*Revue d'Economie Politique.*

. . . For those who know the scientific work of the eminent professor in the Law Faculty of the University of Paris, the presentation of this industrial monograph is superfluous. No one knows better than M. Aftalion how to weigh the component parts of straggling information and statistical documents so as to disentangle the general lines of an economic movement and bring the ensemble of complex facts and phenomena into clear and solid exposition. His reputed works on "Periodic Crises" and on "Socialism" appeared only after a period of methodical investigation that assured him a wide and profound knowledge of the conditions of production. In particular, the industries of the north of France have been the object of his studies published in the last fifteen or twenty years, and the present monograph takes him back for a time to his first endeavors. —*Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale.*

L'AGRICULTURE PENDANT LA GUERRE, by Michel Augé-Laribé

Abundant appendices on the redivision of cultivated land, on changes in production from 1882 to 1922, on consumption and prices of manure from 1910 to 1923, on the rise in prices of materials, together with a chronological index of laws, decrees, resolutions and circulars concerning agriculture from 1914 to 1921 add to the interest of this monograph that appears in the French series of the Economic and Social History of the World War.—*Progrès Civique.*

The author of this survey, a specialist in agricultural questions, gives us by far the most remarkable work that has appeared for a long time on French agriculture in the course of the last fifteen years. He produces abundant documentation, but points out clearly its deficiencies and uncertainties; on the other hand he knows how to extract from it its full significance. . . . By way of summary, the monograph of M. Augé-Laribé contributes not only to the economic history of the War but also furnishes an account that is fundamental to the study of rural economy in France.—*Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale.*

After a rapid survey of ante-war conditions in French agriculture from 1914, the author makes a careful study of the details of agricultural production throughout the war, harvests, agricultural mobilization and manual labor, technical difficulties of production, legislative and administrative action, the gains and savings of the agricultural class, the crises in labor, reconstruction of the devastated areas, increase in production and price and the prospects of French agriculture in the new era.—*Recensioni e Annunci*, Milan.

Another fundamental contribution in the Carnegie series.—*Foreign Affairs.*

L'AFRIQUE DU NORD PENDANT LA GUERRE, by Augustin Bernard

A thorough monograph, covering an important chapter of war history and throwing light especially on the recruiting of Colonial troops by the French Government.—*Foreign Affairs.*

LES FORCES HYDRO-ÉLECTRIQUES PENDANT LA GUERRE, by Raoul Blanchard

. . . an achievement proper to the work of peace.—*Revue Economique Internationale.*

The author, who has visited most of the French hydro-electric plants, is particularly qualified to speak on this subject. But let us not forget that, being an eminent geographer, he has examined the question from the angle of his favorite study. He is of particular interest to technicians, drawing their attention to a side of the question that is sometimes quite neglected. —*Revue d'Economie Politique.*

M. Blanchard, economist and geographer, was the best-qualified man in France to write this book, one of the most original that has appeared so far in the remarkable economic and social history of the World War, published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.—*Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale.*

BIBLIOGRAPHIE MÉTHODIQUE DE L'HISTOIRE ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE DE LA FRANCE PENDANT LA GUERRE, by Camille Bloch

This very complete bibliography, published by the Carnegie Endowment, will be called upon to render great service. M. Bloch and his colleagues, . . . have brought together not only all the books but also all the important articles appearing in French reviews, small and large, relative to economic and social questions during the war. Whoever wishes to study any one of these issues will find his task enormously simplified by this bibliography comprising 16,299 subjects. Besides, the Carnegie Endowment has made a detailed plan of work to which this bibliography is but the masterly preface.—*Revue des Sciences Politiques.*

L'ORGANISATION DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE POUR LA PAIX, by Henri Chardon

The works of M. Chardon on political and administrative reform and on democratic organization are too well known to need to be recalled in connection with this, his latest, book. . . .

The problem consists in giving sovereignty to the people also while entrusting administrative duties to a well-selected "élite." Social organization can have no end other than that of human happiness, which consists in making the greatest possible number of men participators in the material and moral benefits that produce a civilization. . . . M. Chardon applies these principles to contemporary society and elaborates a system of political and social reforms in which the sentiment of justice never ceases to be accompanied by a sense of the real and the realizable. In this book there is every essential of a practical, democratic program that is at the same time fully human.—*Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale.*

A volume of the Carnegie series, giving an excellent survey of French governmental organization.—*Foreign Affairs.*

L'INDUSTRIE FRANÇAISE PENDANT LA GUERRE, by Arthur Fontaine

The Carnegie Endowment has just published the first volume in the French series of the Economic and Social History of the World War . . . an edition of rigorously scientific, historical works on the War's economic and social phenomena. . . . Neither in the past nor in the present is there anything analogous to this collection. . . .

Here is the first of the French series. The author is certainly the man best qualified to write it, since no one knows French industry as well as he. For more than twenty years he has held various executive posts in the Government, and during the War he took an active part in all administrative questions pertaining to industry and labor. Furthermore, since he is admirably familiar with all the sources of information, he could portray better than anyone else the history of French industry during the war. This volume is but an introduction to the specialized volumes to follow, a bird's-eye view setting off the main trends of the industrial evolution of this period. . . . The book contains a mine of valuable information for those who would study in detail the structure and function of French industry during the war. Thanks to the Carnegie Endowment and the excellence of its collaborators, the Economic and Social History of the World War will be achieved in a manner unexampled in the case of any preceding war.—From a six-page article in *Revue Economique Internationale.*

No one was better qualified than M. Fontaine to write a history of French industry during the War, for no one else unites, to so great a degree, the knowledge of a technician and the widest experience in the field of political science and in labor organization. We regret that we can give only a few lines to this important work—a vast, synthetic survey of the functioning of our industry during so critical a period.—*Musée Sociale.*

. . . He gathers together a mass of evidence, from well-chosen documents, which permits one to appreciate the industrial situation in France on the eve, in the course of, and in the days following the War.—*Progrès Civique.*

A scholarly volume in the Carnegie series.—*Foreign Affairs.*

LE PROBLÈME DU RÉGIONALISME, by Henri Hauser

. . . The problem of regionalism occupied an important place in French scientific and literary opinion before the war. The explanation of how it happened that the war was a powerful agent of regional decentralization is the basis of this survey by M. Hauser.—*Revue Economique Internationale.*

A long outline of the book concludes with this statement of opinion: "Such are the essential facts and M. Hauser handles them with precision and accuracy; it is an extremely interesting contribution to the history of our country, during the war, and to its reorganization on the morrow of the storm."—*Revue d'Economie Politique.*

. The rôle played by M. Hauser during and after the War, in the Ministry of Commerce, is well known. It is this experience of practical effort that has inspired his book, in which we mark also a constructive doctrine of political economy and economic geography. . . .

No one could portray better than M. Hauser this ensemble of facts and draw from them their proper significance. Furthermore, his book is equally valuable to the history of doctrines and to that of economic realities.—*Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale.*

LA NAVIGATION INTÉRIEURE EN FRANCE PENDANT LA GUERRE, by G. de Kerviler

Inland navigation does not play in France the rôle that one might expect, and the public, having no particular contact with it, is less interested in these problems than in questions pertaining to traffic by rail. Yet in 1913, a tonnage of 42 millions was carried by our waterways. If the War had paralyzed this traffic, we can only guess at the trouble it would have caused the country. As a matter of fact this did not occur, because of the vigorous efforts of organization that were carried out.

It became necessary to coordinate and regulate—to pass from entirely free and independent units of activity to controlled supervision. . . . The compact monograph of M. Kerviler usefully completes that of M. Peschaud, which is devoted to the railroads during the War.—*Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale.*

POLITIQUE ET FONCTIONNEMENT DES TRANSPORTS PAR CHEMIN DE FER PENDANT LA GUERRE, by Marcel Peschaud

This remarkable survey of M. Peschaud is without doubt one of the best which has appeared in the collection of the Economic and Social History of the War, which is now assuming imposing proportions. Admirably placed to acquire the necessary information, since he took a prominent part in the general secretariat of the Committee on the Direction of French Railways, the author has already published important works on the organization and administration of the iron industry and has shown himself to be trained in scientific methods. . . .

The commercial functioning of the network of lines, their utilization by the Allied armies, their reorganization after the War, and many other questions fill the compact, yet clear, chapters of this excellent book.

. . . Numerous charts, a good bibliography and a detailed index complete this book. Without exaggeration it constitutes an indispensable instrument to the understanding of our economic life during the War.—*Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale.*

. . . Is of greatest interest. The competence of the author insures the basing of this volume upon very rich documentation.—*L'Economiste français.*

LES FINANCES DE GUERRE DE LA FRANCE, by Henri Truchy
LES DÉPENSES DE GUERRE DE LA FRANCE, by Gaston Jèze

Of these two volumes that by M. Truchy studies the various ways in which the State stepped in to extend its peace-time fiscal and currency policies, and describes the loans abroad and at home and the mechanism for carrying on the finances of war. The other monograph by M. Jèze on war expenditures, after an especially interesting critical chapter on the calculation of war costs, studies the principal causes of the enormous expenses of France in the war, the advances made to supply financial agencies upon the part of the State, the revision of contracts and disorganization of accounts. The author states that it is impossible to establish even approximately the sum of the public money expenditures for the war by the French Government. But, on the other hand, the exact figure of money expenditures is of far less importance than the economic and financial chaos which leaves far behind it the money cost of the war. The study of economic costs will be the object, of a special monograph in this series. If the financial operations of the war have been bad, the author, nevertheless, believes that the same is true more or less in every war. Disorder, incoherence, ignorance and corruption seem inseparable from the conduct of a great war.—*Recensionie Annunci,* Milan.

LES FINANCES DE GUERRE DE LA FRANCE, by Henri Truchy

. . . It is a very complete work containing numerous documents presented methodically and clearly. Its index facilitates research and makes it one of the most valuable of historical documents. —*L'Economiste français.*

A volume on the financial resources and expenditures of France, invaluable for an understanding of the present crisis.—*Foreign Affairs.*

[A very long review.] Those who will later use this monograph will find what they are looking for: a monograph of the highest order, with a methodical classification of its component parts. When one realizes the enormity of the financial problems that the War of 1914 placed upon France (200 thousand million francs from 1914–1919), it is an inestimable advantage to find a complete inventory of the means employed to cover expenses. But in looking to M. Truchy, the directors of the Carnegie Endowment had the right to hope for more than a work of documentation. The description of the various methods of financing the war naturally brings up discussion of the respective values of these means. . . . M. Truchy does not shrink before this truly delicate task. He conducts his discussion and criticism with care, avoiding all doctrinal sides. . . . This book of M. Truchy reconstructs things, putting them in their proper place.—*Revue d'Economie Politique.*

MOUVEMENT DES PRIX ET DES SALAIRES PENDANT LA GUERRE, by Lucien March

This work on the movement of prices and wages in France during the war, by the distinguished Director of the French Statistical Society, serves in a sense as a complement to the study of food control by M. Pierre Pinot. There is an interesting methodological introduction on the measurement of the general movement of prices followed by a synthetic survey covering the cost of living and incomes from 1914 on. All the elements of the situation are taken into account and the survey covers all fields of industry and national economy.—*Recensioni e Annunci*, Milan.

A detailed study in the Carnegie series, containing valuable statistics on incomes and costs of living.—*Foreign Affairs.*

LE CONTRÔLE DU RAVITAILLEMENT DE LA POPULATION CIVILE, by Pierre Pinot

A pioneer treatise on the subject, part of the Carnegie History of the War.—*Foreign Affairs.*

Treats objectively and in its essential lines the action of government in an area in which it had never been applied before, the reasons for each separate government action and the results which followed from it. The general conclusion, which is most suggestive, summing up the results obtained, points out that only with an economic mobilization parallel to the military mobilization covering the fields of agricultural industry and commerce, would it be possible in any future war to avoid the initial mistakes of the last. The author, however, insists that the government should study how to limit it rather than to extend its control.—*Recensioni e Annunci*, Milan.

BOURGES PENDANT LA GUERRE, by C. J. Gignoux
MARSEILLE PENDANT LA GUERRE, by P. Masson

Two new monographs have just been added to the collection of the Economic and Social History of the War that the Carnegie Endowment is publishing. The two cities treated here sustained very differently the influence of war. Bourges was suddenly drawn from its somnolence, saw its population doubled and, during four years, became a great industrial city. Marseilles, first paralyzed by the declaration of war, later put all its economic resources at the service of the national defense.

In the two cities the social measures, i.e. the measures taken for food supply, for hygiene, and for security, were obviously of the same order. The authors of these monographs, each of whom possesses an admirable knowledge of the subject treated, have brought to us two substantial surveys which answer perfectly to what is expected of such works.—*Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale.*

Marseilles, outwardly far removed from the French front, was nevertheless intimately connected with it because this city served both as the link to the colonies which were reservoirs of men and as the tie between the west front and the eastern battlefields. Also, it was an important naval station. The economic life of Marseilles was violently deranged during the War. M. Masson analyzes the successive aspects of this derangement and reveals the consequences of it in a remarkable pamphlet in which statistics are interpreted with the most penetrating sagacity. —*Revue d'Histoire Moderne.*

LYON PENDANT LA GUERRE, by Edouard Herriot

The vast inquiry undertaken by the Carnegie Endowment on the Great War and its consequences should furnish several monographs on the life of the principal French cities during the period of hostilities.

It is to the mayor, M. Herriot, that the editors looked for a picture of Lyons during the War. A better historian, of greater precision and clarity, could not have been found. . . .

From this study, based on careful documents and convincing figures, rich in valuable information soberly depicted, it appears that the great city adapted itself to the War but also had its own particular reaction to it.—*Progrès Civique.*

. . . This monograph shows the way in which the people of Lyons endured the War and how they reacted to it. In his conclusions the author notes several curious aspects of a profound and fortunate transformation of public opinion.—*Revue Economique Internationale.*

. . . This work is interesting because it indicates the different problems to be solved and the manner in which they were settled in the third city of France. Moreover, many of these problems, with their solutions, were common to the country as a whole.—*Revue des Sciences Politiques.*

The collection of the Economic and Social History of the War has just been enriched by a short but substantial monograph by M. Herriot, devoted to the economic life of Lyons during the conflict. The author, who knows perfectly all the organizations of his city, shows how Lyons contributed, through its industries and working population, to the maintenance of a normal economic life during the War as well as to the needs of national defense.—*Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale.*

ROUEN PENDANT LA GUERRE, by M. J. Levainville

A short and substantial monograph that adds to those that have already appeared on Lyons and Tours, in the same collection. . . . Rouen at the heart of an important system of railways and waterways, capital of a populous and fertile region, saw its economic rôle grow larger and larger in the course of the War. The author, after several chapters on the principal industries of Rouen (textiles, chemical products and iron) shows how the economic activity of Rouen continually overran urban limits and even entered into national and extra-national life. This gained in intensity, but Rouen did not, nevertheless, avoid the alternating, periodic cycles of depression and stimulation that the general progress of economic life seems to follow.—*Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale.*

TOURS ET LA GUERRE, by Michel Lhéritier and Camille Chautemps

One of the excellent regional monographs in the Carnegie series.—*Foreign Affairs.*

Useful information on the economic activity and social life of a city of secondary importance is to be found in this short treatise. Several interesting problems, such as over-population, production, food supply, and the high cost of living, are studied with the aid of statistics. . . . A number of diagrams illustrate the work. . . . Many more monographs of this order would be desirable. —*Revue d'Economie Politique.*

PARIS PENDANT LA GUERRE, by Henri Sellier, A. Bruggeman and Marcel Poëte

One could easily write a large volume on Paris during the War, but the three authors collaborating in this new work of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace have very wisely limited themselves to information on the economic situation, with graphic notations, sufficient to call up an exact image of the capital from 1914 to 1918. . . .

M. Sellier and M. Bruggeman describe the war factories, and unemployment conditions; they give copious chapters to the problem of feeding the enormous population which thronged into Paris during this period; while another chapter takes up the management of transport both in the city and outside.

M. Poëte was given the task of restoring for us the capital's physiognomy in war days. In his twenty pages he does not confine himself to outer details but also recalls the "esprit" of the population. Thus, he does not separate the psychological history of the Parisians from the pictorial description of their city. This monograph successfully completes a series in which Bordeaux, Lyons, Rouen, etc., have already figured.—*Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale.*

GEISTIGE UND SITTLICHE WIRKUNGEN DES KRIEGES IN DEUTSCHLAND, by Otto Baumgarten, Erich Foerster, Arnold Rademacher and Wilhelm Flitner

. . . Here we find a study of the reasons for the changes [in the moral consciousness and spiritual make-up of the German people] written by men who were alike serious, patriotic and learned observers. Once again we are living through the fearful experience of the "days of iron" which destroyed an inheritance of century-old and sacred customs, and this book prepared by the Carnegie Endowment ought to be made a standard volume in our schools and in our popular and trade-union libraries. The Carnegie Endowment has also made it possible for volumes of the same in national self-criticism to be prepared and published in countries formerly hostile. May this volume also be read in all countries as an aid to understanding the fearful fate of the European peoples who participated in the World War. . . . These four treatises reflect the spiritual misery of the Germans who endured the war; they will make it possible to understand the instability and uneasiness of the post-war period and become an instructive piece of reading for foreign statesmen.—From a long review in the *Koelnische Zeitung.*

An interesting account of the less tangible results of the war.—*Foreign Affairs.*

. . . The authoritative volume before us brings out the intellectual and moral side of this catastrophe with almost bewildering wealth of evidence. It presents a picture of shattered hopes, of destroyed illusions, of vulgarized feelings, of lowered standards of conduct, of disintegrated systems of thought and belief, that would be utterly depressing if it were not offset, to some extent at least, by evidences of a new life of the spirit springing up here and there from this general destruction. . . . In the field, there is seen a constantly widening disintegration of the collective will to hold out under all circumstances; a constantly widening split between officers and men; a constantly spreading apathy to the dictates of individual self-respect, purity, and honor; a constantly growing indifference to all the finer human instincts. At home, side by side with untold suffering, borne with mute courage and resignation, a slow sinking into dark inertia; a flaring-up of all the primitive instincts for self-preservation and reckless self-assertion; an appalling increase of sexual excesses, of marriages lightly formed and lightly dissolved, of drunkenness and crime; a disgraceful scramble for war profiteering, for sabotage of food regulations, for withholding of taxes, for accumulating and secreting supplies or income for private use; a fierce flaming up of distrust and hatred between different groups of the population, between country and town, between north and south, east and west, between employers and workers, between producers and consumers, between the old and the young. The wonder is, how a people, so deeply struck at the very root of its existence, could have held together for four long years of death, and how the revolution, when it finally came, could have been kept from dissolving in wild orgies whatever there was left of the old German order.

Particularly enlightening is the careful analysis of educational life in Germany before, during, and after the war, by Dr. Flitner of the University of Jena.—From an article in *Current History,* by Professor Kuno Francke, Harvard University.

DIE STAATSVERWALTUNG DER BESETZTEN GEBIETE, by Ludwig von Köhler

One of the first volumes of the German series of the Carnegie Social and Economic History of the War. A thorough study of the German occupation of Belgium going a long way towards explaining the difficulties presenting themselves.—*Foreign Affairs.*

DIE DEUTSCHE STAATSFINANZWIRTSCHAFT IM KRIEGE, by Walther Lotz

An outstanding volume in the Carnegie series. The writer, a well-known German economist, shows to how large an extent the war was financed by the German government by means of loans, and explains why the system of greater taxation was difficult.—*Foreign Affairs.*

DIE DEUTSCHE KRIEGSERNÄHRUNGSWIRTSCHAFT, by August Skalweit

. . . This book is both tragic and comic—tragic in that it shows the intolerable sufferings endured by the German people during the war; . . . comic for several reasons: namely, the aberrations of their professors and political writers, . . . and the naïveté of those who accepted such views. . . . It opens up an economic doctrine of the practical impossibility of replacing the mechanism of prices by anything other than a regulating principle. . . . The exposition is objective, based on abundant documentation, and presented in an orderly way. The judgments of things, men, and situations are those of a balanced student of great experience.—*Revue Economique Internationale.*

THE NETHERLANDS AND THE WORLD WAR, Vol. II, by C. J. P. Zaalberg, E. P. DeMonchy, Rz., H. J. Romeyn, F. E. Posthuma, H. W. Methorst

The appearance of this new volume in the *Economic and Social History of the World War,* maintains the high standard of scholarship set by its predecessors. Its five chapters are the work of experts in their various fields and both subject matter and presentation leave nothing to be desired. The opening chapter on Manufacturing Industry is by C. J. P. Zaalberg, Director General of the Inspectorate of Labor, and includes not only the discussion of ceramic, diamond, wood, textile, metallurgical, rubber and other industries, but also tables illustrating the effect on these of the war and of its aftermath. Commerce and Navigation by E. P. DeMonchy follows. The exports, the effect of hostilities on these, the problems arising from depreciation of foreign exchange, from taxation and from Government control of transportation are each treated in their relation to the present governmental problems.

A discussion of the housing problem is written by Dr. H. J. Romeyn, former secretary of the Housing Council, and in addition to the general discussion of the subject this chapter contains the various laws bearing on the question such as the Housing Emergencies Act, the Agricultural Laborer's Act, the Rent Restrictions Act and statistics of building during the war years. Food Supply and Agriculture by Dr. F. E. Posthuma takes the question of supply and demand year by year from 1914 to 1919 and closes with a general survey of the Government activities in this field. The concluding chapter, Cost of Living, Prices and Wages, by Dr. H. W. Methorst, is based on statistics from Rotterdam and The Hague for the most part and it includes statistical tables as well as graphs.

Like the other volumes of the series, the work is well documented and has an excellent bibliography.—*Evening Transcript,* Boston.

THE NETHERLANDS AND THE WORLD WAR, Vol. III, by J. H. Carpentier Alting and W. DeCock Buning

"The Effect of the War on the Colonies," considers the governmental economic system of the Dutch East Indies, the economic consequences of the war, and the influence of the war on the governmental budget. One gets the impression from these pages of an excellently administered colonial system, profitable alike to governed and governor. The colonists are practically all engaged in agriculture, either as laborers on the European plantations, or as owners of arable land, or with native farmers. They cultivate not only food-stuffs, but coffee, pepper, tobacco, rubber, etc., for domestic consumption in Java, and for export elsewhere.

Since the war much attention has been given to social and political reform in the colonies. The home government has founded schools, established native police, and native land courts, improved the system of taxation by establishing in 1921 a standard income tax for all races. On the whole the war was depressing to home industries and the rapid fluctuation of prices, excellently shown by tables and charts, was in some cases disastrous to the natives. Foreign capital operating in the Netherlands East Indies made large profits, most of which has gone out of the colonies. Post-war trade here has shifted from European markets to Japan and the United States. While the state finance has been adversely affected, the credit of the Netherlands East Indies has not been injured nor the value of their exchange impaired.—*Evening Transcript*, Boston.

The last volume of an authoritative work, dealing with the effects of the war upon the Dutch colonies.—*Foreign Affairs.*

LA GUERRA E IL SISTEMA TRIBUTARIO IN ITALIA, by Luigi Einaudi

The author has the distinction of being the most effective and persuasive writer in the economic and financial sciences in Italy. [At the conclusion of over thirty pages of highly laudatory review:] In the last chapter are contained the author's conclusions which should be reproduced in full. The vast, complicated medley of war and post-war legislation we have seen here running in a limpid stream under our eyes, with that power of synthetic reconstruction which is alone possible to the man who has the most profound knowledge of the economic and financial legislation of Italy.—*La Riforma Sociale.*

. . . A profound and suggestive analysis by the masterly hand of one who was largely responsible for the report on the application of the tax on profits made from the war. [Followed by detailed summary of contents.]—*La Riforma Sociale.*

. . . This book is clearly of a technical nature. . . . It has a very considerable theoretical and practical interest.—*Revue Economique Internationale.*

An exhaustive treatise in the Carnegie series, going a long way towards showing the extraordinary difficulties under which the Italian government labored, but also explaining the fundamental mistakes that led to the economic breakdown later.—*Foreign Affairs.*

L'ALIMENTAZIONE E LA POLITICA ANNONARIA IN ITALIA, by Riccardo Bachi

The extensive work of Bachi, that examines with an accurate and objective documentation the phenomena relating to the matter of the supply and distribution of foodstuffs that occurred in Italy during the war and in the first years following the close of hostilities, is worthy of being added to the series of other countries in the Economic and Social History of the World War and constitutes an important contribution to the comparative study of the food question in war which was of such preeminent weight in all countries during the war, and the experiences of which have a special interest.—*Recensioni e Annunci.*

The author, to whom had been assigned the description of the way in which the food supply was worked out in Italy during the war and after, has performed his task admirably, notwithstanding the grave difficulties which confronted him in securing source materials. [After a lengthy summary, the writer concludes:] With a masterly hand, Bachi demonstrates the benefits and the evils of the policies which were pursued.

Zingali's accurate and conscientious study [of the Food Supply as it affected the army, in the same volume] offers us a page of history depicting our army's splendid sacrifices, and so completes Bachi's general treatment concerning the food supply during the war.—*La Riforma Sociale.*

LA LEGISLAZIONE ECONOMICA DELLA GUERRA, by Alberto de Stefani

The economic and financial legislation of Italy for the period of the war has been collected in this volume according to a systematic and synthetic plan, and for better measure it includes both the period of neutrality and that immediately following the war, so that the whole body of legislative material from the first of July, 1913, to the end of 1919 is recorded in the volume mostly in its original text in so far as it refers to the war itself. The review then summarizes the contents of the entire work and ends with a tribute to the arrangement and handling of a collection of material rich in content and happily provided with the necessary implements for ready consultation.—*Recensioni e Annunci*, Milan.

The author has gathered according to a systematic and synthetic plan all the economic-financial legislation from the first of July, 1914, to the close of 1919. All the legislative material with reference to the war is arranged in an organic scheme which permits the reader to orient himself with the utmost ease in the ocean of regulations which emanated from the government during this time. It treats in substance about three thousand legislative enactments or ordinances due directly or indirectly to the state of war. The criterion adopted by the author for the division of this vast material is the best there is. . . . The whole work is and should be an exposition of the material.—*La Riforma Sociale.*

LA SALUTE PUBBLICA IN ITALIA DURANTE E DOPO LA GUERRA, by Giorgio Mortara
IL PIEMONTE E GLI EFFETTI DELLA GUERRA SULLA SUA VITA ECONOMICA E SOCIALE, by Guiseppe Prato

In almost two thousand words devoted to quite an exhaustive and very favorable review of the works of Professors Mortara and Prato in the Italian Series attention is directed to "the magnificent typographical appearance" of the two volumes; the whole history is called "a most important collection," forming with the similar publications of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, "the richest source for the study of the economic and social effects of the war and the immediate post-war period." Prato's work is described as having "a warmth and personal touch" due to the author having lived through what he writes about. The review concludes as follows:

"These first two volumes of the Italian series of the Economic and Social History of the War constitute an important contribution to the study of the economic and social effects of the world-wide conflagration, universal in their fundamental character, even though different in details in relation to the different economic and social structures of the various countries."—*Recensioni e Annunci.*

When the possibility presented itself of reading this volume by Mortara, the reviewer found himself reading it through with almost breathless interest, so great was the lively suggestiveness of the text, although the mass of detail and often the severely mathematical character of the calculations might seem to some to make this an impossibility. It constitutes without doubt a fundamental work in the literature of statistical demography, by reason of the vastness and profundity of its researches.—*La Riforma Sociale.*

IL PIEMONTE E GLI EFFETTI DELLA GUERRA SULLA SUA VITA ECONOMICA E SOCIALE, by Guiseppe Prato

. . . A monograph of first rank. . . . We do not hesitate to state that this book is one of the most interesting in the series of remarkable works published under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment.—*Revue Economique Internationale.*

This volume forms a part of the Italian series of the Economic and Social History of the World War, undertaken through the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment. . . . The Italian series will contain in all a dozen monographs, relatively few in comparison with the French section which ought to number nearly fifty. . . .

After a series of chapters on population, agriculture, and industry, M. Prato studies in detail the economic physiology of Turin during the war. This chapter may usefully be related to the surveys of the French series on Lyons, Bordeaux, Rouen, etc. . . . M. Prato furnishes much information on changes in salaries and on the cost of living.—*Revue d'Économie Politique.*

. . . In this minute analysis, Prato shows himself to be an outstanding economist and still profoundly learned in the economic history of Piedmont. With great skill he uses the scanty but valuable official sources and submits them to a critical exegesis, but of miscellaneous publications such as newspapers, occasional pamphlets, proceedings of societies, personal memoirs, scattered in the economic and social literature of Italy and abroad during these years, he succeeds in giving us a complete picture of the years of the war.—*La Riforma Sociale.*

NORGE OG VERDENSKRIEGEN (NORWAY AND THE WORLD WAR), by Wilhelm Keilhau

. . . When we begin to read the book by Dr. Keilhau, we soon discover that this work is something more than a statement of events furnished with many figures and documents. There runs a flow of narrative throughout the book, which recalls all that series of difficulties we had to live through. It is easy to read—even dangerously easy—because the chapters are so intimately linked together that it will be somewhat difficult to use the book as a book of reference. This must not be regarded as criticism. On the contrary, behind this book lies deep and thorough work. People acquainted with the different subjects dealt with will understand from sentences and expressions that they cover profound investigations and comprehensive thought, but the author has tried to make the book readable for all who might be interested. It has the charm of a novel.

The book is strongly recommended to all who wish to know something about the sources of the economic position of our country today. It is accompanied by valuable statistical tables, and makes a contribution to our economic literature of exceptional importance.—*Morgenbladet* (a leading journal of Oslo).

One would think that the task would be overwhelming for one man, but Dr. Keilhau has taken it up with admirable energy and has carried it through in a wholly satisfactory manner. It is possible that a treatment by different authors, as was the case in Sweden, would have given a more detailed picture, but then it would not have been possible to attain that unity which is a special characteristic of this work.

. . . Dr. Keilhau is one of our best experts in the field of economics and his work is built upon comprehensive knowledge and far-reaching investigations. It is written with a brilliant power of depiction which makes it most interesting reading.

Norway and the World War is a frank book. It does not conceal anything, but on the other hand it is free from exaggerations. It is severely just, accurate in its treatment of facts, and considerate in its judgments. The fact that the author has had access to the archives of the Foreign Ministry gives it still greater interest and makes it an authoritative source.—*Dagsposten* (a leading journal of Trondhjem).

Dr. Keilhau's book "Norway and the World War" is an excellent work. . . . Dr. Keilhau has solved his problem in an admirable manner.—*Norway.*

We have too few authors of the scientific school who have the power to give popular treatment to economic questions. Dr. Keilhau is a marked exception. After having read his book, I had to admit that we have hardly anyone in this country who could have done it in a better way. The book goes very deep in that part of the material which the author has placed in the centre of his narrative, and here he shows a power of concentration and expression which simply dazzles.—*Aftenposten* (a leading journal of Oslo).

We do not hesitate to call the volume by Dr. Keilhau an important contribution, which bestows upon the author great honor, and which without doubt will occupy a high place in the international series to which it belongs.—*Morgenposten* (Oslo).

This year there has not been published any other book which has so great a claim upon our interests as this one.—*Bergens Aftenblad* (leading journal of Bergen).

There is a mastery of form in Dr. Keilhau's book; his comprehensive and complicated material is handled in a way which makes it exciting reading.—*Vor Verden* (a leading periodical of Oslo).

. . . Such is the résumé, as faithful as possible, of M. Keilhau's book. The author has handled his subject with impartial criticism and sure execution. As an economist, he has already shown himself to be an informed observer of life and the financial situation in Norway during the War. We may readily believe that this book realizes perfectly the purposes of the Carnegie Endowment. Some time this year an English translation is expected to appear, under the title "Norway and the World War".—*Revue Historique.*

RUSSIAN PUBLIC FINANCE DURING THE WAR, by Alexander M. Michelson, Paul N. Apostol and Michael W. Bernatzky

STATE CONTROL OF INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA DURING THE WAR, by S. O. Zagorsky

As Professor Shotwell says in his preface to the Russian volumes, "civil war and revolution followed so closely upon the World War that it is almost impossible for history to measure with any degree of accuracy, the effects of the World War upon the economic and social life of the country. . . . While these volumes in the Russian history constitute so very considerable an achievement, they cannot in the very nature of the case, cover with adequate statistical or other specific data many of the problems with which they deal."

Despite this very evident limitation, the two volumes are of great value to students of Russian affairs as well as to those interested in social or economic history. The volume on Russian finance is prefaced with an excellent résumé of the state of public finance under the Old Régime. The following chapters deal with revenue and expenditure, with credit operations and with monetary policy, each written by a most able authority in his respective field. Professor Michelson, in the section dealing with revenue and expenditure, analyzes the system of taxations, income from revenues, accompanying his text with many charts and statistical tables.

The eve of the War, the years of the War and the reforms initiated by the Revolution are considered in turn, in respect to the financial situation. M. Paul N. Apostol contributes the section dealing with credit operations which he devotes to a study of war loans, domestic and foreign, state saving banks, short term loans, and foreign credits. The closing pages on Russia's debt at the time of her withdrawal from the War are especially suggestive.

Professor Bernatzky explains the monetary policy from the eve of the War on to 1917.

M. Zagorsky, formerly Professor of Political Economy in the University of Petrograd, is the author of the second volume of the Russian series, that which deals with state control of industry. During the war what efforts were made to control the essential industries did not alter the deplorable economic condition of the country which was undoubtedly the cause of the revolution in March, 1917. The governmental policy was everywhere unstable and inconsequent. In the beginning the Revolutionists were vague and indefinite in their aims and policies, but as time passed they became more sure of themselves and consequently worked out the system of universal state control, now in force. The State regulation of trade and industry, feeble and inadequate as it was, did not paralyze industry nor even impede its growth. The shortage of raw materials was the real cause of the economic distress. Naturally very little space is given to discussion or speculation in this volume; the reader may draw his conclusions from the facts so admirably presented both as to their scope and their arrangement. The volumes on Russia have excellent bibliographies.—*Evening Transcript*, Boston.

RUSSIAN PUBLIC FINANCE DURING THE WAR, by A. M. Michelson, Paul N. Apostol, and M. W. Bernatzky

One of the most useful and welcome volumes in the Carnegie series, for it contains a much-needed history of Russian war finance and monetary policy, as well as an excellent authoritative account of the pre-war and war credit operations of the government.—*Foreign Affairs.*

The monograph of M. Michelson gives an excellently arranged and carefully presented survey of Russian finance for the three years of the War. . . . The chapters of M. Apostol dealing with Russian foreign loans, in the negotiations of which the author took a prominent part, are of particular interest. . . . The approach of Professor Bernatzky to his subject is remarkably broad. . . . There is little doubt that the exhaustive and clear presentation of the problem of Russian State Finance which the English-speaking reader will find in this volume, represents a very real service to the cause of Russia.—*La Russie et le Monde Slave* (published in Russian), Paris.

SVERIGES EKONOMISKA OCH SOCIALA HISTORIA UNDER OCH EFTER VÄRLDSKRIGET, (ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF SWEDEN IN THE WORLD WAR), edited by Eli F. Heckscher

Students of the history of Northern Europe will welcome *Sveriges ekonomiska och sociala historia under och efter världskriget*, edited by the well-known Swedish scholar, Eli F. Heckscher. This imposing work is the first volume published of the Scandinavian Series in the Social and Economic History of the World War, edited by Professor James T. Shotwell. It is a fine example of cooperative scholarship. Professor Heckscher and his seven collaborators have covered a wide range of subjects in their attempt to trace the manifold effects of the war period upon the social and economic life of Sweden. They have produced a survey characterized by unity in conception as well as execution. Minor repetitions and even some discrepancies there are, to be sure, but not enough to jar the sensibilities of the reader. And fortunately for the student, the work is carried considerably beyond the four years of the War: in most of the sections, the story covers the first half dozen years of the period since 1918. The range of topics discussed is suggested by the following: the food-supply problem; industry and the pressing questions connected with its regulations; unemployment; relations between capital and labor; the financial and monetary situation; the influence of the War upon Swedish shipping and commerce; the question of housing and the regulative legislation relative to rents, etc.; cooperation, especially along economic lines, between Sweden, Norway and Denmark during the war years. The method of treatment adopted by the authors is, in general, the same. A brief survey of the pre-war period is followed by a description of the war years and disclosed by a summary of the developments since 1918. Putting it broadly, their conclusions suggest that so far as it is now possible to speak of the permanent effects of the War upon Sweden, these effects consist of a marked intensification of tendencies already evident before 1914 rather than of the appearance of new departures or hitherto unknown problems. This applies particularly to the basic question of growth of population, the increasing solidarity of the working classes, as reflected in the upward swing of the trade-union movement, and the strong tendency toward greater political democracy. As regards economic life, it is perhaps safe to assume, with Professor Heckscher, that with the exception of the iron industry it has recovered from the war-time disturbances and is on the road toward a condition which may be termed, for want of a better word, normal.—*Political Science Quarterly.*

What is here presented is the contribution of Sweden to this enormous collection [The Economic and Social History of the World War]. It is an extensive work in two volumes, written by different authors under the editorship of Professor Heckscher. The editing in this case has been no idle task. The reader gets a strong impression of a unity in treatment, unusual in such works, and the proportions are extremely well balanced.

The contribution of Professor Heckscher himself commands the greatest interest; besides an introductory survey it consists of a description of our monetary conditions and monetary policy during the years 1914–1925. Here Professor Heckscher has given us a systematic treatment of this important chapter, founded upon intimate study, and particularly welcome because no such survey has existed before. The center of interest quite naturally has been located in actual developments, including a careful scientific analysis of the many remarkable phenomena which developed. But the author also had occasion to touch upon, though merely in passing, the well known clash of opinion which arose both with regard to the causes of the rise in prices as the discount policy of the Bank of Sweden. . . .

The treatment of the subject makes interesting reading, but also scientifically explains developments of prices and exchanges. No less valuable are the investigations of facts, e.g. computations of the totals of loans given to foreign countries and the relation between inward and outward freight values.

As to other parts of the great work attention is called to the description by Mr. Mannerfelt of Food Policy and Food Supply, and the treatment by Mr. Edström of Industry and its Regulation. Both are exemplary, clear and well proportioned accounts of actual developments, with well-considered and moderate judgments. Particularly interesting is the analysis by Mr. Edström of the cost of living wages, and the prices of different groups of commodities.—*Goteborgs Handels- och Sjofartstidning* (the leading daily paper outside Stockholm).

[Summary of a lengthy article.]

Professor Heckscher's own qualifications as editor are of the highest. No one in Sweden is so well qualified as he for this task; not only for history as a whole, but more especially for all purely Swedish economics and history. His own contribution, which is chiefly in the field of finance, is a permanent contribution to scientific thinking. His general introductory survey links this interest with that of the History of the War as a whole. The volume is an excellent treatise in economics and is to be recommended for the closest study. Sweden should be proud to have made such a contribution to the Economic and Social History of the War.—*Ekonomish Tidskrift.*

Three articles are devoted to the Swedish volumes in the Economic and Social History of the War. The following passages are typical:

Nobody interested in economic questions can neglect this volume, for it belongs undoubtedly to the very best which has appeared in any country in the realms of monetary literature, and gives a far clearer and fuller picture of the fate of Swedish currency than earlier works.

. . . It is generally imprudent to present a number of independent works in one volume of imposing dimensions, as has been done in the survey published by Professor Heckscher of the Economic and Social History of Sweden 1914–1924. Quite naturally a volume of more than 700 very full pages creates a respect which perhaps becomes so great that one does not have the courage to read the work. I hope that this will not occur with regard to too many, for the treatises contained therein merit extensive circulation. . . .

The parts which are not written by the Editor—though his spirit hovers invisibly over most of them—constitute a gold mine for every one who wishes to increase his knowledge of Swedish economic life. As undoubtedly a deeper understanding of the present situation presupposes knowledge of earlier developments, it might be desired that everyone concerned with economic conditions in this country should give some attention to what is here presented in very full but none the less clearly arranged and surprisingly readable narratives.

. . . Let us first see what has characterized Swedish unemployment policy, in contrast to that of most countries, during the last decade. Quite an excellent survey of this will be found in the recently published work on the Economic and Social History of Sweden 1914–1924. The treatise on unemployment policy has been written by Messrs. Järte and von Koch, and in some half-hundred pages they have been able to find room for most of what is of importance for a judgment on this question.—*Stockholm-Tidningen.*

It is of course in itself of the greatest interest to have a clear-cut narrative of what really happened: the decisions in the monetary field, the export of capital, the discussions between economists and bankers, etc. Such a narrative might have been written by an economic historian with an all round economic training, though it is perhaps improbable that he would have been able to select the most relevant facts. But in the work which is now under consideration something more is given, an *explanation* of the relation between causes and effects, though the material does not always admit of definite conclusions, it is true. The description of what happened becomes at the same time an analysis of the underlying fundamental problems.

Thereby the work has become an excellent illustration of the ideas embodied in the introductory chapter of Heckscher's *Ekonomi och Historia* [Economics and History]—ideas which may, however, be traced in a tendency to greater definiteness in all modern economic theory and have greater value to historians working upon economic questions than for economists proper. . . .

Already in 1921, at discussions in the Political Economy Club of Stockholm, that opinion may be said to have prevailed which is in general agreement with that upon which the work of Heckscher rests, though it was never quite accepted by Wicksell and was only in part brought before the public, by two small contributions to the *Ekonomisk Tidskrift* by Silverstolpe and the writer. Only considerably later did these views, which are mainly to be found in the writings of the classical economists, appear to have come to light in other countries. It is therefore only natural, though no less welcome, that the first work where this theory is used for a systematic and comparatively exhaustive explanation of the problem of the last decade should be concerned with Sweden and written by a Swedish economist.—*Ekonomen.*

The sixth and last part of the present work, Commercial and Navigation Policy during the World War, by Kurt Bergendal, creates a strong impression that the general policy of Sweden, which from the beginning of the war during and for more than three years was dominated by the fundamental views on international law held by the Hammarskjöld Government, ought to have been made the corner stone of the whole Swedish series of treatises, as this policy became the deciding factor for our whole Social Economy during the War and consequently also of the conditions of the Peace Crisis. . . . The treatment by Mannerfelt of our Food Policy and Food Supply 1914–1922, and by Edström of Industry and its Regulation 1914–1923, go excellently together with the account of our general policy during the War, as given in the final part of the work, just noticed; and they have the same clearness as to positive facts and the same sanity in their critical reflections.—*Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* (Political Science Review).

[From a very long and complimentary review—it may be enough to quote the final sentences:]

It might appear to the outsider as if there were no lack of economic surveys of one sort or another at the present time. Quantitatively this may be right; there is therefore only so much more reason to hail with joy a work which altogether, and quite particularly in its treatment of currency, bears the distinguishing mark of superlative quality. On this side of the Gulf of Bothnia we also owe a debt of gratitude to Professor Heckscher.—*Ekonomiska Samfundetz Didskrift* (The Finnish Economic Review in the Swedish language).

[From a Norwegian paper, referring to the volumes as "A Standard Work on Sweden in the Critical Years":]

Editorship and authorship of the work have been placed in the most competent hands, and the study of the different parts corroborates this view. In the first place, the work is characterized by that thoroughness which is the most essential requirement of such a work. But, it is also a work planned with great ability and insight, to assist those people who want to know more about the peculiar and in many respects startling economic policy of Sweden during and after the war. —*Norges Handels-og Sjfartstidende* (Norwegian Commercial and Shipping Gazette).

. . . A collective work, under the direction of Professor Heckscher. . . . The contributions of these authors abound in information on the labor organizations, collective agreements, changes in wages, costs of living, unemployment. . . . We point out especially the treatise of Järte and von Koch on the progress of labor in Sweden. . . .

All these articles are soundly documented and are of great interest in the furtherance of knowledge of the war's repercussions on the economic situation in neutral countries.—*Revue Economique Internationale.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1928

Assets and Liabilities

Assets		
Investments (page 3)	$10,472,305.00	
Cash on hand in Capital Account	8,488.12	
		$10,480,793.12
Property and equipment		
Real estate		
Administration buildings and site	$184,000.00	
Building and site, Paris, France	135,447.09	
Furniture and fixtures	29,757.28	
Library	60,648.32	
		409,852.69
Income receivable		
Interest on securities accrued to June 30, 1928		183,221.63
Cash on hand (page 5)		
General account	$210,980.44	
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1924	82,063.98	
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1927	8,054.83	
		301,099.25
Special trust fund (page 5)		24,465.99
		$11,399,432.68
Liabilities		
Endowment	$10,000,000.00	
Profit on exchange and sale of bonds	480,793.12	
		$10,480,793.12
Income appropriated for property and equipment		409,852.69
Unexpended funds to June 30, 1928		
Special trust fund (page 6)		24,465.99
Unappropriated funds, June 30, 1928		
Interest accrued on securities applicable to next fiscal year	$183,221.63	
Balance of unappropriated funds June 30, 1928 (page 12)	301,099.25	484,320.88
		$11,399,432.68

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

Receipts			
Balance on hand June 30, 1927			
Accumulated income		$160,915.21	
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1924		142,685.79	
Special trust fund: American Association for International Conciliation		23,552.29	$327,153.29
Accumulated income			
Refunds			
Interamerican Section, 1927		$5.00	
Expenses, Division of Intercourse and Education, 1927		18.00	
Traveling expenses, Division of International Law, 1927		150.00	
Visit of Trustees to Conference on Pacific Relations, 1927		110.07	283.07
Current income			
Interest on the Endowment bonds		$545,991.63	
Interest on bank deposits		5,936.46	
International Conciliation subscriptions		1,431.98	553,360.07
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1924			
Interest on bank deposits		$2,171.44	
Refund: Honoraria and expenses of editorial boards, 1927		49.34	2,220.78
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1927			
Carnegie Corporation			150,000.00
Special trust fund: American Association for International Conciliation			
Interest on bonds and bank deposits			913.70
*** Disbursements**			
Secretary's Office and General Administration	$53,886.65		
Sundry purposes	19,733.53		
Division of Intercourse and Education	378,868.96		
Division of International Law	160,224.43		
Division of Economics and History	32,809.51		
Economic and Social History of the World War	62,842.59	$708,365.67	
GENERAL ACCOUNT			
Balances on deposit			
†Harriman National Bank of New York	$189,029.01		
†Guaranty Trust Company, Paris Office, fr. 51,024.90	2,725.95		
Guaranty Trust Company, London Office, £162.13.3	662.24		
Riggs National Bank of Washington	17,254.74		
	$209,671.94		

* For details of disbursements, see Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments.
† The bank allows interest on this deposit.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

Continued

Cash on hand					
Postage fund		$208.50			
Petty cash funds					
Washington office	$250.00				
New York offices	850.00	1,100.00	$1,308.50		
				$210,980.44	
CARNEGIE CORPORATION GRANT OF 1924					
Economic and Social History of the World War					
†Deposit with the Harriman National Bank of New York			$72,063.98		
Yale University Press, Advance on publishing contract			10,000.00		
				82,063.98	
CARNEGIE CORPORATION GRANT OF 1927					
Promotion of work in the United States					
†Deposit with the Harriman National Bank, of New York				8,054.83	
SPECIAL TRUST FUND					
American Association for International Conciliation					
Investment in U. S. Treasury Bonds 4% of 1954 (par value $21,200)			$21,373.99		
†Deposit with the Riggs National Bank (Savings Account)			3,092.00		
				24,465.99	
				$1,033,930.91	$1,033,930.91

† The bank allows interest on this deposit.

Statement Showing the Condition of the Appropriations

	Appropriations	Allotments	Balance unallotted
Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1928			
Secretary's Office and General Administration	$53,400.00	$53,400.00	
Sundry purposes	21,370.00	21,370.00	
Division of Intercourse and Education	191,700.00	191,700.00	
Division of International Law	127,400.00	127,400.00	
Division of Economics and History	40,500.00	40,500.00	
Economic and Social History of the World War	112,775.00	112,775.00	
Contingencies	310,000.00	289,090.00	$20,910.00
Reappropriation	90,899.57	90,899.57	
	$948,044.57	$927,134.57	$20,910.00

Statement Showing the Condition of the Special Trust Fund

	Special trust fund	Amount disbursed	Balance
Division of Intercourse and Education			
American Association for International Conciliation	$24,465.99		$24,465.99

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
Allotments of Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1928			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, 1928			
*Salaries	$31,900.00	$31,800.00	$100.00
*Stationery and office expenses	5,000.00	4,589.35	410.65
*Maintenance of headquarters	14,000.00	13,893.50	106.50
Traveling expenses	2,500.00	2,500.00	
	$53,400.00	$52,782.85	$617 15
SUNDRY PURPOSES, 1928			
*Library, salaries	$7,900.00	$7,900.00	
*Library, purchases for	3,500.00	3,500 00	
*Year Book for 1927	5,000.00	4,265.93	$734.07
*Entertainment	1,000 00	431.67	568.33
Employees' annuities	2,750.00	2,524.96	225.04
Distribution of publications	500.00	390.97	109.03
Investment office of the Carnegie organizations	720.00	720.00	
	$21,370.00	$19,733.53	$1,636.47
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION, 1928			
*Salaries and expenses of the New York office	$48,800 00	$44,532.72	$4,267.28
Maintenance of the European Bureau	25,000.00	25,000.00	
Work through the European Bureau	35,000.00	35,000.00	
Honoraria for the Special Correspondents	4,000.00	4,000.00	
International Arbitration League, £200	1,000.00	975.62	24.38
Conciliation Internationale	3,500.00	3,500.00	
American Committee of the Geneva Institute	8,000.00	8,000.00	
Latin-American work	12,000.00	7,181.61	4,818.39
Interamerican Section	12,000.00	11,435.58	564.42
*Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors	5,000.00	3,132.00	1,868.00
International visits of representative men	10,000.00		10,000.00
Work through publications	20,000.00	16,119.87	3,880.13
*International Relations Clubs	7,400.00	7,400.00	
	$191,700.00	$166,277.40	$25,422.60

* Chargeable to Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1927.

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments

Continued

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1928			
*Salaries	$13,000.00	$13,000.00	
†Office expenses	2,656.49	2,562.79	$93.70
International arbitrations	16,000.00	7,368.02	8,631.98
Aid to international law journals	12,804.14	12,351.26	452.88
Société de Législation Comparée, fr. 20,000	787.19	787.19	
The Grotius Society of London	1,250.00	1,250.00	
Institute of International Law	10,000.00	10,000.00	
The Hague Academy of International Law	40,000.00	40,000.00	
Fellowships in international law	12,553.11	12,553.11	
Classics of International Law	4,149.07	1,149.07	3,000.00
Gonzales Hontoria: Spanish treatise on international law	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Scott: *Modern school of international law*	3,000.00		3,000.00
Diplomatic Correspondence of the U. S. concerning the Latin-American Nations, continuation of	1,200.00	1,200.00	
Distribution of publications	2,000.00	504.09	1,495.91
Jessup: *The Law of Territorial Waters and Maritime Jurisdiction*	1,200.00	1,200.00	
Publications of The Hague Academy of International Law	3,800.00	3,745.16	54.84
Vandenbosch: *Dutch Neutrality during the World War*	750.00	750.00	
Bourgeois: *Les théories du droit international chez Proudhon*	250.00	172.03	77.97
	$127,400 00	$110,592.72	$16,807.28
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY, 1928			
‡Salaries and expenses of the New York office	$28,500.00	$23,429.38	$5,070.62
Japanese Research Committee, honoraria and expenses	9,000.00	8,840.13	159.87
Research under contracts	3,000.00		3,000.00
	$40,500.00	$32,269.51	$8,230.49
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR, 1928			
Honoraria and expenses of editorial boards	$12,775.00	$10,325.00	$2,450.00
Honoraria and expenses of collaborators	50,000.00	15,196.93	34,803.07
Research, revisions and translations	10,000.00	7,981.94	2,018.06
Purchase and distribution of the War History	40,000.00	28,838.72	11,161.28
	$112,775.00	$62,342.59	$50,432.41

* Chargeable to Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1927.
† $1,500.00 chargeable to Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1927.
‡ $6,000.00 chargeable to Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1927.

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments

Continued

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
CONTINGENCIES, 1928			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE			
Traveling expenses	$2,500.00	$1,103.80	$1,396.20
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION			
Recataloging the Vatican Library	$40,000.00	$15,749.16	$24,250.84
Visit of editorial writers to Europe	40,000.00	19,646.38	20,353.62
Carnegie Professorships in International Relations	25,000.00	24,600.00	400.00
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union	6,000.00	6,000.00	
Endowment representation at the Interparliamentary Conferences, 1927 and 1928	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Promotion of better understanding between the American republics	15,000.00	14,665.76	334.24
News publicity service	15,000.00	15,000.00	
International library work	10,000.00	9,000.00	1,000.00
Institute of Pacific Relations	15,000.00	15,000.00	
Visits of foreign delegations to the United States	5,000.00	3,200.00	1,800.00
Dunford House conferences	30,000.00	5,000.00	25,000.00
Clerical assistance for Special Correspondent at Tokyo	500.00	500.00	
Fourth International Congress of Entomology	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Northwest Institute of International Relations	5,000.00	5,000.00	
La Bienvenue Française, American Branch	6,000.00	6,000.00	
Aid in publication of *Books Abroad*	2,000.00	2,000.00	
American Library for Estonia	4,000.00	3,207.35	792.65
American anthology in Estonian	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Relief of Russian war veterans	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Russian Refugee Relief Society of America	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Austro-American Institute of Education of Vienna	6,000.00	6,000.00	
	$247,000.00	$173,068.65	$73,931.35
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW			
Fellowships in international law	$2,000.00	$2,000.00	
Diplomatic Correspondence of the U. S. concerning the Latin-American Nations, publication of Spanish edition	7,500.00		$7,500.00
Documents on codification of international law	3,500.00	2,800.00	700.00
Projects of Rio Commission of Jurists	2,500.00	1,201.02	1,298.98
Third Conference of International Law Teachers	8,000.00	8,000.00	
French translation of British Prize Cases	550.00	472.80	77.20
Traveling expenses of the Director	8,000.00	7,178.10	821.90
French translation of decisions of German-American Mixed Claims Commission, Vol. II	275.00	275.00	
Diplomatic Correspondence of the U. S. concerning the Latin-American Nations, continuation of	1,850.00	1,842.17	7.83

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments

Continued

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
Division of International Law—*Cont.*			
Tables Générales du Journal du Droit International	1,200.00	1,191.39	8.61
Repertorio Generale della Rivista di Diritto Internazionale	275.00	263.50	11.50
Tabellen Zum Internationalen Recht, purchase of	900.00	900.00	
The Treaties of 1778 and Allied Documents, purchase of	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Report on the manuscript of Sir John Macdonell	500.00	500.00	
	$39,050.00	$28,623.98	$10,426.02
Division of Economics and History			
Munro: *Five Republics of Central America*, second edition	$540.00	$540.00	
Total Contingencies	$289,090.00	$203,336.43	$85,753.57
Reappropriation, 1928			
Division of Intercourse and Education			
Pan American Educational Congress	$5,000.00		$5,000.00
American library for the University of Budapest	5,000.00	$3,550.38	1,449.62
Visit of U. S. editorial writers to Europe	15,948.00	15,948.00	
Recataloging the Vatican Library	20,024.53	20,024.53	
	$45,972.53	$39,522.91	$6,449.62
Division of International Law			
Classics of International Law			
Wolff: *Jus Gentium*, printing and publishing	$5,000.00		$5,000.00
Scott: *The Hague Peace Conferences*, French edition	4,000.00	$2,590.38	1,409.62
Liszt: *Exposé systématique du droit international*	2,000.00	1,377.20	622.80
Institute of International Law	10,000.00	10,000.00	
French edition of Mr. Root's addresses	3,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00
Diplomatic Correspondence of the U. S. concerning the Latin-American Nations, Spanish edition	5,000.00	3,500.00	1,500.00
Diplomatic Correspondence of the U. S. concerning the Latin-American Nations, continuation of	2,427.04	1,540.15	886.89
International arbitrations, printing and publishing	11,000.00		11,000.00
	$42,427.04	$21,007.73	$21,419.31
Economic and Social History of the World War			
Publication of Hungarian texts	$2,500.00	$500.00	$2,000.00
Total Reappropriation	$90,899.57	$61,030.64	$29,868.93

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments

Continued

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
Résumé			
Secretary's Office and General Administration	$53,400.00	$52,782.85	$617.15
Sundry purposes..............................	21,370.00	19,733.53	1,636.47
Division of Intercourse and Education.............	191,700.00	166,277.40	25,422.60
Division of International Law....................	127,400.00	110,592.72	16,807.28
Division of Economics and History................	40,500.00	32,269.51	8,230.49
Economic and Social History of the World War.....	112,775.00	62,342.59	50,432.41
Contingencies.................................	289,090.00	203,336.43	85,753.57
Reappropriation...............................	90,899.57	61,030.64	29,868.93
	$927,134.57	$708,365.67	$218,768.90

Statement of Revenue and Appropriations

Accumulated Income		
alance on hand June 30, 1927 (page 4)		$160,915.21
eceipts and refunds (page 4)		283.07
*APPROPRIATIONS		
eappropriation	$60,530.64	
ontingencies	72,515.64	
Balance unappropriated of accumulated income	*28,152.00*	
	$161,198.28	$161,198.28
Current Income		
ncome collected since July 1, 1927 (page 4)		$553,360.07
*APPROPRIATIONS		
ecretary's Office and General Administration	$2,500.00	
undry purposes	3,635.93	
ivision of Intercourse and Education	111,212.68	
ivision of International Law	96,092.72	
ivision of Economics and History	26,269.51	
ontingencies	130,820.79	
Balance unappropriated of current income	*182,828.44*	
	$553,360.07	$553,360.07
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1927		
ncome collected since July 1, 1927 (page 4)		$150,000.00
*†APPROPRIATIONS		
ecretary's Office and General Administration	$50,282.85	
undry purposes	16,097 60	
ivision of Intercourse and Education	55,064.72	
ivision of International Law	14,500.00	
ivision of Economics and History	6,000.00	
Balance unappropriated of Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1927	*8,054.83*	
	$150,000.00	$150,000.00
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1924		
alance on hand June 30, 1927 (page 4)		$142,685.79
ncome collected since July 1, 1927 (page 4)		2,171.44
efund (page 4)		49.34
*APPROPRIATIONS		
conomic and Social History of the World War	$62,342.59	
eappropriation	500.00	
Balance unappropriated of Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1924	*82,063.98*	
	$144,906.57	$144,906.57

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* Less revertments.

The allotments chargeable to these appropriations are indicated by an asterisk (*) in the Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments.

Statement of Revenue and Appropriations

Continued

Summary		
Balance of unappropriated funds, June 30, 1928 (page 12)		
Accumulated income		$28,152.00
Current income		182,828.44
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1927		8,054.83
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1924		82,063.98
		$301,099.25

Recapitulation

Appropriations		Allotments	Balance unallotted	Disbursed of allotments	Balance of allotments
For 1928	$948,044.57	$927,134.57	$20,910.00	$708,365.67	$218,768.90

I hereby certify that the above statement is true and in accordance with the books of the Endowment on June 30, 1928.

CLARENCE A. PHILLIPS,
Bursar.

Respectfully submitted,
A. J. MONTAGUE,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

F. W. LAFRENTZ & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
EXECUTIVE OFFICES NEW YORK CITY
COLORADO BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 12, 1929.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRS:

We have audited the accounts and records of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for the year ended December 31, 1928.

We checked the appropriations and allotments with certified copies of the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee, respectively.

The cash in banks at December 31, 1928, as called for by the records, was confirmed by statements from the depositaries.

The Endowment Fund Securities in the safe deposit box at the Harriman Safe Deposit Company were examined by us; those in safe keeping at the Harriman National Bank and Trust Company were confirmed by certificate.

All expenditures were authorized and are supported by proper vouchers and cancelled checks returned from the banks.

We certify that the balance sheet, the statement of receipts and disbursements, and the statements showing the condition of the appropriations and allotments as printed in the Report of the Treasurer at the close of business December 31, 1928, are in accordance with the records.

We found the books and records in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,
F. W. LAFRENTZ & CO.,
Certified Public Accountants.

STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1930

Showing Amounts Appropriated for Requirements for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1929

	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930
Administration		
Salaries	$21,900	$22,100
Office expenses	5,000	5,000
Maintenance of headquarters	14,400	14,500
Traveling expenses	5,000	5,000
Total	$46,300	$46,600
Sundry Purposes		
Library and Information Bureau	$12,100	$12,600
Year Book	5,000	5,000
Annuity fund	2,750	2,750
Distribution of Endowment publications	500	500
Distribution of other publications	500	500
Entertainment	500	500
Investment Office	720	720
Total	$22,070	$22,570
Division of Intercourse and Education		
New York Office	$48,700	$50,200
For payment to		
International Arbitration League, London	1,000	1,000
Conciliation Internationale, Paris	3,600	3,600
Geneva Institute of International Relations	8,000	8,000
European Centre, Paris		
For administration expenses	25,000	25,000
Work through European Centre	60,000	55,000
Furnishings	......	5,000
Special Correspondents	4,500	4,500
Interamerican Section	23,500	24,000
American Group of Interparliamentary Union	1,000	1,000
Entertainment	5,000	6,000
International visits	10,000	10,000
Distribution of books and periodicals and work through the press	20,000	20,000
International Relations Clubs and other work in schools and colleges	10,000	10,000
Public information	15,000	15,000
Total	$235,300	$238,300

Statement of Requirements for Appropriation for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1930

Continued

	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930
Division of International Law		
Salaries	$23,600	$26,500
Office expenses	1,500	1,500
Distribution of publications	2,000	2,000
Pamphlet series	5,000	5,000
Collection of international adjudications	16,000	15,000
Hague Academy of International Law	40,000	40,000
Fellowships in International Law	15,000	18,300
Research fellowship in International Law	2,500	......
Aid to international law treatises	5,000	5,000
Subventions to international law journals	14,950	15,710
Subventions to societies	27,250	34,050
Classics of International Law	9,700	15,500
Continuation of U. S. Diplomatic Correspondence concerning the Latin-American Nations	4,250	26,500
Hague Court Reports and Pan American Conferences (publication)	8,000	......
International plebiscites since the World War (publication)	.....	10,000
International legislation in multipartite conventions, 1919-1929 (preparation and publication)	.....	10,000
Special work		
New York meeting Institute of International Law	30,000	10,000
Abridged edition Annuaires of Institute of International Law	4,000	4,000
Survey of documents concerning Foreign Relations of United States	......	10,000
Total	$208,750	$249,060
Division of Economics and History		
New York Office	$24,300	$17,000
Japanese Research Committee	4,000	4,000
Total	$28,300	$21,000
Economic and Social History of the World War		
Assistant Editor for Continental monographs	$2,600	$......
European Offices	6,625	3,575
Research, revisions and translations	10,000	10,000
Amounts due under approved contracts	50,000	50,000
Purchase and distribution of volumes under publishing contracts	40,000	40,000
Total	$109,225	$103,575

Statement of Requirements for Appropriation for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1930

Continued

	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930
Reappropriation of Certain Unexpended Balances which will revert June 30, 1929		
Division of Intercourse and Education		
Work through the European Centre	$60,000	
Recataloging the Vatican Library	39,250	
Summer institutes of international affairs	10,000	
Visits of foreign journalists to the United States	95,000	
		$204,250
Division of International Law		
Institute of International Law	$30,000	
American Institute of International Law	5,000	
Collection of International Arbitrations	16,000	
Pamphlet series	5,000	
Classics of International Law	15,500	
Hague Court Reports and Pan American Conferences	8,000	
Spanish edition of *U. S. Diplomatic Correspondence concerning Independence of Latin-American Nations*	9,000	
Publication of nationality laws	5,000	
		$93,500
Division of Economics and History		
Hungarian Academy of Sciences		2,000
Total		$299,750

Recapitulation of the Estimates

	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930
Administration	$46,300	$46,600
Sundry purposes	22,070	22,570
Division of Intercourse and Education	235,300	238,300
Division of International Law	174,750	225,060
Special work	34,000	24,000
Division of Economics and History	28,300	21,000
Economic and Social History of the World War	109,225	103,575
	$649,945	$681,105
Contingencies	312,000	200,000

IN MEMORIAM

Robert Lansing, Trustee (1920–1928) and since 1926 Vice President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, formerly Counselor for the Department of State (1914–1915) and Secretary of State of the United States (1915–1920), died in the sixty-fifth year of his age at his residence in Washington on October 30, 1928. During the entire period in which he held these exalted offices he suffered from illness without complaint or comment, so that the gravity of his physical condition was unknown even to his intimate friends.

Before his appointment to the office of Counselor for the Department of State he had had greater practical experience in the conduct of international arbitrations than any other American and, indeed, at that time, than any foreigner; and when he was appointed to the great office of Secretary of State, he brought to the performance of his official duties a broad and an exact knowledge of international relations and the principles of law upon which their decision should depend. From his appointment until the declaration of a state of war on the part of the Government of the United States against the Imperial German Government on April 6, 1917, Mr. Lansing's task was to maintain impartially, courteously, and firmly, the neutral rights of the Government of the United States under international law. These duties, as the published documents show, he performed in letter and in spirit.

During the second period of his Secretaryship, from the entry of the United States into the World War to the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918, he likewise performed his official duties in letter and in spirit, showing a mastery not merely of the rights and duties of his country in time of peace and in time of neutrality, but in time of war. As a Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States he took part in the negotiations leading to the signing of the Treaty of Peace with Germany by the Commissioners of the United States, in the Salle de Glaces of the Palace of Versailles on June 28, 1919.

Mr. Lansing's interests were many and varied. He was a profound student of the Bible. Archeology had a peculiar charm for him. He was deeply read in the history of his country, taking a particular interest in its colonization, in the formation of its government, and in the development of political parties. Literature was a cherished pastime—he was master of excellent prose and of easy and flowing verse. A critic of art and no mean practitioner, as excellent sketches in water colors and in black and white amply testify.

But however great and varied his achievements, his friends and colleagues in his many activities considered his chiefest characteristic to be that of a high-minded Christian gentleman, loyal friend, and devoted servant of the people of the United States.

Now therefore be it

Resolved, by the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in semi-annual meeting assembled, that this minute of appreciation be inscribed in the permanent records of the Board in memory of Mr. Lansing's distinguished career, his interest in the cause for which the Endowment was founded, and as an expression of the personal loss which the Trustees have sustained by the death of their late colleague.

Resolved further, that a certified copy of this memorial be transmitted to Mrs. Lansing by the Secretary with an expression of the sincere sympathy of the Trustees in her bereavement.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
DECEMBER 6, 1928

The Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace met in New York City on Friday, November 9, 1928, and adjourned until Thursday, December 6, 1928, when they met in the Board Room of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, at 10.30 o'clock a.m.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and the following Trustees answered the roll-call:

Mr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
Mr. JOHN W. DAVIS
Mr. FREDERIC A. DELANO
Mr. AUSTEN G. FOX
Mr. ROBERT A. FRANKS
Mr. CHARLES S. HAMLIN
Mr. HOWARD HEINZ
Mr. ALFRED HOLMAN
Mr. ANDREW J. MONTAGUE
Mr. HENRY S. PRITCHETT
Mr. ELIHU ROOT
Mr. JAMES BROWN SCOTT
Mr. JAMES R. SHEFFIELD
Mr. MAURICE S. SHERMAN
Mr. JAMES T. SHOTWELL

The notice of the meeting was read by the Secretary, and the minutes of the meetings of May 10 and November 9, 1928, were approved.

The report of the Executive Committee was presented and approved.

A memorial resolution concerning Mr. Robert Lansing, late Vice President of the Endowment, was presented by the Secretary and unanimously adopted by a rising vote of the Trustees. It is printed herein, pages 267-8

Mr. David P. Barrows gave an account of his impressions in the countries of Central and South America, which he had visited.

Mr. Earle B. Babcock, Assistant to the Director for the European Centre, gave a detailed account of the work of the European Centre.

Mr. James Brown Scott, Director of the Division of International Law, gave an account of the lectures he delivered at German universities as Visiting Carnegie Professor during the preceding summer; referred to the continued interest of his Division in the codification of international law, and made a short statement showing the success of the Academy of International Law at The Hague during the first five years of its existence.

Mr. James T. Shotwell, Director of the Division of Economics and History, gave a statistical statement showing the status of the several national series in the Economic and Social History of the World War.

The President, who is also the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education, reported concerning the Carnegie Visiting Professors; the recataloging of the Vatican Library, and the visit of the British journalists to the United States.

The meeting adjourned at 3.25 o'clock p.m.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
MAY 14, 1929

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was called to order in Washington on May 9, 1929, and, in the absence of a quorum, adjourned until Tuesday, May 14, 1929. On that date, the Trustees assembled in the Board Room of the Carnegie Corporation at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, at 10.30 o'clock a.m.

In the absence of the President, and not having a Vice President, the meeting was called to order by the Secretary. Mr. John W. Davis took the Chair, and the Secretary called the roll, with the following Trustees present:

Mr. John W. Davis
Mr. Frederic A. Delano
Mr. Lawton B. Evans
Mr. Austen G. Fox
Mr. Robert A. Franks
Mr. Charles S. Hamlin
Mr. Howard Heinz
Mr. David Jayne Hill
Mr. Alfred Holman
Mr. Frank O. Lowden
Mr. Andrew J. Montague
Mr. Edwin B. Parker
Mr. William A. Peters
Mr. Henry S. Pritchett
Mr. Elihu Root
Mr. James Brown Scott
Mr. James R. Sheffield
Mr. Maurice S. Sherman
Mr. James T. Shotwell
Mr. Silas H. Strawn

Communications of regret were read from the President and the absent Trustees.

The notice of the meeting was read by the Secretary, and the minutes of the meetings of December 6, 1928, and May 9, 1929, were approved.

Formal reports were submitted by the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Directors of the Divisions of Intercourse and Education, International Law, and Economics and History. Inasmuch as these reports had been printed and distributed in advance, in compliance with the By-Laws, their reading was dispensed with.

Reports were also submitted by the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee, and the Auditors, which were received and ordered to be filed.

The Secretary reported for the President that the Carnegie Corporation of New York had made an additional grant of $125,000 to the Endowment payable July 1, 1929, and the Trustees of the Endowment registered a formal acceptance and expression of appreciation.

The Trustees discussed the question of adopting a proposed charter to incorporate the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. No formal action was taken, and the whole matter was referred to a committee for further consideration and report.

The following officers and committees were elected for the ensuing year: President, Nicholas Murray Butler; Vice President, Andrew J. Montague; Treasurer, Frederic A. Delano; members of the Executive Committee, Messrs. Austen G. Fox and Elihu Root; members of the Finance Committee, Messrs. Robert A. Franks, Frederic A. Delano and James R. Sheffield.

The Trustees considered the recommendations of the Executive Committee in regard to requirements for appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and made the following appropriations:

Administration	$46,600
Sundry purposes	22,570
Division of Intercourse and Education	238,300
Division of International Law	225,060
Special Work	24,000
Division of Economics and History	21,000
Economic and Social History of the World War	103,575
Reappropriations	301,350
Contingencies	200,000

The meeting adjourned at 1.15 o'clock p.m.

LIST OF LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTIONS[1]

IN WHICH THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE ENDOWMENT ARE DEPOSITED FOR FREE USE

The publications issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace are deposited in the libraries listed below on the condition that they will be made accessible to the interested public. Anyone desiring to consult an Endowment publication should apply to the nearest depository library.

The Endowment issues two general classes of publications: books and pamphlets intended for general circulation, which are distributed gratuitously, within the limits of the editions, upon application to the Secretary, No. 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.; and publications upon special topics, which are sold for a nominal price by the Endowment's publishers, the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, and the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York City. A List of Publications will be sent upon request.

UNITED STATES

Alabama

Public Library, Birmingham.
Association Public Library, Mobile.
Department of Archives and History, State Capitol, Montgomery.
Carnegie Library of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee.

Arizona

Arizona State Library, Phoenix.
University of Arizona Library, Tucson.

Arkansas

University of Arkansas Library, Fayetteville.

California

University of California Library, Berkeley.
Public Library, Berkeley.
Pomona College Library, Claremont.
Public Library, Los Angeles.
Los Angeles University of International Relations Library, Los Angeles.
University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
*School of Law, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
*School of Law, University of California, Southern Branch, Los Angeles.
Margaret Carnegie Library, Mills College.
Oakland Free Library, Oakland.
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.
A. K. Smiley Public Library, Redlands.
Public Library, Riverside.
City Library, Sacramento.
California State Library, Sacramento.
Free Public Library, San Diego.
Library of the San Francisco Theological Seminary, San Anselmo.
Free Public Library, San Francisco.
Mechanics-Mercantile Library, San Francisco.
Leland Stanford Junior University Library, Stanford University.

Colorado

University of Colorado Library, Boulder.
Colorado College Library, Colorado Springs.
University of Denver Library, Denver.
Public Library of the City and County of Denver, Denver.
State Library, Denver.

Connecticut

Public Library, Bridgeport.
Public Library, Hartford.
Trinity College Library, Hartford.
Connecticut State Library, Hartford.
Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.
Free Public Library, New Haven.
Yale University Library, New Haven.
*Yale Law School Library, New Haven.
Public Library of New London, New London.
Connecticut Agricultural College Library, Storrs.

Delaware

University of Delaware Library, Newark.
Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington.

Libraries marked (*) receive the publications of the Division of International Law only.
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[1] Revised to July 1, 1929.

District of Columbia

American Peace Society, Washington.
Catholic University of America Library, Washington.
Georgetown University Library, Washington.
*Law School of Georgetown University, Washington.
School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington.
George Washington University Library, Washington (two copies publications of Division of International Law).
Library of Congress, Washington (two copies).
Public Library, Washington.
Smithsonian Institution Library, Washington.
General Staff College Library, Washington.
Department of State Library, Washington.
Department of Justice Library, Washington.
United States Senate Library, Washington.
Pan American Union Library, Washington.
Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Washington.
Navy Department Library, Washington.
Howard University Library, Washington.
*Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department, Washington.
**Institute of Economics Library, Washington.
**Library of the Department of Labor, Washington.
Graduate School, American University, Washington.

Florida

John B. Stetson University Library, De Land.
University of Florida Library, Gainesville.
Free Public Library, Jacksonville.
Florida State Library, Tallahassee.
Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee.
Rollins College Library, Winter Park.

Georgia

University of Georgia Library, Athens.
Georgia Library Commission, State Capitol, Atlanta.
Georgia State Library, Atlanta.
Emory University Library, Emory University.
Washington Memorial Library, Macon.
Public Library, Savannah (except Classics of International Law).

Hawaii

University of Hawaii Library, Honolulu.
Institute of Pacific Relations Library, Honolulu.

Idaho

Carnegie Public Library, Boise.
Carnegie Library, Lewiston.
University of Idaho Library, Moscow.
Southern Branch, University of Idaho, Pocatello.

Illinois

Illinois Wesleyan University Library, Bloomington.
Public Library, Cairo.
Southern Illinois State Normal University Library, Carbondale.
Chicago Public Library, Chicago.
John Crerar Library, Chicago.
*Chicago Law Institute, Chicago.
University of Chicago Library, Chicago.
Newberry Library, Chicago.
Loyola University Library, Chicago.
Northwestern University Library, Evanston.
Illinois State Normal University Library, Normal.
Public Library, Peoria.
Public Library, Rockford.
Illinois State Library, Springfield.
University of Illinois Library, Urbana (two copies).

Indiana

Indiana University Library, Bloomington.
Wabash College Library, Crawfordsville.
Willard Library, Evansville.
De Pauw University Library, Greencastle.
Hanover College Library, Hanover.
Indiana State Library, Indianapolis.
Indianapolis Public Library, Indianapolis.
Purdue University Library, Lafayette.
Public Library, Muncie.
University of Notre Dame Library, Notre Dame.
Earlham College Library, Richmond.
Indiana State Normal School Library, Terre Haute.
Valparaiso University Library, Valparaiso.

Iowa

Iowa State College Library, Ames.
Free Public Library, Burlington (except Classics of International Law).
Coe College Library, Cedar Rapids.
Drake University Library, Des Moines.
Iowa State Library, Des Moines.
Public Library of Des Moines, Des Moines.
Carnegie-Stout Free Public Library, Dubuque.
Upper Iowa University Library, Fayette.
Grinnell College Library, Grinnell.
Iowa State University Library, Iowa City.
Law Library, State University of Iowa, Iowa City.
Iowa Wesleyan University Library, Mount Pleasant.
Cornell College Library, Mount Vernon.
Public Library, Sioux City.

Kansas

Baker University Library, Baldwin.
Kansas State Normal Library, Emporia.
University of Kansas Library, Lawrence.
Free Public Library, Leavenworth.
Kansas State Agricultural College Library, Manhattan.
Public Library, Pittsburg.
Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka.
Kansas State Library, Topeka.
Fairmount College Library, Wichita.
City Library, Wichita.

Kentucky

Centre College Library, Danville.
Kentucky State Library, Frankfort.
University of Kentucky Library, Lexington.
Free Public Library, Louisville.
University of Louisville Library, Louisville.
Kentucky Wesleyan College Library, Winchester.

Louisiana

Louisiana State University Library, Baton Rouge.
State Normal School Library, Natchitoches.
Tulane University Library, New Orleans.
Public Library, New Orleans.

Maine

Auburn Public Library, Auburn.
Maine State Library, Augusta.
Public Library, Bangor.
Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick.
Bates College Library, Lewiston.
University of Maine Library, Orono.
Public Library, Portland.
Colby College Library, Waterville.

Maryland

U. S. Naval Academy Library, Annapolis.
Maryland State Library, Annapolis.
Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore.
Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore.
Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.
Library of the University of Maryland, College Park.
Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown.
Western Maryland College Library, Westminster.
Woodstock College Library, Woodstock.

Massachusetts

Amherst College Library, Amherst.
Massachusetts Agricultural College Library, Amherst.
Public Library, Boston.
State Library of Massachusetts, Boston.
Boston Athenæum Library, Boston.
Boston University Library, Boston.
*Social Law Library, Boston.
Simmons College Library, Boston.
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.
Library of the World Peace Foundation, Boston.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library, Cambridge.
Harvard University Library, Cambridge.
*Law School of Harvard University Library, Cambridge.
Public Library, Fitchburg.
Public Library, Haverhill.
Public Library, Lynn.
Free Public Library, New Bedford.
Forbes Library, Northampton.
Smith College Library, Northampton.
Mount Holyoke College Library, South Hadley.
City Library, Springfield.
Tufts College Library, Tufts College.
Public Library, Waltham.
Wellesley College Library, Wellesley.
Williams College Library, Williamstown.
Clark University Library, Worcester.
Free Public Library, Worcester.
Worcester County Law Library, Worcester.

Michigan

University of Michigan General Library, Ann Arbor (two copies).
*Law Library of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
Public Library, Detroit.
University of Detroit Library, Detroit.
Public Library, Grand Rapids.
Michigan State Library, Lansing.
Hackley Public Library, Muskegon.
East Side Public Library, Saginaw.

Minnesota

Public Library, Duluth.
University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis.
Public Library, Minneapolis.
Carleton College Library, Northfield.
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.
Minnesota State Library, St. Paul.
James Jerome Hill Reference Library, St. Paul.
Public Library, St. Paul.
Free Public Library, Winona.
State Normal School Library, Winona.

Mississippi

University of Mississippi Library, University.

Missouri

University of Missouri Library, Columbia.
Westminster College Library, Fulton.
Public Library, Kansas City.
William Jewell College Library, Liberty.
Public Library, St. Joseph.
Washington University Library, St. Louis.
St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis.
St. Louis University Library, St. Louis.
St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, St. Louis.
Drury College Library, Springfield.
Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg.

Montana

Parmly Billings Memorial Library, Billings.
Montana State College Library, Bozeman.
Free Public Library, Butte.
Public Library, Great Falls.
Historical Society of Montana, Helena.
University of Montana Library, Missoula.

Nebraska

Carnegie Library, Hastings.
University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln.
Nebraska State Library, Lincoln.
Public Library and Museum, Omaha.
Creighton University Law Library, Omaha.

Nevada

Nevada State Library, Carson City.
University of Nevada Library, Reno.
Free Public Library, Reno.

New Hampshire

New Hampshire State Library, Concord.
Hamilton Smith Public Library, New Hampshire University, Durham.
Dartmouth College Library, Hanover.
Public Library, Laconia.
City Library, Manchester.

New Jersey

Free Public Library, Atlantic City.
Free Public Library, Hoboken.
Free Public Library, Jersey City.
Morristown Library, Morristown.
Free Public Library, Newark.
Rutgers University Library, New Brunswick.
Free Public Library, Paterson.
Princeton University Library, Princeton.
New Jersey State Library, Trenton.
Free Public Library, Trenton.

New Mexico

University of New Mexico Library, Albuquerque.
Carnegie Public Library, East Las Vegas.

New York

New York State Library, Albany.
*Binghamton Law Library, Binghamton.
Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn.
Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn.
Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo.
Grosvenor Library, Buffalo.
Library of the University of Buffalo, Buffalo.
St. Lawrence University Library, Canton.
Hamilton College Library, Clinton.
Colgate University Library, Hamilton.
Cornell University Library, Ithaca.
*Law Library, Cornell University, Ithaca (two copies).
Library of the Eagle Temple Civic Center, Jamestown (Economic and Social History of the World War).
Association of the Bar of the City of New York, New York.
*New York Law Institute, New York.
New York Public Library, New York (two copies).
Cooper Union for Advancement of Science and Art Library, New York.
General Library of New York University, University Heights, New York.
*Law School Library, New York University, Washington Square, New York.
School of Commerce Library, New York University, New York (Economic and Social History of the World War).
College of the City of New York Library, St. Nicholas Ter. and 139th St., New York.
Columbia University Library, New York (two copies).
New York Society Library, 109 University Place, New York.
Union Theological Seminary Library, New York.
Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie.
Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie.
*Appellate Division Law Library, Rochester.
University of Rochester Library, Rochester.
Union College Library, Schenectady.
Syracuse University Library, Syracuse.
Public Library, Syracuse.
*Utica Law Library Association, Utica.
U. S. Military Academy Library, West Point.

North Carolina

Pack Memorial Library, Asheville.
University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill.
Duke University Library, Durham.
Public Library, Greensboro.
North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.

North Dakota

State Historical Society Library, Bismarck.
University of North Dakota Library, University.

Ohio

Ohio University Library, Athens.
University of Cincinnati Library, Cincinnati.
Public Library, Cincinnati.
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Cincinnati.
Public Library, Cleveland.
Western Reserve University Library, Cleveland.
State Library, Columbus.
Ohio State University Library, Columbus.
Public Library, Columbus.
Public Library and Museum, Dayton.
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
Hayes Memorial Library, Fremont.
Kenyon College Library, Gambier.
Marietta College Library, Marietta.
Oberlin College Library, Oberlin.
Miami University Library, Oxford.
Public Library, Toledo.

Oklahoma

Carnegie Library, Guthrie.
University of Oklahoma Library, Norman.
Oklahoma State Library, Lawrence Building, Oklahoma City.

Oregon

University of Oregon Library, Eugene.
Reed College Library, Portland.
Library Association, Portland.
Oregon State Library, Salem.

Pennsylvania

Public Library, Altoona School District.
Carnegie Free Library, Braddock.

Bryn Mawr College Library, Bryn Mawr.
Dickinson College Library, Carlisle.
Lafayette College Library, Easton.
Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg.
Haverford College Library, Haverford.
Franklin and Marshall College Library, Lancaster.
Allegheny College Library, Meadville.
*Law Association of Philadelphia, Philadelphia.
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
Free Library of Philadelphia, 1217 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
University of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia.
*Biddle Law Library, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
Historical Society of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia.
Library Company of Philadelphia, Philadelphia.
University of Pittsburgh Library, Pittsburgh.
Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, North Diamond Station, Pittsburgh.
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.
Library of the Henry Clay Frick Training School for Teachers, Pittsburgh.
Public Library, Reading.
Lehigh University Library, South Bethlehem.
Pennsylvania State College Library, State College.
Swarthmore College Library, Swarthmore.

Philippine Islands

Library of the College of Agriculture, Los Baños.
Library of the Philippine Government, Manila.
University of the Philippines, Manila.

Porto Rico

Universidad de Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras.

Rhode Island

U. S. Naval War College, Newport.
Rhode Island State Library, Providence.
Brown University Library, Providence.
**Library of the Department of Economics, Brown University, Providence.
Providence Athenæum, Providence.
Public Library, Providence.
Public Library, Westerly.

South Carolina

Charleston College Library, Charleston.
Library Society, Charleston.
Library of Furman University, Greenville.

South Dakota

Hearst Free Library and Reading Room, Lead.
South Dakota Free Public Library Commission, Pierre.
State Library, Pierre.
Carnegie Free Public Library, Sioux Falls.
Yankton College Library, Yankton.
University of South Dakota Library, Vermillion.

Tennessee

Public Library, Chattanooga.
University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville.
Library of Cumberland University, Lebanon.
Cossitt Library, Memphis.
Carnegie Library, Nashville.
Fisk University Library, Nashville.
Vanderbilt University Library, Nashville.
Tennessee State Library, Nashville.
George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville.
University of the South Library, Sewanee.

Texas

Simmons University Library, Abilene.
*Law School Library, University of Texas, Austin.
University of Texas Library, Austin.
Texas Library and Historical Commission, Austin.
Public Library, Dallas.
Southern Methodist University Library, Dallas.
Public Library, El Paso.
Carnegie Public Library, Fort Worth.
Rosenburg Library, Galveston.
Southwestern University Library, Georgetown.
Rice Institute Library, Houston.
Texas Technological College Library, Lubbock.
Carnegie Library, San Antonio.
Baylor University Library, Waco.

Utah

Brigham Young University Library, Provo.
State Library, Salt Lake City.
Public Library, Salt Lake City.
University of Utah Library, Salt Lake City.

Vermont

Public Library, Brattleboro.
Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.
University of Vermont Library, Burlington.
Egbert Starr Library, Middlebury College, Middlebury.
State Library, Montpelier.

Virginia

Randolph-Macon College Library, Ashland.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.
University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville.
*Law Library of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville.
Hampden-Sidney College Library, Hampden-Sidney.
Washington and Lee University Library, Lexington.
State Library, Richmond.
Richmond College Library, Richmond.
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg.
The Handley Library, Winchester.

Washington

State Library, Olympia.
Washington State Traveling Library, Olympia.

State College of Washington Library, Pullman.
University of Washington Library, Seattle.
*Law School of the University of Washington, Seattle.
Public Library, Seattle.
Public Library, Spokane.
Public Library, Tacoma.
Whitman College Library, Walla Walla.

West Virginia

State Department of Archives and History, Charleston.
Davis and Elkins College Library, Elkins.
Public Library, Huntington.
West Virginia University Library, Morgantown

Wisconsin

Lawrence College Library, Appleton.
Beloit College Library, Beloit.
Public Library, Eau Claire.
University of Wisconsin Library, Madison.
State Library, Madison.
Public Library, Milwaukee.

Wyoming

University of Wyoming Library, Laramie.

ARGENTINA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Buenos Aires.
Biblioteca Nacional, Buenos Aires.
Museo Social Argentino, Buenos Aires.
Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales, Buenos Aires.
Colegio de Abogados de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires.
Universidad Nacional, Córdoba.
Colegio Nacional, Corrientes.
Colegio Nacional, Jujuy.
Universidad Nacional, La Plata.
*Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Sociales, Universidad Nacional, La Plata.
Colegio Nacional, Mendoza.
Colegio Nacional, Rosario.
Colegio Nacional, Salta.
Colegio de los Jesuítas, Santa Fé.
Colegio Nacional, Santiago del Estero.
Colegio Nacional, Tucumán.

AUSTRIA

Universitäts-Bibliothek, Graz.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Innsbruck.
Austrian War Archives Library, Vienna.
Bibliothek der Hochschule für Welthandel, Vienna.
**Bundesamt für Statistik, Vienna.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Vienna.
**Seminar Library of Economics, University of Vienna, Vienna.
**Historical Seminar of the University of Vienna, Vienna.
Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna.
Wiener Nationalbibliothek, Vienna (Economic and Social History of the World War).

BELGIUM

Stadsbiblioteek, Antwerp.
Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres et des Beaux-Arts de Belgique, Brussels (Economic and Social History of the World War).
**Bibliothèque de la Commission Centrale de Statistique, Brussels.
Bibliothèque de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels.
Commission des Archives de la Guerre, rue Terre-Neuve 105, Brussels.
Institut Solvay, Brussels.
Bibliothèque de l'Université, Ghent.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Liège, Liège.
Bibliothèque de l'Université Catholique, Louvain.

BOLIVIA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, La Paz.
Colegio de Jurisprudencia, La Paz.
Universidad Mayor de San Francisco Xavier, Sucre.

BRAZIL

Faculdade de Direito, São Salvador, Bahia.
Faculdade Livre de Direito, Bello Horizonte, Minas Geraes.
Faculdade de Direito, Nossa Senhora de Belem, Pará.
Faculdade de Direito, Recife, Pernambuco.
Ministerio das Relações Exteriores, Rio de Janeiro.
Bibliotheca Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.
Faculdade de Direito, Port Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul.
Faculdade de Direito, São Paulo, São Paulo.

BRITISH EMPIRE

England

University of Birmingham Library, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Public Libraries, Birmingham.
Public Library, Church Street, Brighton.
Cambridge Philosophical Society, Cambridge.
Public Free Library, Borough of Cambridge.
Squire Law Library, Cambridge.
University of Cambridge Library, Cambridge.
Coventry Central Library, Coventry.
Croyden Public Libraries, Croyden.
University of Durham, Durham.
The University Library, Leeds.
City of Lincoln Public Library, Lincoln.
University of Liverpool, Liverpool.
Foreign Office, London.
The British Museum, London.
The Library of the National Liberal Club, Whitehall, London.
The Library of the Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, London.

Library, London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London, W. C. 2.
*Middle Temple Library, London, E. C. 4.
Royal Society, Burlington House, London, W.
University College Library, London.
The Goldsmiths' Librarian, The Library, University of London, South Kensington, S. W. 7, London.
School of Slavonic Studies, University of London, London (Economic and Social History of the World War, Russian series).
**The Science Library, Science Museum, South Kensington, London.
Imperial War Museum Library, South Kensington, S. W. 7.
Library of the Royal Statistical Society, 9 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.
Grotius Society, 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E. C. 4, London.
Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C. 2.
*Fry Memorial Library of International Law, London School of Economics and Political Science, London.
Fulham Public Libraries, 598 Fulham Road, Fulham, London.
Public Library, City of Westminster, London (Economic and Social History of the World War, British series).
Kings College, University of London, London (Classics of International Law).
Library of the Institute of Historical Research, University of London, London.
Lincoln's Inn Library, London, W. C. 2 (Classics of International Law).
London Library, St. James's Square, London, S. W. 1.
Royal Institute of International Affairs, London.
Library of the Victoria University of Manchester, Manchester.
Manchester Public Libraries, Manchester.
Gilstrap Public Library, Newark-on-Trent.
Central Public Library, Norwich.
University College, Nottingham.
Library of All Souls College, Oxford.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
University of Sheffield Library, Sheffield.
Central Public Library, Wigan.
Public Library, Guildhall, Winchester.

Australia

Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery of South Australia, Adelaide.
University of Adelaide Library, Adelaide, South Australia.
University of Queensland, Brisbane.
University of Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
Public Library of Perth, Western Australia.
University of Western Australia, Perth.
Parliamentary Library, Parliament House, Perth, Western Australia.
University of Sydney Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
*Law School, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.
Public Library of New South Wales, Sydney.

Canada

Provincial Library of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.
Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Queen's University Library, Kingston, Ontario,
Library of University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.
Couvent des Dominicains, Montreal (Classics of International Law).
Library of University of Montreal, Montreal.
McGill University Library, Montreal.
University of Ottawa Library, Ottawa.
Couvent des Dominicains, 95 Empress Ave., Ottawa (Classics of International Law).
*International Joint Commission, Ottawa.
Library of the Department of Agriculture, West Block, Ottawa.
Library of the Department of External Affairs of the Government of Canada, Ottawa.
**Library of the Department of Labour, Ottawa.
Library of the Parliament of Canada, Ottawa.
Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval, Quebec.
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.
Riddell-Canadian Library, Osgoode Hall, Toronto.
University of Toronto Library, Toronto.
Public Library, Vancouver, British Columbia.
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia.
Provincial Library, Victoria, British Columbia.
Victoria Public Library, Victoria, British Columbia.
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Winnipeg Public Library, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

India

Indian Institute of Science Library, Bangalore, Post Hebbal.
University of Bombay Library, Bombay.
University of Calcutta Library, Calcutta.
St. Xavier's College Library, Calcutta.
Library of the University of Delhi, Delhi.
University of Madras Library, Madras.
Mysore University Library, Mysore.
Punjab University Library, Punjab, Lahore.
Lucknow University Library, Lucknow.
Dacca University Library, Ramna, Dacca.
Bureau of Public Information, Home Department, Government of India, Simla.

Ireland

The Queen's University Library, Belfast.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
Public Library, Charleville Mall, North Strand, Dublin.
National Library of Ireland, Dublin.

New Zealand

Public Library, Auckland.
**Workers' Educational Association, Auckland.
Library of the University of Otago, Dunedin.
General Assembly Library, Wellington.
University of New Zealand Library, Wellington.
Victoria University Library, Wellington.

Scotland

University of Aberdeen Library, Aberdeen.
National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh.
University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh.
*Department of International Law, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh.
University of Glasgow Library, Glasgow.
Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
*Library of the Faculty of Procurators, 62 St. George's Place, Glasgow.
University Library, St. Andrews.

Union of South Africa

Library of Parliament, Cape Town.
University of Cape Town Library, Cape Town.
Johannesburg Public Library, Johannesburg.
Transvaal University College, Pretoria.

Tasmania

University of Tasmania, Hobart.

Wales

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
University College of North Wales, Bangor.
Cardiff Public Libraries, Cardiff.
University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff.
University College Library, Swansea.

BULGARIA

University of Sofia, Sofia.
Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales.

CHILE

Liceo de Concepción, Concepción.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Santiago.
Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, Santiago.
Universidad Católica de Santiago, Santiago.
Universidad de Chile, Santiago.

CHINA

Library of the University of Amoy, Amoy, Fukien.
Canton Christian College, Canton.
Sun Yatsen University Library, Canton.
Library of the University of Hongkong, Hongkong.
University of Nanking Library, Nanking.
Foreign Office, Nanking.
Library of the American Legation, Peking.
Library, National University of Peking, Peking.
Peking Club Library, Peking.
Yenching University Library, Haitien, Peking West.
Peking Public Affairs Library, Peking.
Low Library, St. John's University, Shanghai.
U. S. Court for China, c/o Department of State, Washington.
Boone University Library, American Church Mission, Wuchang (via Hankow).

COLOMBIA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Bogotá.
Academia Colombiana de Jurisprudencia, Bogotá.
Museo Nacional, Bogotá.
Universidad de Cartagena, Cartagena.

COSTA RICA

Colegio de San Luis, Cartago.
Escuela Normal, Heredia.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, San José.
Liceo de Costa Rica, San José.

CUBA

Departamento de Estado, Habana.
Universidad de la Habana, Habana.
Biblioteca Nacional, Habana.
*Cuban Society of International Law, Habana.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Komenského Universita, Bratislava (Pressburg).
Knihovna Masarykova Universita, Brno (Brünn).
Knihovna Masarykova Akademie Práce, Prague.
Library of the Ukrainian University, Prague.
Ministerstvo zahraničnich věcí, Prague.
Veřejná a universitní knihovna, Prague.
Universitni knihovna, Prague.
Library of the Social Board of the Czechoslovak Republic, Prague.

DANZIG

Stadtbibliothek, Danzig.

DENMARK

Statsbiblioteket i Aarhus, Aarhus.
Udenrigsministeriet, Copenhagen.
Universitets-Biblioteket, Copenhagen.

ECUADOR

Colegio Nacional, Guayaquil.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Quito.
Universidad Central del Ecuador, Quito.

EGYPT

Library of the Egyptian Government University, Cairo.
Egyptian University, Cairo.

ESTHONIA

Universitet, Tartu (Dorpat).
Riigiramatukogu, Tallinn.

FINLAND

Bibliothèque de l'Université, Helsingfors.
Eduskunnan Kirjasto, Helsingfors.

FRANCE

Bibliothèque de l'Université d'Aix, Aix.
Université d'Alger, Algiers.
Université de Besançon, Besançon.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Bordeaux, Bordeaux.
Université de Caen, Caen.
Bibliothèque Municipale et Universitaire, Clermont-Ferrand.
Université de Dijon, Dijon.
Université de Grenoble, Grenoble.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Lille, Lille.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Lyon, Lyons.
*Bibliothèque de la Faculté Libre de Droit, Université de Lyon, Lyons.
Bibliothèque de la Ville de Lyon, Lyons.
Bibliothèque de la Faculté des Sciences de Marseille, Marseilles.
Université de Montpellier, Montpellier.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Nancy, Nancy.
Bibliothèque de l'Action Populaire, 17, rue de Paris, Vanves (Seine).
American Library in Paris, Inc., 10 Rue de l'Elysée, Paris.
**Bibliothèque du Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers, Paris.
**Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève, 8 Place du Panthéon, Paris (French series).
Centre de Documentation Sociale, Ecole Normale Supérieure, 45, Rue d'Ulm, Paris (Classics of International Law).
Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Paris.
Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Service Français de la Société des Nations, Paris.
Bibliothèque de l'Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, Paris.
Bibliothèque Frédéric Passy, Paris.
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Paris (Sorbonne), Paris.
Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Droit de l'Université de Paris, Paris.
*Bibliothèque de la Société de législation Comparée, Paris.
Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques de l'Institut de France, Paris.
Bibliothèque, Bureau International du Travail, 13 rue de Labarde, Paris (Economic and Social History of the World War, French series).
**Library of the Ministry of Commerce and Labor, Paris.
**Bibliothèque de la Statistique Générale de la France, Paris (French series).
**Institut d'Urbanisme de l'Université de Paris, Paris (French series).
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Volumen VII **Las relaciones de los Estados Unidos con las otras naciones del hemisferio occidental,** Charles Evans Hughes, 106 páginas. 1929.

Interamerican Digests—Economic Series

No. 1 **Argentina, an authorized digest of El Desarrollo Económico de la República Argentina en los Ultimos Cincuenta Años,** made and translated by Peter H. Goldsmith.

European Centre

These publications, so far as they are available, may be obtained on application to the Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale, No. 173 Boulevard St.-Germain, Paris, France.

Enquête dans les Balkans. Rapport de la Commission d'Enquête. Un vol. in-8°, 493 pages avec cartes et gravures. Préface de M. d'Estournelles de Constant. Paris, 1914. *Out of print.*

L'Albanie en 1921. Mission de M. Justin Godart, Ancien Ministre, Député du Rhône. Un vol. in-16, 374 pages avec carte et gravures. Paris, 1921. *Out of print.*

Le Centre Européen de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale, 1911–1921. Un vol. petit in-8°, 109 pages. Paris, 1921. *Out of print.*

L'Allemagne d'aujourd'hui dans ses relations avec la France, par Henri Lichtenberger. Un vol. in-16, 280 pages. Paris, 1922.

Pose de la première pierre des édifices communaux de Fargniers (Aisne), reconstruits avec le concours de la Dotation Carnegie (18 juillet 1922). Brochure petit in 8°, 22 pages avec gravures. Paris, 1922.

La Société des Nations et l'Albanie. Rapport adressé a la Société des Nations sur la situation économique et financière de l'Albanie à la fin de 1922, avec une introduction de M. d'Estournelles de Constant, Sénateur. Brochure petit in-8°, 65 pages. Paris, 1922. *Out of print.*

L'Oeuvre de la Société des Nations (1920–1923), par M. Léon Bourgeois, Délégué permanent de la France à la Société des Nations. Un vol. grand in-8°, 456 pages. Paris, 1923.

Conseil Consultatif du Centre Européen. Compte rendu des séances tenues a Paris les 7 et 8 juillet 1923. Un vol. petit in-8°, 226 pages avec gravures. Paris, 1923.

Enquête sur les livres scolaires d'après guerre. 452 pages. Paris, 1923.
Second edition: Vol. I: France—Belgique—Allemagne—Autriche—Grand-Bretagne—Italie—Bulgarie. 452 pages. Paris, 1925. Vols. II, III and IV in preparation. *Out of print.*

Enquête sur les livres scolaires d'après guerre. 660 pages. Paris, 1927.
Albanie—Belgique Flamande—Esthonie—Finlande—Grèce—Hongrie—Irlande—Lettonie—Lithuanie—Luxembourg—Pologne—Roumanie—Royaume des Serbes, Croates, Slovènes—Russie—Tchécoslovaquie—Turquie. *Out of print.*

Near East Educational Survey, Report of a Survey made during the Months of April, May and June, 1927, by Florence Wilson. 108 pages. Edinburgh, 1928.

Le Centre Européen de la Division des Relations Internationales et de l'Education, fondation, administration, activité. 116 pages. Paris, 1928.

Conciliation Internationale

This series, containing an average of four numbers a year, has been issued since 1906 under the imprint of the *Conciliation Internationale.* Information concerning it and the publications issued, so far as they are available, may be obtained on application to the Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale, 173 Boulevard St.-Germain, Paris, France. The following numbers have appeared since the last list was published in the Year Book for 1925.

1925

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1929

No. 1 **L'idée de civilisation dans la conscience française,** par Ernst-Robert Curtius.

L'Esprit International

This quarterly review, published at Paris January, April, July and October of each year, aims to present to public opinion in a strictly objective spirit critical studies as well as documentary and bibliographical information on the great international problems of the day. It was established by the European Centre in January, 1927. The price in France is 10 francs per copy or 35 francs per year; in other countries the price is 60 cents per copy or $2.00 per year. For either single copies or annual subscriptions, letters should be addressed to Librairie Hachette, 79 Boulevard St.-Germain, Paris, VI^e.

Institute of International Education

This series is published especially for the use of the International Relations Clubs. The Syllabi bear the imprint of the Institute of International Education under whose direction the Clubs were conducted while the Institute was a part of the organization of the Division of Intercourse and Education. These publications are distributed free to members of the International Relations Clubs and may be obtained by others at a price of 25 cents upon application to the Division, 405 West 117th Street, New York City.

SYLLABI

No. I **Outline of the Covenant of the League of Nations,** by Louis K. Manley. 46 pages. New York, 1920. *Out of print.*

No. II **The Past, Present and Future of the Monroe Doctrine,** by Arnold B. Hall. 24 pages. New York, 1920.

No. III **The History of Russia from Earliest Times,** by Baron S. A. Korff. 14 pages. New York, 1920.

No. IV **The Russian Revolution,** by Walter W. Pettit. 18 pages. New York, 1920.
No. IV **Supplement to The Russian Revolution,** by Walter W. Pettit. 5 pages. New York, 1925.
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No. VI **Supplement to Modern Mexican History,** by Herbert I. Priestley. 9 pages. New York, 1925.
No. VII **Hispanic-American History, 1826–1920,** by Wm. W. Pierson, Jr. 36 pages. New York, 1921.
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No. IX **China Under the Republic,** by Kenneth Scott Latourette. 23 pages. New York, 1921.
No. IX **Supplement to China Under the Republic,** by Kenneth Scott Latourette. 23 pages. New York, 1925.
No. X **The Baltic States,** by Mary E. Townsend. 30 pages. New York, 1921.
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No. XII **Limitation of Armament,** by Quincy Wright. 39 pages. New York, 1921.
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No. XIV **Cuba and Its International Relations,** by Graham H. Stuart. 46 pages. New York, 1923.
No. XV **The Covenant of the League of Nations:** Text, Index, Interpretations, by Pitman B. Potter. 58 pages. New York, 1927.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

No. I **A Selection of Material on the New Geography,** by Colonel Lawrence Martin. 11 pages. New York, 1924.
No. II **Problems of the Near East,** by Edward Mead Earle, with the collaboration of Florence Billings.
No. III **International Relations Clubs Handbook,** by Amy Heminway Jones. 32 pages. New York, 1926.
No. IV **World Affairs in 1926:** A Graphic Summary, by Charles Hodges. 32 pages. New York, 1927.
No. V **World Affairs in 1927:** A Graphic Summary, by Charles Hodges. 32 pages. New York, 1928.

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907, accompanied by tables of signatures, ratifications and adhesions of the various Powers, and texts of reservations. New York, 1915. 4+xxx+303 pages, index of persons, index-digest. *Out of print.*

Second edition, New York, 1915. 4+xxxiv+303 pages, index of persons, index-digest. *Out of print.*

Third edition, New York, 1918. 4+xxxiv+303 pages, index of persons, index-digest. Price, in Great Britain, 6s.; in U. S., $2.00.

French edition: **Les conventions et déclarations de la Haye de 1899 et 1907,** accompagnées de tableaux des signatures, ratifications et adhésions et des textes des réserves. New York, 1918. 2+xxxiv+318 pages, table analytique. Price, $2.00.

Spanish edition: **Las convenciones y declaraciones de la Haya de 1899 y 1907,** acompañadas de cuadros de firmas, ratificaciones y adhésiones de las diferentes Potencias y textos de las reservas. New York, 1916. 4+xxxvi+301 pages, indice alfabético. Price, $2.00.

The Freedom of the Seas, or the Right Which Belongs, to the Dutch to Take Part in the East Indian Trade, a dissertation by Hugo Grotius, translated with a revision of the Latin text of 1633 by Ralph Van Deman Magoffin. Edited with an introductory note by James Brown Scott, Director. Latin and English on parallel pages. New York, 1916. xvii+162 pages, index. Price, $2.00.

Instructions to the American Delegates to the Hague Peace Conferences and Their Official Reports, edited with an introduction by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. 2+vi+138 pages. Price, $1.50.

French edition: **Instructions addressées aux délégués Américains aux conférences de la Haye et leurs rapports officiels,** préparé dans la Division de Droit International de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale sous la direction de James Brown Scott. New York, 1920. viii+146 pages. Price, $1.00.

An International Court of Justice: Letter and memorandum of January 12, 1914, to the Netherland Minister of Foreign Affairs, in behalf of the establishment of an international court of justice, by James Brown Scott. New York, 1916. viii+108 pages. Price, $1.50.

French edition: **Une cour de justice internationale,** par James Brown Scott. Contains also French edition of **The Status of the International Court of Justice.** New York, 1918. viii+269 pages. Price, $2.50.

The Status of the International Court of Justice, with an appendix of addresses and official documents, by James Brown Scott. New York, 1916. vi+93 pages. Price, $1.50.

French edition included in the French edition of **An International Court of Justice.**

Recommendations on International Law and Official Commentary Thereon of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress Held in Washington, December 27, 1915—January 8, 1916, edited with introductory matter, by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. 2+viii+53 pages. Price, $1.00.

An Essay on a Congress of Nations for the Adjustment of International Disputes without Resort to Arms, by William Ladd. Reprinted from the original edition of 1840 with an introduction by James Brown Scott. New York, 1916. 1+162 pages. Price, $2.00.

The Hague Court Reports, comprising the awards, accompanied by syllabi, the agreements for arbitration, and other documents in each case submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration and to commissions of inquiry under the provisions of the conventions of 1899 and 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes, edited with an introduction by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. 2+cxiv+664 pages, 12 maps, index. Price, $3.50.

French edition: **Les travaux de la cour permanente d'arbitrage de la Haye:** Recueil de ses sentences, accompagnées de résumés des différentes controverses, des compromis d'arbitrage et d'autres documents soumis à la Cour et aux commissions internationales d'enquête en conformité des conventions de 1899 et de 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux, avec une introduction de James Brown Scott, Directeur. New York, 1921. lxxxiv+492 pages, 12 cartes, table analytique. Price, $3.50.

Resolutions of the Institute of International Law dealing with the Law of Nations, with an historical introduction and explanatory notes, collected and translated under the supervision of and edited by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. xlvi+265 pages, index. Price, $2.00.

French edition: **L'Institut de droit international: Tableau général des travaux (1873–1913),** préparé dans la Division de Droit International de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale sous la direction de James Brown Scott. New York, 1920. xliv+366 pages, table alphabétique des matières. Price, $2.00.

Diplomatic Documents relating to the Outbreak of the European War, edited with an introduction by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. 2 volumes, paged consecutively. Part I: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France. lxxxii+768 pages. Part II: Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Serbia. xcii+pages 769–1516, index. Price, $7.50 per set (*not sold separately*).

The Declaration of Independence, The Articles of Confederation, The Constitution of the United States, edited with an introductory note by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1917. xxiv+94 pages, index to the Constitution. Price, $1.00.

Russian edition: New York, 1919. xxiv+104 pages, index to the Constitution.

The Recommendations of Habana concerning International Organization, adopted by the American Institute of International Law at Habana, January 23, 1917: Address and commentary by James Brown Scott. New York, 1917. vi+100 pages. Price, $1.00.

The Controversy over Neutral Rights between the United States and France, 1797–1800: A collection of American State papers and judicial decisions, edited by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1917. viii+510 pages. Price, $3.50.

The Reports to the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907, being the official explanatory and interpretative commentary accompanying the draft conventions and declarations submitted to the Conferences by the several commissions charged with preparing them, together with the texts of the final acts, conventions and declarations as signed, and of the principal proposals offered by the delegations of the various Powers as well as of other documents laid before the commissions, edited, with an introduction, by James Brown Scott, Director. Oxford, 1917. xxxii+940 pages, index of persons, general index. Price, $5.00.

French edition: **Rapports faits aux Conférences de la Haye de 1899 et 1907,** comprenant les commentaires officiels annexés aux projets de conventions et des déclarations rédigés par les diverses commissions qui en étaient chargées, ainsi que les textes des actes, conventions et déclarations dans leur forme définitive et des principales propositions présentées par les délégués des puissances intéressées aussi bien que d'autres pièces soumises aux commissions, avec une introduction de James Brown Scott, Directeur. Oxford, 1920. xxvi+952 pages, liste des noms, table générale. Price, $5.00.

The Armed Neutralities of 1780 and 1800: A collection of official documents preceded by the views of representative publicists, edited by James Brown Scott, Director. A combination of Pamphlets Nos. 27 and 28, with revisions and additions. New York, 1918. 2+xxxiv+698 pages, list of authorities. Price, $5.00.

The International Union of the Hague Conferences, by Walther Schücking. English translation of *The Work of The Hague*, Volume I. Translated from the German by Charles G. Fenwick. Oxford, 1918. xiv+341 pages, subject index, index of persons. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., $3.00. *Out of print.*

The Problem of an International Court of Justice, by Hans Wehberg. English translation of *The Work of The Hague*, Volume II. Translated from the German by Charles G. Fenwick. Oxford, 1918. xxxiv+251 pages, bibliography, subject index, index of persons. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., $3.00. *Out of print.*

The Treaties of 1785, 1799 and 1828 between the United States and Prussia, as interpreted in opinions of attorneys general, decisions of courts and diplomatic correspondence, edited by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1918. viii+207 pages. Price, $2.00.

Judicial Settlement of Controversies between States of the American Union: Cases Decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, collected and edited by James Brown Scott, Director. 2 volumes, paged consecutively. New York, 1918. Vol. I: xlii+873 pages. Vol. II: viii+pages 874–1775, 3 maps, diagrams. Price, $7.50 per set (*not sold separately*).

Judicial Settlement of Controversies between States of the American Union: An Analysis of Cases Decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, by James Brown Scott. In 1 volume, uniform with the above. Oxford, 1919. xvi+548 pages, index. Price, $2.50.

The United States of America: A Study in International Organization, by James Brown Scott. New York, 1920. xx+605 pages, index. Price, $3.00.

The Declaration of London, February 26, 1909; A collection of official papers and documents relating to the International Naval Conference held in London, December, 1908–February, 1909, with an introduction by Elihu Root. Edited by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1919. xvi+268 pages, bibliography. Price, $2.00.

A Monograph on Plebiscites, with a collection of official documents and a chronological list of cases of change of sovereignty in which the right to self-determination has been recognized, by Sarah Wambaugh. Prepared under the supervision of James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1920. xxxvi+1088 pages, bibliographical list, index. Price, $5.00.

Treaties for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and Other Powers negotiated by the Honorable William J. Bryan, Secretary of State of the United States, with an introduction by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1920. lxxii+152 pages. Price, $1.50.

War and Peace: The Evils of the First and a Plan for Preserving the Last, by William Jay. Reprinted from the original edition of 1842 with an introductory note by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1919. 2+xvi+69 pages, Price, $1.00.

The Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787 which Framed the Constitution of the United States of America, as Reported by James Madison. International Edition. Edited by Gaillard Hunt and James Brown Scott. In three parts; Part I, Antecedents of the Federal Convention; Part II, The Federal Convention; Part III, Documentary History. New York, 1920. xcvii+731 pages. Price, $4.00. *Out of print.*

The Proceedings of the Hague Peace Conferences: Translation of the official texts prepared in the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace under the supervision of James Brown Scott, Director. 5 vols. Price, $5.00 per vol.

The Conference of 1899. New York, 1920. xxiv+883 pages, index.

The Conference of 1907:

Volume I: Plenary Meetings of the Conference. New York, 1920. xxvi+703 pages.

Volume II: Meetings of the First Commission. New York, 1921. lxxxiv+1086 pages.

Volume III: Meetings of the Second, Third and Fourth Commissions. New York, 1921. xciv+1162 pages.

The Conferences of 1899 and 1907: Index Volume. Contains table of contents and indexes for the entire series. New York, 1921. viii+272 pages. Included without additional charge in full sets purchased.

Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China, 1894–1919: A collection of state papers, private agreements and other documents, in reference to the rights and obligations of the Chinese Government in relation to foreign Powers, and in reference to the interrelation of those Powers in respect to China, during the period from the Sino-Japanese War to the conclusion of the World War of 1914–1919, compiled and edited by John V. A. MacMurray. 2 volumes, paged consecutively. New York, 1921. Volume I: Manchu Period (1894–1911). xlvi+928 pages, chronological list of documents, 6 maps. Volume II: Republican Period (1912–1919). vi+pages 929–1729, index of documents by nationality, general index. Price, $10.00 per set (*not sold separately*).

The Holy Alliance: The European Background of the Monroe Doctrine, by W. P. Cresson. New York, 1922. x+147 pages, index. Price, $1.50.

Development of International Law after the World War, by Otfried Nippold. Oxford, 1923. xii+241 pages. Price in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., $2.50.

Official German Documents relating to the World War: Reports of the First and Second Subcommittees of the Committee appointed by the National Constituent Assembly to inquire into the responsibility for the War, together with the stenographic minutes of the Second Subcommittee and supplements thereto. 2 vols. New York, 1923. xiii+xi+1360 pages. Price in Great Britain, 35s.; in U. S., $7.50.

Prize Cases decided in the United States Supreme Court, 1789–1918, including also cases on the instance side in which questions of Prize Law were involved. Oxford, 1923. 3 vols., xlvi+2182 pages, index. Price in Great Britain £3 3s.; in U. S., $15.00.

Arbitration Treaties among the American Nations to the Close of the Year 1910, edited by William R. Manning. New York, 1924. xl+472 pages. Price, $3.50.

Outbreak of the World War: German Documents collected by Karl Kautsky. New York, 1924. vi+688 pages. Price, $4.00.

Preliminary History of the Armistice: Official Documents published by the German National Chancellery. New York, 1924. xii+163 pages. Price, $2.00.

German White Book concerning the Responsibility of the Authors of the War. New York, 1924. xv+178 pages. Price, $2.00.

The Monroe Doctrine: Its importance in the international life of the States of the New World, by Alejandro Alvarez. New York, 1924. ix+573 pages. Price, $3.00.

Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States Concerning the Independence of the Latin-American Nations, selected and arranged by William R. Manning. 3 vols., paged consecutively. New York, 1925. Volume I: xxxii+666 pages. Volume II: xxx+pages 667–1428. Volume III: xxviii+pages 1429–2189, index. Price, $15 per set (*not sold separately*).

Proceedings of the Second Conference of Teachers of International Law and Related Subjects. Washington, 1926. xiii+163 pages.

Proceedings of the Third Conference of Teachers of International Law. Washington, 1928. xi+189 pages, index.

International Adjudications: Saint Croix River Arbitration, edited by John Bassett Moore. Modern Series, Vol. I: cxiii+513 pages. Vol. II: xv+405 pages, index.

Pamphlet Series

The following publications are issued gratuitously and, where not out of print, may be had upon application to the Secretary of the Endowment, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Pamphlets Nos. 3–20 inclusive, containing the Hague conventions and declarations, are printed together in bound form in the volume entitled **The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907** mentioned under the preceding heading. Beginning with Pamphlet No. 33, all of the pamphlets are durably bound in paper over boards with red cloth backstrips.

No. 1 **Arbitrations and Diplomatic Settlements of the United States.** Washington, 1914. viii+21 pages.

No. 2 **Limitation of Armament on the Great Lakes:** Report of Honorable John W. Foster, Secretary of State, to the President of the United States, December 7, 1892. Washington, 1914. 2+viii+57 pages.

No. 3 **Signatures, Ratifications, Adhesions and Reservations to the Conventions and Declarations of the First and Second Hague Peace Conferences.** Washington, 1914. viii+32 pages.

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No. 21 **The Geneva Convention of 1906 for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field.** Washington, 1916. iv+17 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 22 **Documents respecting the Limitation of Armaments,** laid before the First Hague Peace Conference of 1899 by the Government of the Netherlands. Washington, 1916. v+32 pages. *Out of print.* Reprinted as part of Pamphlet No. 36.

No. 23 **Official Communications and Speeches relating to Peace Proposals, 1916–1917.** Washington, 1917. vi+96 pages. *Out of print.*

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Supplement to Pamphlet No. 26. Washington, 1917. 5 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 27 **Official Documents bearing on the Armed Neutrality of 1780 and 1800.** Washington, 1917. x+295 pages. *Out of print.*

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No. 30 **The Effect of Democracy on International Law:** Opening address by Elihu Root as President of the American Society of International Law at the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Society in Washington, April 26, 1917. Washington, 1917. ii+10 pages.

No. 31 **Official Statements of War Aims and Peace Proposals, December, 1916, to November, 1918,** prepared under the supervision of James Brown Scott, Director. Enlarged edition of Pamphlet No. 23. Washington, 1921. 2+xiv+515 pages, index. *Out of print.*

No. 32 **Violation of the Laws and Customs of War:** Reports of majority and dissenting reports of American and Japanese members of the Commission of Responsibilities, Conference of Paris, 1919. Oxford, 1919. x+82 pages. *Out of print.*

Spanish edition: Spanish Pamphlet No. 2.

No. 33 **Autonomy and Federation within Empire:** A collection of acts and documents relating to the constitutions of the British self-governing dominions, prepared under the supervision of James Brown Scott, Director. Washington, 1921. xvi+352 pages, bibliography, index. *Out of print.*

No. 34 **The Project relative to a Court of Arbitral Justice:** Draft convention and report adopted by the Second Hague Peace Conference of 1907, with an introductory note by James Brown Scott, Director. Washington, 1920. viii+106 pages, index. *Out of print.*

No. 35 **The Project of a Permanent Court of International Justice and Resolutions of the Advisory Committee of Jurists:** Report and commentary by James Brown Scott. Washington, 1920. vi+235 pages, index. *Out of print.*

No. 36 **Documents relating to the Program of the First Hague Peace Conference,** laid before the Conference by the Netherland Government. English translation of *Actes et documents relatif au programme de la conférence de la paix* (The Hague, 1899). The first part relates to the limitation of armament. Oxford, 1921. viii+115 pages.

No. 37 **The Hague Court Reports:** Great Britain, Spain and France *v.* Portugal in the matter of the expropriated religious properties in Portugal. English translation of the awards rendered September 2 and 4, 1920, under the Compromise signed at Lisbon on July 31, 1913. Washington, 1921. 30 pages.

No. 38 **Notes on Sovereignty, from the Standpoint of the State and of the World,** by Robert Lansing. Four papers reprinted from the *American Journal of International Law and The Proceedings of the American Political Science Association.* Washington, 1921. vi+94 pages. *Out of print.*

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INDEX

INDEX

Academy of International Law at The Hague: members of Curatorium, xv–xvii; progress and program of courses, 163–6; report on, 141–3.
Acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's gift, 4–5.
Adelswärd, Baron Theodor, xi.
Ador, Gustav, xi.
Allotments, statement showing condition of, 256–60.
Alvarez, Alejandro, xiv, xv.
American Academy of Arts and Letters, Mexican guests of, 96–7.
American Anthology in Estonian, 70.
American Institute of International Law: codification work, 140–1; palace at Habana, 197–8; sales and gratuitous distribution of publications, 35.
American Journal of International Law, 191.
American Library Association: foreign work, 122–3; Mexicans at meeting of, 92–4.
American series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 306.
Andréades, André, xviii.
Annuaires, abridged edition of, 195.
Anzilotti, Dionisio, xvi.
Appell, Paul, x, xi.
Appropriations: statement showing condition of, 255; statement of requirements for, 264–6; made by Trustees, 272.
Arbitrations, Collection of International, by John Bassett Moore, change of title, 175.
Assets and liabilities for fiscal year 1928, 253.
Auditors' report, 263.
Austria-Hungary, editorial board for Economic and Social History of the World War, xviii.
Austro-American Institute, 107–8.
Austro-Hungarian series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 222, 226, 303.

Babcock, Earle B., Directeur-Adjoint of the Centre Européen, x, 99–100, 269.
Bacon, Robert, vii.
Bacon, Ruth Elizabeth, 170.
Baltic Countries, editorial board for Economic and Social History of the World War, xviii. *See also* Scandinavian series.
Bancroft, Edgar A., vii.
Barra, Francisco Leon de la, xi.
Barrows, David P., 55, 58–60, 89, 269.
Bartholdt, Richard, 68.
Belgian series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 222, 225, 303–4.
Belgium, editor for Economic and Social History of the World War, xviii.
Belli, Pierino, *De re militari et de bello*, 174.
Beneš, E., xi.
Beveridge, Sir William, xvii.
Biblioteca Interamericana, 89–90, 289.
Bibliothèque Internationale Française, xv.
Bienvenue Française, La, 73.
Bonn, Moritz, J., x.
Books Abroad, 70–1.
Books to Latin America, 98–99.
Bradley, Phillips, 171.
Brane, Dennis Dewitt, 171.
British Journalists' visit to the United States, 27–30, 49–55.
British series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 222, 302–3.
Britton, Fred A., 67–8.
Brookings, Robert S., vi, vii.
Bücher, Hermann, xix.
Budapest, American library to, 121–2.
Burke, Thomas, vii, 113.
Butler, Nicholas Murray, vi, vii, 270; President, vi, vii, 272; Chairman of the Executive Committee, vi, vii; Director, Division of Intercourse and Education, vi, vii, x; annual report as Director, Division of Intercourse and Education, 39–124.
By-Laws of the Endowment, 9–14.
Bynkershoek, Cornelius van: *De foro legatorum*, 174; *Quaestionum juris publici libri duo*, 174.

Cadwalader, John L., vii.
Calhoun, George, 55, 61.
Call, Arthur Deerin, 68.
Carnegie, Andrew: letter to Trustees, 1–3; gift accepted, 4–5.
Carnegie Corporation of New York, special grant by, 271.
Carnegie Exchange Professors. *See* Visiting Carnegie Professors of International Relations.

Centre Européen (European Centre), Division of Intercourse and Education, 269; Comité d'Administration, x, 99–100; lectures at, 100–1; Chaire Carnegie, 102; library and reading room, 102–3; publications of, 104–5, 289–90; Cercles des Relations Internationales et Collections de la Pensée Internationale, 105–6.
Cercles des Relations Internationales, 105–6.
Chaire Carnegie, 102.
Charter of the Endowment, proposed, 6–8.
Choate, Joseph H., vii, 145.
Claire, Guy Shirk, 171.
Classics of International Law: xv, 173–5; sales and gratuitous distribution, 34; list of publications, 297–9.
Cochran, Thomas E., 68.
Codification of International Law, 132–58.
Cole, Percival R., 55.
Collections de la Pensée Internationale, 105–6.
Collins, Sir William J., x, xi, 74.
Comité d'Administration of the Centre Européen, x, 99–100.
Conciliation Internationale, 105, 290.
Conference of Teachers of International Law, Third, 168–70.
Conseil d'Honneur of the Centre Européen, xi.
Consultative Committee of the Institut de Droit International, xiv–xv.
Correspondents, Special, x, 73–5.
Corwin, Edward Samuel, 55–6.
Crocker, Henry G., Division Assistant, Division of International Law, xiv.
Cruchaga Tocornal, Miguel, *Nociones de derecho internacional*, English translation of, 196.
Curatorium of Academy of International Law at The Hague, xv–xvi, 163.
Czechoslovak series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 304.

Davis, H. W. C., xvii.
Davis, John W., vi, vii.
De re militari et de bello, by Pierino Belli, 174.
Deere, Lora Lucile, 171.
Delano, Frederic A., vi, vii; treasurer, vi, vii; member, Executive Committee, vi, vii; member, Finance Committee, vi, vii, 272.
Depository libraries: Secretary's report, 23–4; list of, 273–84.
Descamps, Baron, xvi.
Diena, Giulio, xiv.
Dinsmoor, William B., 56, 61.
Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Latin-American Nations, 1831–1860, by William R. Manning, 182–3.
Disbursements for fiscal year 1928, 254–5.
Distribution of publications, 22–3, 33–8.
Division of Economics and History, vi; organization, xvii–xix; annual report, 221–6; publications, 300–7.
Division of Intercourse and Education, vi; organization, x–xiv; annual report, 39–124; publications, 285–91.
Division of International Law, vi; organization, xiv–xvii; annual report, 127–96; publications, 291–300.
Dodge, Cleveland H., vii.
Due process of law among nations, 127–57.
Duisberg, Carl, xix.
Dunford House, 68.

Economic and Social History of the World War: editorial boards, xvii–xix; sales and gratuitous distribution, 36–8; report of General Editor, 221–6; extracts from press reviews, 227–52; list of publications, 302–7.
Economics and History, Division of. *See* Division of Economics and History.
Edge, Walter E., 67.
Efremoff, Jean, x, xi, 74.
Einaudi, Luigi, xviii.
Elementorum jurisprudentiae universalis libri duo, by Samuel von Pufendorf, 175.
Eliot, Charles W., vii.
Esprit International, L', 104.
European Centre. *See* Centre Européen.
Evans, Lawton B., vi, vii.
Executive Committee: list of members, vi; semi-annual report, 15; annual report, 16–17; elections to, 17, 272.

Fatio, Guillaume, x.
Fedozzi, Prosper, xv.
Fellowships at Hague Academy, 166.
Fellowships in International Law, 170–2.
Financial statement, 19–20.
Finch, George A.: Assistant Secretary, vi, x; Assistant Director, Division of International Law, xiv.
Fitzgerald, Roy G., 68.
Florinsky, Michael, xix, 226.
Foerster, F. W., x, xi, 74.
Fontaine, Arthur, xvii.

Ford, Walter B., 56.

Foreign institutions teaching international law and related subjects, list of, 201–20.

Foro legatorum, De, by Cornelius van Bynkershoek, 174.

Foster, Arthur William, vii.

Foster, John W., vii.

Fox, Austen G., vi, vii; member, Executive Committee, vi, vii.

Fox, Dixon Ryan, 56, 62.

France, editorial board for Economic and Social History of the World War, xvii.

Franks, Robert A., vi, vii; Chairman, Finance Committee, vi, vii, 272.

French pamphlet series, 297.

French series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 226, 304–5.

Friedenswarte, Die, 191.

Garner, James W., 56.

Geneva Institute of International Relations, American Committee, 108.

Gentili, Alberico, *De jure belli libri tres*, 174.

Gerlach, Hellmut von, x, xi, 74.

German series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 222, 226, 305.

Germany, editorial board for Economic and Social History of the World War, xix.

Gide, Charles, xvii.

Gidel, Gilbert, xv.

Giretti, Edoardo, x, xi, 74.

Godart, Justin, xii.

Gondra Convention, 149–57.

Gratz, Gustav, xviii.

Gray, George, vii.

Great Britain: editorial board for Economic and Social History of the World War, xvii; British series, 222.

Greece, editor for Economic and Social History of the World War, xviii.

Greek series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 222, 224.

Greven, H. B., xix.

Grotius, Hugo: *De jure praedae commentarius*, 174–5.

Grotius Society, 194.

Hague Academy of International Law: members of Curatorium, xv–xvi; progress and program of courses, 163–6; publication of lectures, 194; addresses of Director of Division of International Law at, 198–201.

Hague Court Reports, second volume, 183.

Hague Peace Conferences, 133–6.

Hamlin, Charles S., vi, vii; Assistant Treasurer, vi, vii.

Hammarskjöld, Knut Hjalmar Leonard, xv, xvi, 192.

Handelsman, Marcel, xix.

Harvard Research in International Law, 157–158.

Haskell, Henry S., Assistant to Director, Division of Intercourse and Education, x, 48.

Hauser, Henri, xvii.

Heckscher, Eli, xviii.

Heemskerk, Th., xvi.

Heinz, Howard, vi, vii.

Higgins, Alexander Pearce, xv.

Hill, David Jayne, vi, vii.

Hill, Norman L.: *The Public International Conference*, 195–6.

Hirst, Francis W., xvii.

Hoare, Sir Samuel John Gurney, xii.

Holman, Alfred, vi, vii, 71–2, 112–13.

Honnorat, André, x.

Hontoria, Manuel González, 181–2.

Horst, Hans J., xii.

Howard, William M., vi, vii.

Hurst, Sir Cecil, xiv.

Hymans, Paul, xii.

Incorporation of the Endowment, 31–2, 271–2.

Institut de Droit International: Consultative Committee of, xiv–xv; report of Director, Division of International Law, 192–3.

Institut des Hautes Études Internationales, lectures in coöperation with, 100–1.

Institute of International Education, 290–1.

Institute of International Law. *See* Institut de Droit International.

Institute of Pacific Relations, 109–10.

Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations, Athens, Georgia, 110–11.

Institute of Public Affairs, Charlottesville, Virginia, 111–12.

Inter-American Treaties of Conciliation and Arbitration, 149–57.

Interamerican Digests, Economic series, 289.

Interamerican Section, 48, 89.

Intercourse and Education, Division of. *See* Division of Intercourse and Education.

International Adjudications, by John Bassett Moore, 175–80.

International Arbitration League, 69.
International Conciliation, pamphlets, 48, 86–9, 286–8.
International Congress of Americanists, Twenty-third, 114–15.
International Congress on Entomology, Fourth, 113–14.
International Law, Division of. *See* Division of International Law.
International law in foreign countries, teaching of, 166–7.
International law periodicals, indexes to, 196.
International law and related subjects, list of foreign institutions teaching, 201–20.
International law, research in, 157–8.
International Mind Alcoves, 48, 75–82.
International Relations Clubs, 48, 82–6.
Interparliamentary Union, 67–8.
Italian series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 222, 305–6.
Italy, editorial board for Economic and Social History of the World War, xviii.

Jannaccone, Pasquale, xviii.
Japanese Ambassador, Banquet in honor of, 71–2.
Japanese delegates in New York, 72.
Japanese Journal of International Law and Diplomacy, 188–9.
Japanese Research Committee for Economic and Social History of the World War, xix.
Jones, Amy Heminway, Division Assistant, Division of Intercourse and Education, x, 48.
Jones, Thomas, xvii.
Journal du droit international, 187–8.
Jure belli libri tres, De, by Alberico Gentili, 174.
Jure naturae et gentium libri octo, De, by Samuel von Pufendorf, 175.
Jure praedae commentarius, De, by Hugo Grotius, 174–5.
Jus gentium methodo scientifica pertractatum, by Christian von Wolff, 175.

Keynes, J. M., xvii.
Kiesselbach, Wilhelm: *Probleme und Entscheidungen der Deutsch-Amerikanischen Schadens-Commission*, 185–6.
Koo, Wellington, xii.

La Fontaine, Henri, xii.
La Guardia, F. H., 68.
Lagerheim, Alfred, xii.
Lange, Christian L., x, 75.
Lansing, Robert, frontispiece, vii; In Memoriam, 267–8.
Lapradelle, Albert de, xiv.
Law among nations, due process of, 127–57.
Lechartier, Georges, x.
Legibus ac Deo legislatore, De, by Francisco Suarez, 175.
Liabilities for fiscal year, 253.
Library Congress, Mexico City, 90–2.
Library: of the Endowment, 24–6; of the Centre Européen, 102–3.
Library of Congress cards to Mexico, 94–5.
Lichtenberger, Henri, x.
Linthicum, J. Charles, 68.
Liszt, Franz von, 180–1.
Llewellyn, Karl N., 56.
Louvain, Library of University of, 43–6.
Lowden, Frank O., vi, vii.
Lyon-Caen, Charles, xvi.

Maktos, Telemachos John, 171.
Manning, William R., 182–3.
Marden, Charles Carroll, 56, 62.
Mason, John Brown, 171.
Mather, Samuel, viii.
Melchior, Carl Joseph, xix.
Mendelssohn Bartholdy, Albrecht, xix.
Mensdorff, Count Albert von, xii.
Mercier, André, xiv.
Merrivale, Lord, xi.
Mitrany, David, x, xix, 75.
Miyaoka, Tsunejiro, x, xii, 75.
Montague, Andrew J., vi, viii, 68; Vice President, vi, viii, 272; member, Executive Committee, vi, viii.
Montague, William P., 56, 62–3.
Moore, John Bassett, *International Adjudications*, 175–80.
Morrow, Dwight W., vi, viii.
Murray, Gilbert, x.
Museums in Latin America, American representative to, 95–6.

Nakaseko, Rokuro, 56, 60, 65–6.
Nansen, Fridtjof, xii.
National Grange, 62nd Annual Session of, 26–7.
Nationality Laws, collection of, 185.
Nerincx, Alfred, x.
Netherland series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 222, 224–5, 306.

Netherlands, editor for Economic and Social History of the World War, xix.
New Aspects of International Law, by Nicolas S. Politis, 184.
Nippold, Otfried, xii.
Nociones de derecho internacional, by Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, English translation of, 196.
Northwest Institute of International Relations, 112–13.

Officers of the Endowment, vi, 272.
Ogawa, Gotaro, xix.
Oka, Minoru, xiii.
Olds, Robert E., vi, viii, 99.
Oliveira, Alberto d', xiii.
Organisation der Welt, Die, by Walther Schücking, English edition of, 186–7.
Organization, divisional, x–xix.

Pacific Relations, Institute of, 109–10.
Pact of Paris, 131–2.
Page, Robert Newton, viii.
Pan American codification of international law, 137–40.
Pan American Conferences, publication of, 186.
Parker, Edwin B., vi, viii, 186.
Penha-Garcia, Comte de, xiii.
Percy, LeRoy, vi, viii.
Perkins, George W., viii.
Permanent Court of International Justice, 143–9.
Peters, William A., vi, viii, 113.
Peylade, M. Th., Secrétaire Générale of the Centre Européen, x.
Pirenne, H., xviii.
Pirquet, Clemens Freiherr von, xviii.
Poland, editor for Economic and Social History of the World War, xix.
Politis, Nicolas S., x, xiv, xvi, 184.
Press reviews concerning Economic and Social History of the World War, extracts from, 227–52.
Pritchett, Henry S., vi, viii; member, Executive Committee, vi, viii.
Prittwitz und Gaffron, E. von, x.
Probleme und Entscheidungen der Deutsch-Amerikanischen Schadens-Commission, by Wilhelm Kiesselbach, 185–6.
Professorships. *See* Visiting Carnegie Professors of International Relations.
Public International Conference, The, by Norman L. Hill, 195–6.
Publications of the Department of State, 158–62.
Publications: Secretary's report, 20–2; sales and distribution, 22–3; list of, 285–307.
Pufendorf, Samuel von: *De jure naturae et gentium libri octo*, 175; *Elementorum jurisprudentiae universalis libri duo*, 175.

Quaestionum juris publici libri duo, by Cornelius van Bynkershoek, 174.

Receipts and disbursements for fiscal year 1928, 254–5.
Redlich, Joseph, x, xiii.
Renault, Louis, monument to, 172–3.
Requirements for appropriation, 264–6.
Research in International Law, 157–8.
Reuterskjöld, Charles Louis de, xv.
Revista de derecho internacional, 189.
Revue de droit international, 192.
Revue de droit international et de législation comparée, 188.
Revue de droit international, de sciences diplomatiques et politiques, 189–90.
Revue générale de droit international public, 187.
Reynolds, Erwin Edward, 171.
Rheims, Municipal Library at, 47.
Ricci, Umberto, xviii.
Richet, Charles, xiii.
Riedl, Richard, xviii.
Rist, Charles, xvii.
Rivista di diritto internazionale, 188.
Roland-Marcel, M. P. R., visit of, 122.
Root, Elihu, vi, viii, 138, 145–6, 148; member, Executive Committee, vi, viii.
Rostworowski, Michel J. C., xiv.
Ruffini, Francesco, xiii.
Rumania, editor for Economic and Social History of the World War, xix.
Russell, James E., 57, 63–4.
Russia, editors for Economic and Social History of the World War, xix.
Russian relief, 71.
Russian series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 222, 226, 306.
Ruyssen, Th., Auditor of the Centre Européen, x.

Sakatani, Baron Y., xix.
Samad Khan Montazos Saltaneh, Prince, xiii.

Scandinavian series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 225, 306.
Schmidlapp, Jacob G., viii.
Scholarships. *See* Fellowships.
Schücking, Walther, xiv, xvi; *Die Organisation der Welt*, 186–7.
Schüller, Richard, xviii.
Scott, James Brown, vi, viii, 269; Secretary, vi, viii, x; Secretary, Executive Committee, vi, viii; Director, Division of International Law, vi, viii, xiv; General Editor, Classics of International Law, xv; member, Curatorium of Hague Academy, xvi; Visiting Carnegie Professor of International Relations, 57, 64, 269; annual report as Director Division of International Law, 127–96.
Scott, W. R., xvii.
Second Annual Library Congress, Mexico City, Americans at, 90–2.
Secretary, annual report, 19–32.
Secretary's Office: sales and gratuitous distribution of publications, 33; list of publications, 285–307.
Seligman, Edwin, R. A., 57.
Semi-annual meeting, date of, 31.
Sering, Max, xix.
Severance, Cordenio A., viii.
Sforza, Count Carlo, x, 57, 86.
Shaw, Baron, xiii.
Sheffield, James R., vi, viii; member, Finance Committee, vi, viii, 272.
Sherman, Maurice S., vi, viii.
Shotwell, James T., vi, viii, 269; Director, Division of Economics and History, vi, viii, xvii; General Editor, Economic and Social History of the World War, xvii; annual report as Director, Division of Economics and History, 221–6.
Slayden, James L., viii.
Smiley, Albert K., viii.
Smith, David Eugene, 57, 64.
Société de Législation Comparée, 193–4.
Societies, subventions to international law, 192–4.
Spanish pamphlet series, 297.
Spanish Treatise on International Law, by Manuel González Hontoria, 181–2.
Special Correspondents, x, 49, 74–5.
Special trust fund, statement showing condition of, 256.
Spender, J. A., x.
Sprout, Harold Hance, 171.
Stearns, Pauline, Division Assistant, Division of Economics and History, xvii.
Stomberg, Andrew A., 57, 64–5.
Straus, Oscar S., viii.
Strawn, Silas S., vi, viii, 51.
Strisower, Leo, xv, xvi.
Suarez, Francisco, *De legibus ac Deo legislatore*, 175.
Subventions to journals of international law, 187–92; to international law societies, 192–4.
Sutherland, George, viii.
Suzzallo, Henry, 57–61.

Tabellum zum internationalen Recht, 194–5.
Tallinn, Estonia, Library to, 120–1.
Taube, Baron Michel de, xv, xvi.
Taylor, Charles L., viii.
Teachers of International Law, Third Conference of, 168–70; proceedings of, 183–4.
Tello, Dr. Julio, visit of, to the United States, 97–8.
Thomas, Elmer, 67.
Thorndike, Ashley H., 58, 65.
Tibal, André, 102.
Torriente y Peraza, Cosme de la, xiii.
Tower, Charlemagne, ix.
Translated and Abridged series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 307.
Treasurer's report, 253–62.
Treub, W. F., xiii.
Trustees, Board of: vi; vacancies, 16, 31; change of date of meeting, 31; semi-annual meeting, 269–70; annual meeting, 271–2.
Tseng-Tsiang, Lou, xii.
Turkel, Harry Raymond, 171.

United States Diplomatic Correspondence concerning the Independence of the Latin-American Nations, Spanish edition of, 182.
Uren, Charles Keith, 171.

Vatican Library, classification of, 115–20.
Venizelos, Eleutherios, xiii.
Vinogradoff, Sir Paul, xix.
Visiting Carnegie Professors of International Relations, 48–9, 55–67, 270.
Visscher, Charles de, xv.

Völkerrecht Systematisch Dargestellt, by Franz von Liszt, 180–1.

Wehberg, Hans, xv.
Weiss, André, xiv.
Westergaard, Harald, xviii.
Westphalia, collection of the most important treaties since the peace of, 187.
White, Andrew D., ix.
Wieser, Friedrich Freiherr von, xviii.
Williams, John Sharp, ix.
Wolff, Christian von, *Jus gentium methodo scientifica pertractatum*, 175.
Woodward, Robert S., ix.
Wright, Luke E., ix.

Zeitschrift für Internationales Recht, 190.
Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht, 190–1.

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